New President of IDA

Peter Kilburn this week takes over as president of the 348 coast-to-coast member Investment Dealers' Association of Canada which is continually growing in importance in the industry. Lloydminster-born, Alberta-U. graduate, Peter Kilburn joined A. E. Ames & Co. in 1930. In 1941 he joined Greenshields & Co., Inc., as vice-president and a director and as a partner in Greenshields & Co. He is a director of Progressive Insurance Co. of Canada.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

Tolerating Bookies Is Danger For All

Toronto the Good has finally started to show signs that it might do something to control the giant crime network which runs the bookmaking industry.

The reason for officialdom getting stirred up about it right now is apparently political. The "sporting interests" of the city are planning to run—and back with enormous campaign funds—their candidate for mayor. If successful, he, in return, is supposed to turn Toronto wide open and make life very nice for his backers.

With that cloud on the horizon, the present city fathers and the local newspapers have finally decided to listen to what Police Chief Chisholm has been telling them for some time.

More than a year ago, The Financial Post made a close examination of this industry, and exposed it as one of the largest businesses in the city.

Police estimates, which they consider to be on the low rather than the high side, are that the Canadian illegal betting industry, of which Toronto is the centre, runs $150 millions a year, almost four times the amount bet legally at the tracks.

Some 90% of the bookie business reaches into business offices and plants. People close to the racket tell The Post that almost every big city office or plant employing 25 or more has its bookie or bookie agent.

In one factory, The Post found that 60 of the 120 employees bet regularly, and nearly all did occasionally.

In gambling circles, Toronto is rated one of the best—that's gamblingest—cities on the continent. Bookies are estimated to number at least 2,000. Working Toronto on the week ends is reported to be popular and profitable for some of the big U.S. game operators.

Admittedly, the police problem is great. Getting evidence which is presently satisfactory to the courts is extraordinarily difficult because bookies and their runners do the business by phone verbally with sheet-writers in some back room.

But the greatest handicap to blocking this business is the cynicism and indifference of the public and the courts.

More or less constantly the police are feeding a line of bookies into the courts. Sentences are often a mere $200 fine which is just like a license fee in a business so profitable and income tax free as this. They are back in business again the next day. Adding a 60-day jail term merely gives the sheet-writer a rest from his nerve-racking work.

Both the public and the courts are prone to the view that, "Oh, it's just a little bet—everybody wants a flyer now and then." That is true enough. What it overlooks entirely is the serious and dangerous fact that this tolerance for the citizens' little illegalities is tolerance for an enormous criminal industry diverting vast sums of money into illegal channels.

It is this tolerance which is making crooks some of the very rich men in the community and which enables them to move in on other businesses, legitimate and illegimate.

Perhaps the most serious danger of all is civic corruption. Crooked profits are vast, and the pay of politicians and police is not. How much graft there is in lower echelons of authority, we don't know. But very ugly rumor surrounds certain police "resignations," and some things, like the bookies who for years have operated in the shadow of City Hall, look very curious.

Once little graft and fixing are established, a city is on the toboggan slide to big graft of the most cancerous kind.

The bookie business is no matter for complacence. Its growth and present influence are as alarming as the presence of a fatal disease.

Have We Licked Depressions?

Is "depression" inevitable? Must we have a sharp and severe decline from present levels of economic activity?

Sumner Slichter, the sage of Harvard, thinks not. He says, in The Atlantic, that we shall probably avoid severe recessions from now on because great progress has been made in removing several important causes of them.

What's the progress? Slichter gives a number of examples. The United States banking system has been strengthened. Banking difficulties are not likely to aggravate the contraction of business, as in every severe depression of the past. A revolutionary change has occurred in the monetary system, a point applicable with equal force to Canada: short term business debts are no longer the principal source of money supply; repayments will no longer reduce the money supply when it would do the most harm. Government fiscal policy can now be counted on as a stabilizing influence. Unemployment compensation helps to maintain purchasing power. Businessmen have gained in sophistication.

On the last point, Slichter says that errors of optimism and pessimism have contributed greatly to economic instability in the past; but now, businessmen are less likely to behave in ways that aggravate the ups and downs of business.

It is characteristic of the human race that each generation believes itself smarter than the one that preceded it. But the fact remains that in the past decade the businessman has been forced to learn very much more than his ancestors about the working of the economic system as a whole. Especially important, he and the people in government are for the first time equipped to find out and watch with a clinical eye the functioning and direction of the business system through the vast growth in the past couple of decades of statistics and business news services. It is significant that it is the successful and growing firms which most readily contribute to the development of business data and which use it most. They are the ones who will be co-operating most eagerly with next year's census takers.

The Financial Post

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New Sales Technique Unveiled in Canada

"Vis-o-Matic" Puts "Life" in Department Store Branch Office Selling as Lawrence Freiman of Ottawa Gives Plan World Tryout at Pembroke

PEMBROKE (Staff) — This town of 12,500 persons and 3,000 homes was projected into the world merchandising spotlight this week.

For the first time anywhere, an entirely new kind of shopping—"Vis-o-Matic"—came into being.

It is the brainchild of a brilliant young Canadian "merchant prince" — 41-year-old Lawrence Freiman, president and general manager of the big Ottawa department store founded by his father 50 years ago.

This new merchandising wrinkle is designed to bring big-town products and values to small towns, villages, city suburbs and even the great open spaces by means of large natural-color photographs shown privately to the individual shopper at the flick of a button.

How does it work?

The prospective customer enters a "Vis-o-Matic"-equipped store, tells the clerk what he or she is interested in—dresses, radios or shaving mugs. The customer is then escorted to a private compartment and, to the strains of soft music, colored pictures of the articles appear instantly on a three-dimensional screen, 27 in. square, complete with prices and all necessary sales information.

If there's a range of merchandise, turn of a knob brings up to 50 different presentations. Customer can also reverse the pictures, bringing back instantly an earlier model for a second look.

The man whose brainchild this new device is has been in the business for 20 years. He has virtually managed it since his father and founder became critically ill in 1939.

That he has managed it right is testified to by the record in the last 10 years: sales, including subsidiaries and concessions have jumped from $2.75 millions to over $14 millions.

Freiman literally "dreamed" up his Vis-o-Matic five years ago. He's been playing with it ever since.

When the Woolworth Co. offer-

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

Is There Any Progress Toward Convertibility?

OTTAWA (Staff) — The biggest business news of 1950 is the continuing rise in U. S. prices in the face of world-wide devaluation against the American dollars.

"When the nondollar world appreciated the U. S. dollar by 44% in September, 1949, it was universally expected that dollar prices would decline. The only question was—how much. Instead, the world has been able to have its cake and eat it too. We've had the phenomenon of a steady and now striking upswing in U. S. commodity prices since the turn of the year."

That's what authorities here agree is the standout feature of the world economic outlook at mid-year. Other highlights on which there is agreement:

1. U. S. dollar reserves of Canada and other nations are rising to new levels in the wake of the U. S. price increases and boom buying.

2. Improved reserve positions are giving Canada and Europe (including U. K.) additional and unexpected economic strength.

But we are still a long way from dollar - sterling convertibility.

3. United Kingdom is the key to convertibility. There's been a "startling" improvement in her position but the situation is still "precarious" — especially since recent gains may make it more difficult to enforce continued austerity in the sterling area.

Also, it will require prolonged and sustained bouyancy in U. S. prices and business to put U. K. and other "nondollar" nations on solid ground.

4. The new proposed European Payments Union (EPU) due to start July 1, could become a stepping stone to convertibility. It should enlarge the area of transferability by making member currencies convertible into the new EPU units under certain conditions and up to certain amounts.

But it's not certain how important EPU will be, or if its weight will be thrown (as expected) on the side of freer, rather than more restrictive world trade.

5. Recent London talks don't mean setting up a closed or "exclusive" economic bloc within the Atlantic community. But the new proposed association could be an important forum for solving many problems which now lie in path of ultimate convertibility.

What's Convertibility?

Behind this highlight estimate of mid-year views on the business and economic "climate," there runs this important thread: what do recent events in Europe, plus the inflationary boom in the U. S., mean in terms of convertibility?

What's meant by convertibility?

The simple definition would be that whenever Canada (or any other country) exports goods or services on current account, the monies received in payment can be used for any purpose in any part of the world.

Right now, of course, this does not prevail.

It is true that we are probably much nearer that goal than we were six or eight months ago—quite startlingly so, in some respects. But as already noted there are still many hurdles to jump.

One important question raised

(Continued on page 3, col. 4)

U.S. Prices

Here's how some important prices have changed in the U. S. since September, 1949, to latest date available. (Index base 1927-29=100).

	Ave. for Sept. 1949	Latest Available	Point Change
General index	167.7	169.9	+ 2.2
Grains	156.6	171.7	+15.1
Foods	183.4	179.4	— 4.0
Textiles	145.3	151.7	+ 6.4
Fuels	177.8	176.8	— 1.0
Iron & steel	172.7	175.2	+ 2.5
Nonferrous metals	130.2	137.6	+ 7.4
Bldg. materials	210.1	225.3	+15.2
Paint materials	165.6	143.0	—22.6
Chemicals	99.6	100.0	+ 0.4
Pulp & paper	176.2	178.9	+ 2.7

PRICES

Nickel was raised by International Nickel Co. to 51.4c. lb. in Canada. Price, f.o.b. Port Colborne, is a 8.9c increase. Company gives rising costs as cause. Prices raised in U. S. and in U. K. by Mond Nickel, Inco subsidiary. Rolling mill products, various nickel items go up also. Last increase in nickel was on Canadian devaluation adjustment. (See story page 27).

Copper went up 2.2c. lb. to 24.75c. lb. in Canada following U. S. rise. Price last rose May 19. Pressure of demand by booming production and, some say, Government stockpiling against possibility of war.

Stainless steel may be affected by nickel price increases. A common grade of stainless is 18% chromium, 8% nickel. In U. S. where much stainless sheeting used in Canada is made, costs would be increased about $13 ton by nickel rise. The U. K. also sends sheeting to Canada, at lower prices but in limited supply. Stainless steel castings made in Canada would be affected by increased in price, said one Canadian producer.

Zinc went up again—by 1.5c. in Canada to 15.75c lb. Supply just not equal to demand yet.

Fresh vegetable and a few fresh fruit prices are on a new basis this season as result of recent tariff changes to comply with the Geneva agreements. Old practice of imposing anti-dumping duties—on import value set by authorities to protect Canadian growers against low-price U. S. produce during the marketing season has been scrapped. Now, however, Canada may impose a specific per pound duty during special seasons instead of the ordinary year-round ad valorem duty. Full effects aren't clear even to many trade men.

Here are some figures from Customs Broker W. L. Rutherford; one lettuce shipment last season paid $230.17 duty under anti-dumping valuation; this year at 1c. lb. duty it would pay $243. A car of strawberries that would pay $371.30 ordinary ad valorem duty, will pay $275.52 under specific duty. But 21 hampers of cucumbers that would have paid $19.55 duty ad valorem, will pay $25.99 under specific duties. Specific rates vary: e.g. asparagus, 3½c. lb.; citrus aren't involved in the old or new setup.

Lumber prices are up over a year ago—about 10% on preferred grades, species, etc. Pick-up in U. S. demand is major cause, with much B. C. lumber going south.

Chrysler Deal Raises Hopes Of Labor Peace

By RONALD WILLIAMS

With the settlement at Chrysler in the bag, hopes were raised this week that perhaps the critical point on the 1950 labor front had passed.

The showdown in the construction industry is still hanging fire. The important railway dispute has to come to a head. The big meat packing industry is getting set for negotiations. (See Labor Roundup, p. 11) British Columbia is threatened with a tie-up in the logging industry.

But it was generally agreed that if a peaceful settlement could be reached in the bitter Chrysler dispute, strikes shouldn't occur in any industry which still has to come to 1950 terms.

So far this year, the labor-management record has been exceptionally good. Time lost due to strikes is less than one-third of what it was at this time last year; for the first four months, 105,546 man days against 356,610 in 1949).

Hopes were rising that the Chrysler settlement has paved the way for continuation of this relatively strike-free situation throughout the year.

Reasons for the optimism were three-fold:

—The Chrysler agreement just about ends the 1950 union drive for pensions. Only one major firm (General Motors), but no major industry is without a pension demand. In settling for cash and agreeing to hoist all pension requests for five years, Chrysler workers took a lot of steam out of the whole union pension argument.

—Despite union claims that they had won the equivalent of 10c-11c, all Chrysler's 4,000 workers will get in their pay envelopes is another 6c an hour. This conforms to the 1950 pattern of 5c-8c. The other 4c-5c is in the form of health and insurance benefits.

—It smooths the way for an amicable settlement at Oshawa where General Motors is now thrashing out key issues in its 1950-51 agreement. Negotiations were said to be going well before the Chrysler contract was signed. Now the betting is that G. M. will come up with a settlement without going to conciliation. Both Chrysler and Ford had to. Furthermore, G. M. may hammer out a deal before the old contract expires. The Chrysler settlement came over a year later; Ford took almost as long.

Will U.S. Probe Newsprint Without Hearing Industry?

MONTREAL (Staff)—Although Canada is currently supplying the United States with 80% of that country's newsprint requirements, it looks as though this country's newsprint makers may have little or no representation at the forthcoming Congressional investigation into the newsprint industry.

Hearings by the committee, headed by Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York, are scheduled to start in about 10 days. The committee was set up by the U. S. House of Representatives to investigate alleged "monopolies" and recently finished a long enquiry into the U. S. steel industry.

While the industry itself may not be represented, there are indications that some other Canadians may give their views. One of these is understood to be E. E. Johnson, president of Great Lakes Lumber & Shipping Co., Fort William, who has been at odds with the Ontario pulpwood industry for several years over timber cutting rights. He recently closed his large sawmill at Fort William on the grounds he could not get a sufficient supply of sawmill-size timber to ensure economic operation, and alleged a pulpwood "monopoly" controlled Ontario's forests.

Another Canadian who might appear is E. C. Atkinson who, in 1947, announced plans for a newsprint mill in New Brunswick with 350,000 tons annual capacity. Early reports (The Financial Post, Dec. 13, 1947) placed the $17.5 millions had been subscribed from U. S. publishers, about 50% of the estimated cost of the mill, but there have been no further reports on the project.

Invitation to Committee

Earlier this year, when Representative Celler first announced the committee would study the newsprint setup, R. M. Fowler, president of the Newsprint Association of Canada, invited the committee to visit some Canadian mills for first-hand knowledge of the industry.

In his reply, more than two weeks later, Celler said some of the committee might be able to accept the invitation after the current session of Congress However, because this was election year, for some of them, they might have to go back to their constituencies to prepare for the primaries, and would thus be unable to make the Canadian trip.

In press reports, however, he was quoted as saying that he didn't see what purpose could be served by such a visit; that they didn't need to be "wined and dined" to get the information; and that as far as seeing the plants was concerned, there were sources closer at hand which could provide them with all the technical information required.

Will Drop Controls Before Revaluation

Would be Step Toward Possible Revaluation of Dollar—Will Our Gold and U. S. Dollar Reserves Stabilize at Satisfactory Levels?

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA (Staff) — "Not a scintilla of truth in the rumors. Never even considered by Cabinet."

That's the official lowdown on the wave of dollar revaluation reports now sweeping Canada from Atlantic to Pacific and fanned into bright flame by Trade Minister Howe in Parliament this week.

Said Mr. Howe when Canadian Wheat Board legislation was under review:

"It is true, at the moment, that Canadian funds are at a 10% discount, but that is a temporary situation. The historic position of the Canadian dollar is at par with the U. S. How long that discount will continue, I don't know. It may continue for five or 10 years, but it may not continue for very long.

"There are certain factors that raise a doubt in my mind as to just whether that period will not be shorter than longer. But that is another element that has to be considered in setting the minimum price (of wheat)."

What's clear — amid the confusion — is that there's no consideration whatever being given currently by the Government to any return to parity with the U. S. dollar.

For the future, it is also certain that the step which would rank ahead of any dollar revaluation, would be removal or easing of import controls.

As to import controls: the Government plans no specific changes beyond those set for July 1.

But consideration is already being given to further relaxations on Oct. 1.

In Regina this week, Hon. Stuart Garson said, in reference to U. S. import controls, "We intend to remove more of these before the end of the year."

And if the present improvement in dollar reserves were to continue, it is not at all impossible that the Government would try to get rid of all controls by the end of 1950.

That would leave for 1951, the possible next step of any upward revaluation of the dollar.

It is true that Canada's gold and U. S. dollar reserves has not slumped in the second quarter as was expected. When Mr. Abbott announced first quarter reserves of $1.2 billion in the budget speech of March 28, he warned that second quarter figures would likely follow the pattern of last year.

(In April and May, 1949, reserves slumped $90 millions due largely to heavy 2nd quarter earnings transfers.)

Reserves Holding

This year, these transfers haven't been nearly as big. As well, trade figures have been steadily improving in our favor. And with the recent crop of revaluation rumors which started last week in Vancouver, it's not impossible that reserves at the end of June might bounce up quite sharply. This would reflect hedging operations by all type of business against the possibility of dollar parity.

What could lie ahead for the Canadian dollar in 1951, if we were able in 1950, to remove exchange controls, and if gold and U. S. dollar reserves continued to rise and stabilize at a satisfactory level?

First point in all government thinking is that the price of Canadian dollars in terms of U. S. currency must be as stable as possible. (It was made very clear in recent years that the Government would risk a rate that wasn't precisely accurate, rather than juggle with a movable official rate.)

To achieve stability, and to meet Canada's legal obligations as a member of the International Fund the Government presently instructs the FECB by order-in-council what the official rate will be. The latest "instruction" followed devaluation of the pound last September.

Inside News

New Deal For Convicts

Today Canada's federal prisons are being run with an entirely new approach; in fact, something closely akin to a miracle is taking place in the way of rehabilitating the convict. The human story of the new deal in our prisons (p. 15).

Snap U.K. Election?

Britain's Tories are getting pretty suspicious about the way the Socialist Government has been giving way on many of the irksome restrictions with which the ordinary Britisher has had to cope for so long. Does it mean a snap election? London Calling (p. 28).

How Went Trade Fair?

How went the Third Trade Fair? What sort of business did exhibitors do, how did they find the potential for new business? (p. 7).

What's 'Enough' Security?

Demand for more social service overnight is inopportune. It's the people who'll be billed for it—and the taxpayer already is sorely overburdened. So retiring President John B. Ridley told this week's Investment Dealers Association annual meeting (p. 10).

Our Combine Laws

What should be done about our combine laws? What's wrong with them as presently written? The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is to make a study, recommend changes to the Government (p. 17).

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Dominion Bridge May Make Pipe For Pipelines

MONTREAL (Staff)—Dominion Bridge Co. may add a substantial pipe mill to its Calgary plant to participate in supplying pipe for western gas and oil industries.

The mill is still in the "thinking" stage, a company official states, but company has given a tentative quotation on pipe to Alberta Natural Gas Co., one of the companies seeking a permit to build a gas pipeline to the Pacific Coast, he said.

A. Faison Dixon, president of Alberta Natural Gas Co., recently declared before Alberta's Petroleum & Natural Gas Conservation Board: "We are negotiating with the Dominion Bridge Co., which plans to start a pipe mill in Canada, perhaps in Calgary, to fabricate pipe over 16 in. diameter. They have given us a tentative quotation."

Largest diameter of pipe at present turned out in Canada is 16 in. (made by Page-Hersey Tubes at Welland).

Trade Fair Brings Industries

One Ready to Start, Others Study Locations Here

By CYRIL BASSETT

Business, business all the way — that was the keynote of Canada's third (and by far and away most successful) International Trade Fair as the big show, which now seems set as a major annual event in Canadian business life, neared its end in Toronto's Canadian National Exhibition grounds.

New industries for Canada; new products for Canadian consumers; scores of new connections for Canadian importers; new equipment that would speed production and lower cost for many Canadian industries — these were some of the major potential outcomes of the Fair.

One big fact stood out above all: for the first time the nation's major buyers were there in force and with fat purses to spend on goods that were "right."

Another big fact: for the first time the Fair had attracted in numbers exhibitors with brand new products and ideas to unveil.

A third: the Fair had shown a number of countries who'd previously looked with some longing but not much effort at the Canadian market that it wasn't tough after all — with their success some old Canadian markets presently closed might open up a bit.

So much for the highlights. The details:

New industries: At midweek one British textile firm had plans definitely set to manufacture here; a British producer of building materials was tying negotiations; scores of other British and European firms were making serious enquiries; others were negotiating to have their products manufactured in Canada under license.

The new textile factory: Olympic Corduroy Ltd. to be set up at Granby, Que. as the Canadian subsidiary of Olympia Manufacturing Co. Ltd., of England. The plant will make corduroy; key personnel will come from England; British machinery will be installed. Operations are planned to get under way by the end of the year.

The building material firm, W. H. Colt (London) Ltd., of London, Eng. has a new money-saving type of lathing made of copper wire mesh and clay which, it's claimed, can be put in place easier, faster and cheaper than standard lathing. Colt's say they'll be ready to get a factory going as soon as they've established that demand (which they say, Fair interest indicated could be substantial) justifies the investment.

Behind the scenes many more projects were afoot. Federal Industrial development officials said enquiries were unusually heavy; So did Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba, B. C. industrial development officers exhibiting at the Fair.

And one Canadian trade official close to British exhibitors said scores of British firms in many lines would establish here tomorrow if the financial transfers involved could be arranged; meantime they were looking carefully at wage rates, power and raw material costs, locations.

From other sources The Post learned that a number of British machine tool and scientific instrument manufacturers were giving the matter careful consideration, though one immediate objection from their point of view was high labor costs coupled with a shortage of skilled workers in their fields.

New connections for Canadian importers were being dished out right and left and more were on the way if principals could be satisfied with the qualifications of those they'd looked at.

Some difficulty was being experienced by some of the British

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Post Life Insurance Contest Winners In Next Issue

Pace of Business

Motor vehicle shipments from Canadian factories totaled 26,386 units in April, against 30,051 units month before and 26,685 units in April, 1946. This April's shipments: 18,875 passenger cars, 7,492 trucks, 19 buses.

Time lost in labor disputes in April was 14,600 man-working days, drop from 25,100 man-working days in March.

Department store sales rose 6% in week ended May 27, against corresponding week of last year. Only Manitoba and Saskatchewan showed slight declines of 4% and 2% respectively. Biggest increase: 18% in B. C. All-Canada sales in April totaled $67.4 millions, down 10% from April, 1949.

Carloadings in week ended May 27 were 72,773 cars, rise of 6,616 cars or 10% over corresponding week of 1949. Cumulative total for first 21 weeks of the year is 1.4 million cars (1.5 million cars).

Unemployment insurance benefit claims dropped 32% in April from month before. Claims totaled 90,123, against 133,404 in March. Figure is still 31% above last April.

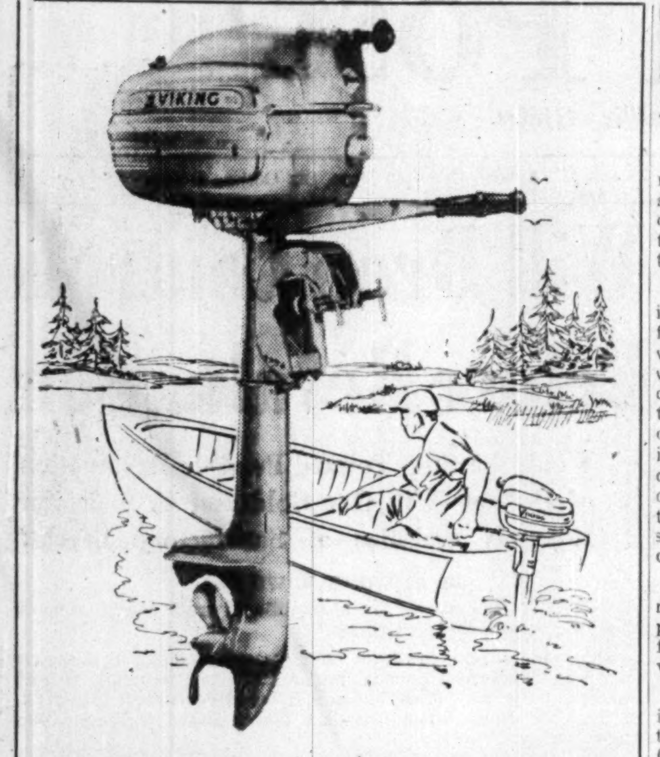
Life insurance sales in April were $107.1 millions, drop of $4.8 millions from $111.9 millions month before.

Merchandise exports were valued at $205.5 millions in April, against $228.2 millions in March.

Clearinghouse centres cashed $7.4 million cheques in April, against $7.7 millions month before.

Production of steel ingots and castings in first four months this year totaled 1.122 million net tons, against 1.112 million net tons in same period of 1949. Pig iron production was slightly down, at 707,385 net tons, from 738,668 year earlier. In April both classes of product were up slightly over April of 1949.

Gypsum wallboard production in April totaled 19.2 million sq. ft., output of lath, 16.3 million sq. ft.



EATON'S BIG VALUE
VIKING
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Here's Why "VIKING" is Canada's Outstanding Regular Value

Extra Smooth—Twin cylinder alternate firing providing up to 8,000 levelled-out power impulses per minute.

Powerful—Five h.p. with positive carburetion ensuring smooth flow of power, from trolling crawl to flashing speed.

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Weight—Approximately 46 lbs.

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EATON PRICE, EACH
177.00
Slightly Higher Price From Port Arthur West

VIKING
ONE OF EATON'S OWN BRANDS

Trade Fair Bringing Us New Industries, Products

(Continued from page 1)

machine tool and scientific instrument men in this connection; others among them were more than satisfied with the connections they'd been able to make.

In consumer goods two promising lines were under negotiation for manufacture in Canada. One was an Australian's "electrosonic" washer — a device for washing clothes by means of sound waves that had attracted large numbers of enquiries and great public interest; the other was a Swedish device for attaching to domestic or industrial oil heaters which, the manufacturer claimed, would save up to one-third in heating costs.

Notable among these new connections for their potential impact on reopening trade channels for Canada was an Australian venture and a Spanish one.

The Spanish had made a deal in Montreal for sizeable continuing shipments of olive oil (until now out of the Canadian market); with a department store for carpets; they had other lines under negotiation. The word was that by way of trade return the dollars so earned were being earmarked for new purchases in Canada.

The Australian venture was much more enterprising in scope and with considerably more potential for Canadian trade in Australia.

Back of it was John H. Murray, agent-at-large for a number of years for Atlas Steels of Canada. He had signed up with 18 Australian trading concerns to handle their product in Canada. By arrangement with the Australian Government the bulk of the dollars so earned would be spent in Canada on needed Canadian goods: steel, asbestos, newsprint were among them. In brief: a many-sided barter deal.

As a result of his showing at the Fair on behalf of four Australian concerns he saw a potential of $1.5 million for the year. He was selling such items as cameras, gunsights, plastic lenses, zinc products, machine tools, hardware, bicycles, stainless steel products, diesel fuel injectors.

All these lines, he said, could be laid down here cheaper than they could be obtained from U. S. and for those that he had shown at the Fair he had more than enough demand; in some lines he was having to turn away orders.

Yet, he added, the Australians had never before thought of tackling the market in these lines.

The buyers showed up in particularly large numbers for the British machinery exhibit. Ford, General Motors, Chrysler Corp. Canadian General Electric, Westinghouse were among the big names that had teams of production engineers down to look the British exhibit over in detail. All, it's understood, made purchases or were negotiating. Ford, it's reported, showed particularly firm interest in buying replacement equipment. Others among these made deals with British scientific instrument manufacturers who likewise found a ready demand among top Canadian buyers in marine, medical and industrial fields.

In consumer goods, Eaton's, Simpson's, Henry Morgan, Hudson's Bay all made purchases from the British, the French, the Italians, the Belgians, the Dutch.

By midweek between 25,000 and 30,000 buyers had gone through the Fair; they came from 50 countries. By the time the Fair closed it was expected that at least 40,000 would have registered.

U. S. interest was expressed by delegations from ECA, OEEC, from the American Trade Association Executives Association, as well as from top-flight individual buyers.

And there was one buyer from Venezuela who flew in one day, bought 100 aluminum prefab houses, 100 new-design cordless electric irons with ironing boards, and flew back the next.

All in all, Canadian Government Exhibition Commissioner Glen Bannerman and Trade Fair Administrator Reg. H. Dayton had a right to beam. So did most of the 2,000-odd exhibitors who, except in special lines where demand can't be counted in large numbers of visitors, were kept hopping most of the time.

ANNOUNCING

Important Appointments in Canadian Industry, Finance, Business and Government

Associated Credit Bureaus of Canada (and Credit Granters' Association of Canada) — Arthur Bullied, manager, new combined office in Toronto.

Bishop's University (Lennoxville, Que.) — John Bassett (Montreal), chancellor.

Boiler Inspection & Insurance Co. of Canada (Toronto)—L. T. Gregg, vice-pres. & gen. mgr.; L. J. Wilkinson, vice-pres. & asst. gen. mgr.; J. J. Farrell, vice-pres. & chief eng.; J. C. Hill, secretary.

Canada Life Assurance Co. (Toronto)—Leslie R. Brown, asst. manager Central Ont. branch, at Hamilton.

Canada Vulcanizer & Equipment Co.—W. F. Watters, secretary-treasurer.

Canadian Bank Note Co.—H. C. F. Mockeridge, K.C., Denis M. Coolican (Toronto), directors.

Canadian Canners Ltd. (Hamilton)—John Coyle (Toronto), L. M. Crandall (Pembroke), K. M. Pringle (Toronto), R. W. Reynolds (comptroller), directors.

Canadian Locomotive Co. (Kingston, Ont.)—R. H. Morse, Jr. (Chicago), president and a director; L. A. Keeler (Chicago), G. M. Niven (Montreal), directors.

Canadian Chamber of Commerce (Montreal) — Claude A. Gauthier, Quebec regional representative.

Canadian Resins & Chemicals Ltd. (Montreal) — John A. Brooks, purchasing agent for Shawinigan Falls plant.

Canadian Vickers Ltd. (Montreal) —T. R. McLagen, president & general manager; J. E. Labelle, board chairman.

Canadian Westinghouse International Co. (new)—Walter S. Beck, vice-president & general manager in charge sales, in Toronto.

Canadian Westinghouse Co. (Hamilton)—A. A. McArthur, manager of central station and transportation sales division.

Canadian Weekly Newspapers Assoc. (Ont.-Que. division) — D. R. Wilson (Shawinigan Falls, Que.), president; E. H. Spence (Strathroy, Ont.), Charles Nolan (Stouffville, Ont.), vice-presidents.

Continental Can Co. of Canada (Montreal)—H. A. Rapelye, president and general manager.

Crown Trust Co. (Toronto) — Gawn E. Clemes, sales manager real estate dept.

Dow Chemical of Canada Ltd. (Toronto)—Eric H. Huggins, manager export dept. at Toronto.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co. (Toronto) — W. Hannah, manager Ontario branch.

Editorial Services Ltd. (Toronto) —Kim Beattie, chief public relations counsel.

Gair Co. of Canada (Toronto) — Charles E. Whitten, president and general manager; W. Russell Eccles, treasurer; Harold L. Steele, a director.

Great-West Life Assurance Co. (Winnipeg—Rex H. Anderson, supervisor sales promotion in agency dept.

Institute of Internal Auditors Inc. Toronto chapter) — Walter I. Markle, president; Donald T. Barber, vice-president.

Kingsway Transports Ltd. (Montreal)—John W. McGiffen, general manager.

Mount Royal Rice Mills Ltd. (Montreal) — George S. Currie (Montreal), a director.

Montreal Curb Market — J. B. Weir, chairman board of management; N. L. C. Mather, vice-chairman; V. Barry Smith, secretary-treasurer; R. E. Haldenby, board member.

Mutual Life Insurance of New York — James E. Laschinger, manager of Winnipeg agency.

National Adhesives (Canada) Ltd. —Berkley V. Schaub, vice-president and a director, in charge Toronto division.

Netherlands Govt. — A. H. J. Lovink, ambassador to Canada.

Northern Electric Co. (Montreal) —J. W. Fagan, asst. general manager; A. B. Hunt, manager new communications equipment division (combining former electronics and telephone divisions); F. F. Fulton, manager Belleville plant operations.

Odeon Theatres (Canada) Ltd. and J. Arthur Rank Organization of Canada Ltd. (Toronto)—Leonard W. Brockington (Ottawa), president.

Philips Industries Ltd. (Toronto) —J. H. Otten, president.

Soo Line Rail Road (Minneapolis) —R. L. Simpson (general manager), W. W. Kremer (general traffic manager), vice-presidents.

John Stuart Sales Ltd. (Toronto) —W. H. Wade (Toronto), a director.

Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Co. (Hamilton) — Joseph M. O'Mahoney (New York), Nicol Kingsmill (Toronto), directors.

Trust Companies Association of Ontario — Reginald S. Anderson, president; D. E. Kerlin, vice-president.

Unifin Tube Co. (London, Ont.) —F. S. Brown, sales manager; R. G. Newell, chief engineer.

Retirement

Great-West Life Assurance Co.— Henry M. Lumbers, in charge Toronto branch death and disability claims.

Last of "Bargains" In UK Machinery?

British machinery and machine tool men who were leaving the Trade Fair this week with long potential order books as a result of their successful showing at the Fair had a word of warning for Canadian buyers as they planned cross-country follow-up tours.

The warning: Canadians might never be able to buy their goods more cheaply than now; the days of bargain prices as a result of devaluation were just about over.

Most of the equipment they offered had price tags 20% to 40% below American prices for similar equipment.

"But," said one top official, "six to nine months will tell a different story. Then we shall be feeling the effects of devaluation in higher prices for raw materials, in wage increases that must come to offset the effects of devaluation in increased costs of living as a result of higher sterling prices for dollar-area suplies.

"These will be the last bargains we'll be able to offer."

1.50 to 2.50
in lightweight wool

at Simpson's
the store for men

STREET FLOOR DEPT. 255

Obituaries

Raymond Allan, 59, Montreal, former chairman Montreal Stock Exchange and Curb Market, partner Greenshields & Co.

George W. Brown, 64, Toronto, president and general manager Gair Co., paper products including containers.

E. Roy Butler, 73, Toronto, president and general manager Modern Containers Ltd.

Richard Samuel Colter, 71, Cayuga, Ont., lawyer, former chairman Ontario Railway & Municipal Board, former Liberal MPP Haldimand-Norfolk.

A. W. Hodgetts, Toronto, assistant secretary-treasurer, Paymaster Consolidated Mines.

Sir Percy Angier Hurd, 86, London, Eng., former London editor Montreal Star and associated papers, author, parliamentarian.

Franklin Field Wilson, 63, Oakville, Ont., former partner Avern Pardoe & Co., investment brokers.

PROFITABLE COMPANIES WANTED

If you contemplate the sale of your company we suggest that you communicate with us as we have clients who desire to purchase stock control or entire ownership of profitable enterprises at prices exceeding $500,000, also we are interested in ones at lower prices.

Those for whom we have acted in similar situations will give assurance that all inquiries will be treated as may be desired.

George C. Kirkpatrick & Co. Limited
200 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario.
Elgin 4704

Inglis Discontinues Making Schult Trailers

John Inglis Co. has discontinued the manufacture of Schult Trailers in Canada, E. M. Bassingthwaighte, director, consumer products division, announces.

Arrangements have been made by which this well-known line of trailers will be manufactured by H. B. McGinness Ltd., Peterborough, Ont., Mr. Bassingthwaighte stated in making the announcement.

ADVERTISING

Account Appointments, Plans And News of Personnel in the Canadian Advertising World

Canadian Industries Ltd. is taking on the radio show, Singing Stars of Tomorrow, recently dropped by York Knitting Mills. It is expected that the show will continue to be done from Toronto with John Adaskin, producer, and Rex Battle, music director.

The 26 weeks of the show are estimated to cost the sponsor around $100,000 a year. Agency: Cockfield, Brown. Time and network are likely to switch to C-I-L-'s Sunday 9 p.m. Dominion network spot.

* * *

Formation of an Advertising Council in Canada on lines parallel to the one functioning in U. S. may be on way. Ass'n of Canadian Advertisers has taken initiative in calling a meeting (Toronto, June 16) of advertising people, government officials, church men, university leaders, and businessmen of all types to sound out the idea.

Suggestion is for an organization which would marshal advertising support to accomplish public service objectives which have been approved by a widely representative selection committee.

* * *

Harold F. Stanfield Ltd (Toronto) handles campaign in national magazines and main Ontario dailies for Ethyl Antiknock Ltd., Toronto. Trade paper campaign will be directed to garage owners.

* * *

Tandy Advertising Agency (Toronto) says largest Canadian campaign in Sun Oil Co.'s advertising history breaks this week in Ontario and Quebec to introduce New Blue Sunoco, improved high-test gasoline. Newspapers, newscasts, radio spots will be used.

* * *

Imperial Bank of Canada's ad. "When Wheat Became King"—one of its 75th Anniversary series—received "Socrates" award as "best bank ad of the month" (May) in North America. Award is made by Bank Ad-views, a publication of Vincent Edwards Co., New York City.

* * *

F. H. Hayhurst Co.'s campaign for Nucoa Margarine will emphasize new "Measure-Pak" feature (ready-cut in quarter pound sections and wrapped in tinfoil) via insertions in dailies across Canada and special series of radio spots.

* * *

Erwin, Wasey of Canada Ltd (Toronto) schedules seasonal campaign in several weekly and monthly magazines for Rose's Lime Juice, English product now back on Canadian market.

* * *

A. Collin Rayment will head Montreal office of John A. Cairns & Co. of Canada, subsidiary of John A. Cairns & Co. Inc., New York.

* * *

McConnell, Eastman & Co., appointed by Perma-Stone of Canada Ltd.; plans insertions in building and construction journals, Quebec dailies.

Here's How Periodical Press Strengthens Nation's Growth

What are periodicals doing for Canada? What should they do?

That was the pivotal theme of the annual meeting of the Periodical Press Association in Toronto last week.

H. Napier Moore, editorial director of the Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co. Ltd., told a luncheon meeting:

"Thirty-one years ago the combined circulations of all six leading English-language magazines in Canada did not exceed a total of 215,000. With the circulation of comparable French-language publications added, basic magazine circulations were barely over 240,000.

"Today, of some 85-odd Canadian magazines, the 15 or 16 national general magazines run by all classes have a combined total circulation of not far from three millions, and are read issue by issue by more than eight million people.

"Thirty-two Canadian farm papers have a total circulation in excess of 1,900,000 copies. The Business Press of Canada, comprising 260 business newspapers, trade and technical papers, has a circulation of one million copies.

"This surely is indicative of the fact that these publications have won the confidence and respect of a large and valuable strata of the Canadian people for their furtherance of Canadian principles, for the significant services they have rendered and are rendering to advance the welfare of the country.

"It was because Canadian publishers realized the enormous influence of United States publications which were crossing the border in increasingly large numbers that, in the national interest of their younger country, they undertook to fill the need of publications that would deal with Canadian affairs, Canadian attitudes, Canadian traditions.

"Here alongside a mighty neighbor was a young country which needed a voice and mirror of its own. And so far as Canadians generally are concerned there is unmistakable evidence of a growth in national pride.

"And who is there to better understand the Canadian, who is there with a better knowledge of Canada, than those assembled in this room? With all its resources, with all its money, with all its pages, with all its competent personnel, can any United States publication beat us at that?"

Re-elected president of the Periodical Press Association was R. C. Rowe, National Business Publications, Gardenvale, Que. Vice-presidents are R. C. Brown, The Country Guide, Winnipeg; George Collington, Hugh C. Maclean Publications Ltd., Toronto; C. J. Laurin, Canadian Homes and Gardens, Toronto; and Roydon M. Barbour, Consolidated Press Ltd., Toronto. Treasurer is Floyd S. Chalmers, Maclean Hunter Publishing Co. Ltd. Toronto.

Officers were also elected for the PPA's constituent associations.

Magazine Publishers Association of Canada re-elected as president C. J. Laurin, Canadian Homes and Gardens. Vice-presidents are Charles Sauriol, of Le Samedi and La Revue Populaire; and C. N. Foy, Saturday Night. Secretary is R. G. Scott, Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co. Ltd.

Business Newspapers Association of Canada re-elected as president George Collington, Hugh C. Maclean Publications Ltd. Vice-presidents are Paul J. Henderson, Consolidated Press, A. H. Boyd, Wrigley Publications Ltd., Toronto, and J. J. Wallace, Holliday Publications Ltd., Montreal.

New president of the Agricultural Press Association of Canada is R. C. Brown, The Country Guide, Winnipeg. Vice-presidents are P. H. Butler, The Maritime Farmer, Saint John; and Tom McGoey of Toronto. Honorary secretary is H. F. Weld The Farmer's Advocate, Toronto. Executive vice-president of the Periodical Press Association and manager of its constituent associations is I. D. Carson.

Roto-Finish, Canada New Windsor Concern

Roto-Finish Canada Ltd., Windsor, Ont., is a new company affiliated with Standard Machine & Tool Co. Windsor, and Roto-Finish Co. Kalamazoo, Mich. By arrangement with the latter it will produce in Canada "Roto-Finish" materials, equipment and processes for "deburring" and finishing metal parts under "scientifically controlled tumbling procedures" for grinding, polishing, bright-honing and coloring many kinds of materials. Announcement of the development is made by Windsor Chamber of Commerce.

Interested are Standard Machine's president and secretary-treasurer, H. J. A. Chambers, and its vice-president and secretary-treasurer, A. R. Davidson. Standard Machine makes special purpose machine tools, jigs and machines for automotive, farm tool, electrical equipment and other industries.

SALES ENGINEER

For Sales and Service Work in Ontario with internationally known manufacturer of Chemical Processing Equipment. Preference will be given to Chemical Engineer. This is a real opportunity for the right man with excellent salary based on ability and past experience. Our staff advised of this advertisement and all replies will be strictly confidential.

Apply Box 225, The Financial Post, Toronto

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Classified ads cost 8c per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum charge $2.00. Add six words when box number is required. When replies are to be mailed to advertiser add 15c. Classified ads payable in advance. Contract rates on application.

POSITIONS WANTED

Personnel, Labor Relations Asst.

WELL EDUCATED, (U. of T.) experienced man seeks opening having a challenge and future in personnel, labor relations, training. Excellent managerial material. Bilingual. Single, willing to re-locate. Interested principals are invited to contact Box 206, The Financial Post, Toronto.

ENGINEER desires relocate in Ontario. Ten years successful background manufacturing, sales, market research, University graduate business administration. Box 214, The Financial Post, Toronto.

ENGLISHMAN, Age 39, seeks position works manager, production manager or similar in engineering concern. Efficient and energetic with excellent background in engineering and manufacturing. Experience in handling labour. At present employed but available on short notice. Box 220, The Financial Post, Toronto.

STOP! — Qualified, hard-working, profit conscious university educated accountant with experience as internal auditor and knowledge of cost accounting looking for a job. Do you need a helping hand? Box 222, The Financial Post, Toronto.

SALES EXECUTIVE veteran with 28 years active work in sales organisations of two of Britain's leading manufacturers. Service in Far East. Just completed trip for Scotch firm visiting agents and stimulating sales in Japan, Hongkong, Malaya, Java, Philippines, India, Ceylon, Pakistan. Testimonials upon application. Advertiser seeks sales position in Canada, Britain or Far East with Canadian Firm. Box 224, The Financial Post, Toronto.

POSITION AVAILABLE

THE SOCIETY OF SECRETARIES of Great Britain Ltd. Admission by examination or experience (Give Details). 16, Manor Road, London, N. 16, England.

FOR SALE

Clearance 1,000 Typewriters

ALL STANDARD MODELS, small and wide carriages. Regular price up to $275. To clear $40.00 each — later models $50.00 each. Excellent condition — guaranteed. We ship C.O.D. Write Capitol Equipment Co. 2098 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal 25. Que.

FOR SALE old established Saw and Planing Mill where rail and water meet, at one of the last large virgin stands of Western Spruce in Canada. Owner wants to retire. Would take approximately One Hundred and Fifty thousand to handle. Box 202, The Financial Post, Toronto.

BUSINESS PERSONALS

TELEPHONE ADDRESS SERVICE

Mail Address and Telephone Answering Service only 58c a day. Convenient downtown location from which your representative can operate as effectively as if maintaining own office. 24 hour telephone secretarial service!
TELEPHONE ANSWERING SERVICE LTD.
630 Dorchester St. W., Montreal, MA: 9491
20 Bloor St. W., Toronto, PR: 4471

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Immediate Capital Gain Bargain

PROSPECTOR NEEDS GRUBSTAKE. Will sell 173,250 vendor shares at 1½c per share in Orbit Uranium Developments Limited. This Company, well financed, starts diamond drilling on pitchblende veins this month. Holds 25 square mile concession in Goldfields Athabaska camp. Is surrounded by largest uranium exploration operations on record. For details call; PLaza 4261, Toronto.

AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN with capital, extensive securities and business management experience in United States, seeks associate with established clientele to form investment firm in Montreal. References exchanged. Replies confidential. Box 217, The Financial Post, Toronto.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

INTERESTED BUY Montreal area sound business or active partnership yielding minimum $8000 salary. Give brief outline first letter. Box 233, Postal Station B, Montreal 2.

FACTORY SITES & SPACE

MANUFACTURERS
DISTRIBUTORS
TRADE FAIR EXHIBITORS

FROM 1,000 to 16,000 square ft. available imediately for rent at 70c and 75c per square foot annually. Rate includes thermostatically controlled steam heat, scientifically designed 1-storey building, located in east end of Toronto, near main highway, 200 feet from railway siding, excellent lighting system, double loading doors every 30 feet, strong battleship linoleum covered floors, 60-cycle power. All other facilities available; inspection day or evening.

CALL TORONTO, OXFORD 9275
OR BOX 219, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO

WANTED

Salesman with car to cover established accounts in Toronto for well known electrical manufacturer. Training, sales and service leads supplied. Salesman interested in opportunity for top commission earnings from start with opportunity for sales management, reply stating full particulars to Box 223, The Financial Post, Toronto.

Canadian International Trade Fair

PURE SILK RAINCOATS
(Ladies and Mens)
Weight: 1 lb.
Assorted Colours

Presented at our Booth No. 119-120

Exclusive Agents for Canada

INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURING AND AGENCIES COMPANY
1166 Lakeshore Road
Long Branch, Ontario
Phone Zone 6-120
Cable Address: INMANCO — Toronto

Canadian International Trade Fair
Booth No. 589-602
Phone OLiver 5554

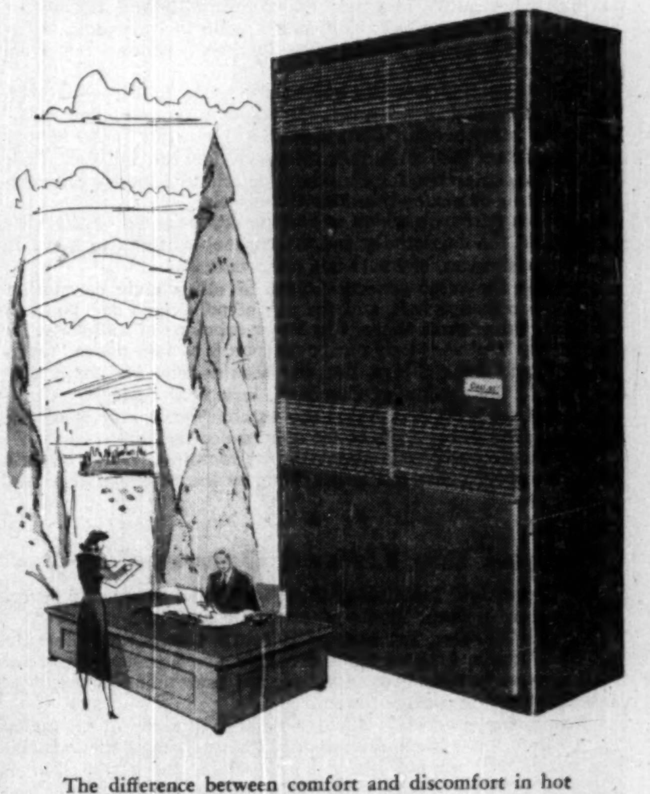
WORLD FAMOUS VENETIAN ART GLASSWARE

ORNAMENTS — LAMPS — LAMP BASES
by Domus Vetri D'arte
(Venice) Murano

HAND ENGRAVED MIRRORS
by Barbini and Longega
(Venice) Murano

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURING and AGENCIES COMPANY
1166 Lakeshore Road — Long Branch, Ont., Canada
Phone: Zone 6-120—Cable Address: INMANCO—TORONTO

MAKE SUMMER
WORKING, NOT WILTING WEATHER
WITH CARRIER
PACKAGED AIR-CONDITIONING



The difference between comfort and discomfort in hot weather is phrased "Carrier Weathermaker". Here is a cool achievement that will put new lift into your staff, more pep into production.

The Carrier Weathermaker is at ease in any business surroundings. And you don't have to worry about a major upset during installation of your Weathermaker . . . business can go on as usual. Immediate installation can be arranged. The cost is low . . . the Carrier Weathermaker will pay for itself many times over in its long lifetime.

Why not prepare now to breathe the cool freshness of clean, dehumidified air this summer? A Carrier representative will give you all the facts and make a survey of your establishment without obligation.

Carrier

CARRIER IN CANADA
Carrier has a modern plant in Toronto, branches in Montreal and Winnipeg, dealers in principal cities. Prompt sales and service.

Carrier Air-Conditioning • Refrigeration • Industrial Heating
CARRIER ENGINEERING LIMITED, 172 King St. E., Toronto

Unveil New Sales Technique

(Continued from page 1)

ed to buy the single Freiman branch in Pembroke last December, the decision was made to try out the new merchandising venture in the same town.

Freiman rented a small 30 ft. x 30 ft. store at 47 Pembroke Street. It was here, this week, that the new venture was launched.

Pembroke citizens were given a public preview on Wednesday. The day before, press, radio, newsreel, television, trade papers and magazines from Canada and the United States, came to have a look.

A merchandising expert watched the preview said: "This is a very real contribution to retailing."

On Thursday, the store officially opened for business.

This was a long way from the time Freiman's became a public company back in 1930. At that time it was planned to start a chain of stores or order offices in small communities. Two were started in Pembroke and Renfrew.

Then came the depression, halting further expansion. Lawrence Freiman was in charge of the two small-town stores and the company's merchandising policies. He learned the hard way some of the problems of selling goods to rich and poor, farmer and city-goer.

MR. FREIMAN

Lacks "Fluidity"

What worried him about the mail order business was its lack of what he calls "fluidity."

"You can't tear a page out of a catalogue or put in a new one," he says.

That meant carrying big inventory once the item was catalogued—whether or not demand justified it. As well, catalogues are expensive; can't easily take advantage of price or style changes.

Today, good roads have brought country folk out of their homes to shop in the towns, cities and villages. Thus the growth of order offices as adjuncts to a modern mail order business.

But again, in the Freiman view, there was still a lack of fluidity; nothing more than the catalogue when the customer gets there. And on the other side of the coin, small department stores lack physical capacity to carry large stocks and assortments.

Made in New York

That started Lawrie Freiman thinking about some better, more pleasant way to bring big store merchandise to a wider market. Three years ago he investigated color photography and the possibilities of a machine which the customer could work himself, and which could merchandise lines which were as fresh and up-to-the minute as new-picked vegetables.

The Vis-o-Matic machine is the result. It is being made by Vitarama Corp. of New York. It is completely unique in design and purpose. It was specially designed to Freiman specifications. The name and design are Freiman patents. If the idea proves successful, it's more than likely that subsequent machines will be made or assembled in Canada. Freiman holds all rights for Canada and other countries There's been no decision what will happen from here on; everything depends on public and trade reaction.

Right now the company has over 3,000 color pictures covering an even greater number of items. (There are half a dozen pieces of luggage on one screen, for example.)

The pictures are made up in "magazines" of 50 shots each. These magazines are dropped into the machine when an individual customer asks for dresses, watches, lingerie, etc. Enlargements to fit the 27 x 27 screens are projected by a new process from 35 mm color negatives.

Customers in Pembroke are promised "next day" delivery. As soon as the order is placed it is teletyped to Ottawa and dispatched the same day. Present showings in Pembroke include a very complete representation of the company's Ottawa and farm store merchandise. Most of the shots are "modeled."

There's also a bigger 4½ ft. machine located in the store window on Pembroke Street which show the same merchandise and which changes every 20 seconds. New merchandise received in the Ottawa store on Monday can be photographed and on display in Pembroke that same week.

One of the reasons why Lawrie Freiman has backed this new venture is his early flair for "show business."

When he was at McGill University, a major interest was the "Red and White" revue. If his father hadn't set his course to include the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, it's not impossible that he would have gone into some kind of entertainment business in Hollywood, instead of to Ottawa. (The Freiman display windows along Rideau Street in recent years have been the equal of anything in North America.)

The Freiman business in the past decade has grown in quality and quantity. Swelling current sales volume to over the $14 millions mark, are important concessions such as the Steinberg groceteria in the basement; the Antoine of Paris beauty salon, etc. This has gone hand-in-hand with a modernization program which is gradually being extended throughout the store.

It is expected that present store inventory will look after immediate needs of the new venture. What will happen once the new venture proves a success and other outlets are required, is still for the future.

Any Progress Toward Free Exchange?

(Continued from page 1)

by the sharp rise in U. S. prices is the impact of this rise in terms of U. K. labor and material costs.

Best answer to this is that at present, the U. S. inflation is running well ahead of prices and costs in other parts of the world.

How long this will continue looks like a key question.

There's one favorable fact: namely that the U. S. boom seems now to be running on its own steam rather than on the earlier impetus of filling in the postwar pipeline or backlog.

But the higher prices go, the greater the chance of business in the U. S. getting frightened and starting at least another "inventory" recession such as hastened U. K. and other countries into an economic tailspin just a year ago.

It is also pointed out that the present world-wide boom in raw materials — rubber, wool, copper, juts, cotton, cocoa, diamonds, metals, etc. — while it brings higher costs to all producers, brings special compensations to U. K. and the sterling area in view of devaluation against the dollar last year. So long as the United States keeps expanding her purchases of raw materials at these extremely high prices, the benefits to nondollar countries are both offsetting and considerable.

One of the big new questions raised in recent weeks is the importance to business of the new proposed "Atlantic community" negotiations held recently in London.

Reporting on these to Parliament this week, Secretary of State L. B. Pearson emphasized the extension into the economic and social field of arrangements that started as purely political and military. He emphasized that all member nations in the North Atlantic Pact were now agreed on the fundamental importance of Article II of the Pact — the article dealing with economic matters.

He reiterated the view (expressed recently in his speech in Hamilton, Ont.) that this would lead eventually to an "Atlantic Commonwealth of Free States." But he noted it was too soon to answer the question whether the NAT nations would set up new and separate machinery under Article II.

The present compromise (which most authorities here believe will prove the ultimate solution) was to avoid duplication and link Canada and United States with the OEEC (Organization for European Economic Co-operation). As yet this is only a "recommendation." Within a few days or weeks a formal invitation will be extended to Canada and United States to join OEEC as "associates" or "observers."

The view presently held here is that this will not become a narrow or exclusive organization — no matter what its form or substance after 1952 when Marshall Aid is scheduled to stop.

What's been made clear is that OEEC without North America can't solve Europe's problems. Nor can the NAT group produce the answer itself. Meanwhile, OEEC becomes a much more useful forum (than in the past) for discussing European - American problems and their long-term economic interests and policies.

One observer told The Post:

"I don't believe this group of countries will ever form an exclusive bloc for trade, tariff or other arrangements. The very fact that U. K. and U. S. are members precludes this. The United States wouldn't make any arrangement that didn't include the Latin Americans. Britain wouldn't do anything apart from the sterling area. And if you add these two to the OEEC lineup you've gone almost entirely 'round the world."

Boiler Inspection Announces Appointments

L. T. GREGG — L. J. WILKINSON — J. J. FARRELL — J. C. HILL

Mr. Ralph R. Corson, President of The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada, announces the appointments of Mr. L. T. Gregg as Vice-President and General Manager, Mr. L. J. Wilkinson as Vice-President and Assistant General Manager, Mr. J. J. Farrell as Vice-President and Chief Engineer, and Mr. J. C. Hill as Secretary of the Company. *

Montreal Investment Forum Outlines Mutual Fund Idea

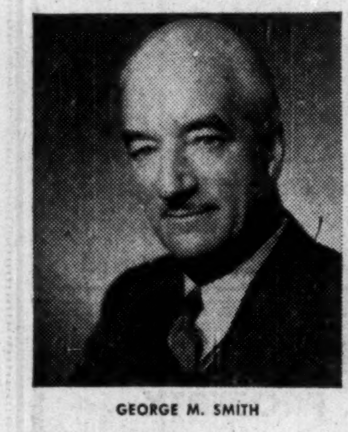
MONTREAL (Staff) — Mutual investment funds have been widely hailed recently as the answer for the "small investor" who wants the advantages of diversification and expert management for the limited capital he has available for investment.

Last week at a public forum here on mutual funds sponsored by Investment Distributors Ltd., the small investor had a chance to come and see what his mutual fund business was all about. Ready to answer his questions was a board of nine men well versed in the business, all of them connected with U. S. or Canadian funds.

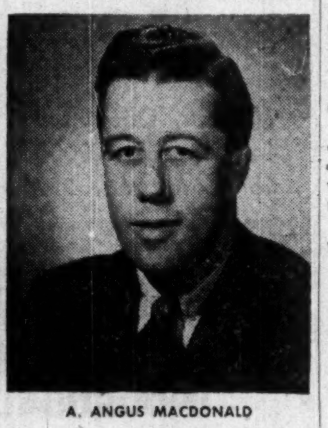
Nearly 300 were present, about half women, of all ages.

Miss Lucile Tomlinson of New York, formerly an associate editor of Barron's weekly, author of several articles and books on investment planning, and currently managing editor of a directory of investment companies, outlined the advantages of holding securities of various mutual funds as opposed to an investment program based on holdings of a few corporations.

At the question period, presided over by Lt.-Col. S. F. H. Lane of Investment Distributors, a variety of queries were fired at the nine-man "board of experts."



GEORGE M. SMITH



A. ANGUS MACDONALD

Mr. G. M. Smith, President of Industrial Advertising Agency Limited, announced today that, at the twenty-fourth annual meeting, held recently, Mr. A. Angus Macdonald was elected a Director and appointed Vice-President of the agency. Mr. Macdonald has been an account executive with Industrial for three years and had extensive previous agency and publishing experience. *

WATCH FOR THESE —

JUNE 17—Maritime Report. Discloses the economic shows currnt trend and outlook.

JUNE 24—What do you know about the Chemical Industries of Canada? This survey will show you how chemicals and plastics touch your life at home, office, factory and farm and serve you every hour.

Look For It Here

June 10, 1950

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Can. Wire	18	Morrow Screw	28
Can. Brew.	4	Philips	8
Can. Food	4	P. L. Robertson	18
Can. Loco.	5	Shawinigan	10
Can. For. Invest.	4	Silknit	28
CNR	12	Sterne & Sons	10
CPR	21	Theatre Prop.	14
Can. V[illegible]ers	5, 20	Thrift Stores	20
Cons. Theatres	13	Transvision	17
David et Frere	4		

MINES AND OILS

Akaitcho	27	Giant Yk.	27
Alta. Nat. Gas	26	L. Fortune	4, 23
Bell Abest.	8	MacDonald	27
Belleterre	4	Mosher	26
Bi-Ore	23	New Dickenson	26
Brewis R. L.	26	Newlund	27
Broulan	4	N. Denison	19
Bulldog	23	Powell Rouyn	27
Can. Malartic	8, 21	Spike-Redwater	21
Cariboo	27	Teck-Hughes	26
Conecho	5	Vilbona	26
Coniaurum	17	Westcoast Trans.	26
El Pen Rey	20	W. Ashley	14

"MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M
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BANK OF MONTREAL
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PIGOTT
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To watch a Pigott building under construction is to see a masterly demonstration of co-operation. On the job is the right man in the right place getting things done at the right time.

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St. Joseph's Hospital in Hamilton was among the many important assignments entrusted to the skilled supervision of Thomas C. Cocker, the general superintendent of the company. Mr. Cocker has been a key man in the Pigott organization since 1911. Like many other Pigott experts he won his responsible position by natural aptitude, hard work and constant study. He symbolizes the type of man who will work for you when you build with Pigott.

P-32

PIGOTT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD.

Pigott Building, Hamilton — *Toronto, 1250 Bay Street*

INVESTMENTS THIS WEEK

What's Behind Market Rise Of Pulp & Paper Stocks?

Upward surge of pulp and paper securities to new highs in the current bull market has caused a lot of investors to look back and see what's behind this new popularity for the papers.

A year ago, the index for the 10 paper stocks used in the Montreal Stock Exchange averages was around the 260 mark. It hit 495.73 June 2, a 90% increase. In the same period, the MSE industrials index went from 112.7 to 155, up only about 40%.

Abitibi common, which sold as low as $9¾ a share a year ago May, is selling around $32. Consolidated Paper $13½ a share last June, is around $25. International Paper, before it was split two-for-one last December, sold as low as $41⅞. Now, after the split, the new shares are selling around the $49 mark.

General optimism about current business and stock market conditions undoubtedly accounts, in part at least, for this remarkable rise in market prices of paper stocks. But, as the comparison of the industrial index and the paper index shows, this rise has extended beyond that achieved by the general run of stocks.

One of the most important factors, observers feel, has been the strength of demand recently for pulp and paper products. Newsprint, which showed signs last fall and early this year that lost overseas markets would cut into business, is now back in the tight supply position which featured earlier postwar years. Once more Canadian newsprint makers are operating at capacity to meet unprecedented U. S. demand plus some return of nondollar buying.

Pulp of all types is also coming back, with strong demand from pulp users and a strengthening price structure. Third quarter prices are expected to be up around $5 to $7 a ton right across the board for bleached and unbleached grades of both kraft and sulphite. These expected increases follow small price hikes in individual grades earlier this year. Scandinavian prices for the third quarter have been upped about 20% (they were somewhat below U. S. quotations).

Fine paper prices have also been increased in Canada and companies report a high level of demand.

Among the companies which have issued statements on first quarter results, all have shown improvements over the corresponding 1949 quarter. International Paper reported gross sales of $113.3 millions ($111.1 millions a year ago) and net profit equal to $2.26 ($191 a year ago, taking split into account) per common share.

St. Lawrence Corp. first quarter net profit was $1,436,610 ($777,359); Great Lakes $4?3,578 ($361,819); Minnesota & Ontario $965,824 ($881,054); Bathurst Power & Paper $987,410 ($901,675.)

Another factor has been the improved financial position of Canada's pulp and paper producers. This is reflected in their vastly improved debt position. A comparison of the current debt position of 10 of the country's leading companies, with the situation as it was at the end of 1945, reveals the progress that has been made in this regard.

Funded debt: Cut from $199,391,000 to $99,871,000, a reduction of 50%.

Interest charges: Down from $9,826,000 to $3,758,000 or 62%.

Average coupon rate has also shown a marked decline, with current average at 3.76% against 4.94% at the end of 1945.

In 1945 the total net profits of these 10 companies was less than $20 millions. Last year, their net profits totaled over $100 millions, and indications are that this showing may be improved on in 1950.

Here's a comparison of the debt position of the 10 companies included in the survey:

	FUNDED DEBT End 1945	Present	DEBT CHARGES 1945	Present	COST OF DEBT 1945	Present
	($000)				%	%
Abitibi	62,273	36,915	2,825	1,394	4.54	3.77
Cons. Paper	42,220	23,702	2,272	995	5.38	4.20
Great Lakes	4,747	5,760	240	220	5.05	3.81
Inter. Paper	46,568	nil	2,406	nil	5.17	nil
Lake St. John	7,000	5,738	421	252	6.00	4.39
Maclaren P & P	19,483	17,553	843	543	4.33	3.09
Minn. & Ont.	5,700	2,368	265	76	4.65	3.21
Powell River	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Price Bros.	11,400	7,835	554	278	4.86	3.54
St. Law. Paper	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	199,391	99,871	9,826	3,758	4.93	3.76

• • •

525 U. S. Firm's Net Up 1% Over First Quarter of 1949

The combined net income after taxes of 525 U. S. corporations in the manufacturing, trade, mining and service industries (but still lacking some of the largest companies) for the first quarter of 1950 showed an increase of 1% over the first quarter of 1949 but a decrease of 5% from the high fourth quarter of 1949, according to a tabulation of the National City Bank of New York.

About 54% of the reporting companies had increases over a year ago as against 46% with decreases. As compared with the preceding quarter, the decreases slightly outnumbered the increases.

Total sales figures for the first quarter, as reported by a majority of the larger manufacturing companies, were about the same as a year ago and 9% above the preceding quarter, National City Bank states.

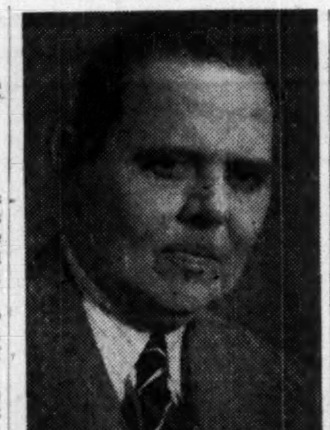
• • •

Annual Reports

A feature of the 1949 Brazilian Traction, Light & Power annual report — other than the record earnings — are the attractive colored photographs illustrating company projects in Brazil. The photographs help give shareholders a much better idea of scope of company operations. The schematic profile maps at end of report provide shareholders with an excellent idea of extent of hydro-electric and telephone operations.

• • •

Christiana Securities, a holding company whose principal assets consist of du Pont common stock is possibly the highest priced issue selling anywhere in the world. Last week its common traded at a new record high of $5,000 a share.



W. I. MARKLE

comptroller of Underwood, Ltd., has been elected president of the Toronto Chapter, Institute of Internal Auditors.

New Outlets To Boost Sales Planned By Cdn. Food Prod.

Consolidated sales of Canadian Food Products Ltd. for the first half of the current fiscal year were slightly lower at $7,507,830 than for same period of previous year ($7,649,726), due to fewer outlets in operation this year and to extremely unfavorable weather conditions, particularly in the west, an interim report states. Plans are said well advanced to open new restaurants to replace those which have been discontinued.

Lower profit margins, increasingly competitive market conditions and a number of unusual factors have all combined to reduce profits sharply. Net profit for the period amounted to $3,269 as compared with $105,802 for corresponding period of previous year.

Some of the unusual factors listed were: (1) rebate by Willards Chocolates, Ltd. and Suchard Canada Ltd. to dealers arising out of the reduction in the price of chocolate bars from 7c to 5c; (2) unusually heavy improvement and repair expenditures, and (3) comparatively sharp increases in some food and raw material costs. These three factors were said to account for more than $100,000. Substantially increased wages and transportation rates also had an important bearing upon the company's operating costs, it is said.

Since the subsidiary companies file individual tax returns and certain of them showed operating losses during the period, the income taxes as shown on the earnings statement represent a very high proportion of consolidated earnings.

Several significant steps have already been taken, the report says, with a view to reducing costs of doing business and increasing sales.

	—24 weeks ended— Apr. 15 1950	Apr. 16 1949
Sales	$7,507,830	$7,649,726
Oper. profit	275,176	429,561
Deduct. deprec.	207,695	229,416
Int. on bonds	10,380	12,000
Inc. & EPT (Est.)	53,958	80,659
Minority int.	127	1,684
Net profit	3,269	105,802

Working capital of $1,930,633 increased by more than $100,000 during the period and ratio of current assets to current liabilities is slightly in excess of three to one. Current assets of $2,851,302 include $562,720 in cash, $1,203,578 in accounts receivable and $933,186 in inventories. Current liabilities of $920,668 are made up of $749,107 in accounts payable and accrued expenses and $171,561 in provision for income and excess profits taxes.

Built on Fast News Service, UK Firm Plans Toronto Branch

Another United Kingdom project will move into Canada next September, when W. H. Smith & Son, well-known English firm of booksellers and stationers, opens its first Canadian branch. It will be located at 224 Yonge St., in Toronto, where renovating and furnishing premises has begun.

Although Smith's operates some 1,500 retail branches throughout England as well as large bookshops in Paris, Brussels and Cairo, this will be the first Commonwealth branch outside the U. K.

Canadian directors of the subsidiary company, W. H. Smith & Son (Canada) Ltd., are Peter W. Bennett, Beverley Matthews, K.C., and George E. Renison. Manager of the branch will be E. H. Williamson, whose career with Smith's was interrupted by Navy service in the war.

"It is not Smith's idea to impose an English pattern," said Mr. Williamson, "but to provide a Canadian shop with a representative selection of Canadian, English and American books and periodicals, fine stationery, leather goods, records, gifts and toys."

As one of the most successful distributors of books and periodicals in the world, however Smith's is expected to give the trade quite a few new ideas.

"First with the News"

Something of the Smith's legend can be gained from the company's history over the past 100 years.

The distribution of news was, and still is, the backbone of Smith's business. From a small news agents shop in 1792, the first W. H. Smith, son of the founder, built up his immense custom on the slogan "First with the News" in the days before newsmen had to compete with the air waves. Those were the days when the country mail left London only by the night coaches so that the newspapers were twelve hours old before they left the city. Using an ever-growing battery of small carts and fast horses W. H. Smith collected the newspapers from the publishers and delivered them, wrapped and addressed, to the morning coaches; in that era when every newspaper went through the press twice, and an edition might be late, the drivers of Smith's red carts would have to overtake the lumbering coaches or, on great occasions, hire fresh horses and deliver the news direct.

Scooped Royal Messenger

In 1830, Smith chartered a boat to carry the news of the death of George IV to Dublin, thus "scooping" the Royal Messenger by twenty-four hours. By 1847 the firm employed nine special engines for its newspaper traffic to Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham. The wholesale supply business to news agents was a natural outgrowth of this phenomenal improvement in distribution.

The following year, 1848, W. H. Smith the second negotiated the first railway contract for the exclusive operation of bookstalls with the London and North Western Railway; when that contract (and a subsequent one with the Great Western) was relinquished in 1905, Smith's opened a hundred and eighty bookshops within ten weeks' time to replace the bookstalls on those railway lines.

E. H. WILLIAMSON

Broulan Profits Show Up Well

Increase Working Capital $65,000 So Far This Year

Operating profits of $132,667 before income taxes were realized by Broulan Porcupine Mines in the initial four months of 1950, which President Bert W. Lang states are "possibly above what might be considered normal earnings."

A dividend of 2c was paid March 1, and a similar dividend will be paid August 1, 1950. Net current assets at April 30 1950, were $489,461 or 18 cents a share, an increase of $65,017 after payment of $53,880 in 1950 dividends.

Development work in the new winze area indicates the possibility of opening up a considerable volume of additional ore.

Porcupine Reef is doing development in preparation for increased production. The zone which yielded fine ore on the 350-ft. level has shown a length of 370 ft. on the 200 level averaging 0.41 oz. cut grade over drift width of 8 ft.

Costs were above normal and output was restricted but an operating profit of $51,162 was reported for the four months. A substantial increase in production and earnings is expected starting in June.

Work on the new west section at Bonetal has opened a second ore shoot at the 970-ft. level with 180 ft. averaging on face chip samples 1.59 oz. per ton uncut 0.47 oz. cut grade over drift width of 8 ft. and 0.70 oz. uncut or 0.46 oz. cut on muck sampling.

In addition to new ore opened this year at the 200-ft. level Hugh-Pam has opened a length of 164 ft. at the 500-ft. level averaging 0.32 oz. uncut or 0.26 cut over 8 ft.; last face shows a chip sample of 3.45 oz. over 3 ft.

The 650-ft. level through Hugh Pam is now within 1,000 ft. of the Banner Porcupine line.

LAKE FORTUNE GOLD MINES has received payment for 100,000 shares at 10c a share, Sept. 22 installment under agreement with David Agency Ltd. Issued capital 3,538,378 shares, leaving 461,622 in treasury

Tower Arranges Offset Acreage

Tower Petroleums, which secured a 1950 stake in Alberta oil production at Excelsior and last week participated with Reef in a 600-acre farmout from Pacific Pete. offsetting a producing Opal well in north Redwater has entered Spring Coulee with an interest in acreage not far from the National Pete. Madison discovery.

A deal has been made by Tower and a Calvan Petroleums group on two quarter sections (LSDs 9 and 16, sec. 25-3-23w4) from National Petroleums and associates; National-Calvan-Tower No. 1 is expected to be drilled shortly on LSD 9. Tower's share is 40% while Calvan, Zodiac, Polaris, Garrison, Garnet and Selburn share remaining 60%.

Tower and Reef are also participating in the Calvan-British Dominion north Woodbend well about two miles from the recent Anglo-Home-Imperial Lower Cretaceous strike at Woodbend.

Vancouver to Get Biggest Apt. Block

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — A nine-story, $1¼ million apartment house will rise here starting this month, containing 180 suites and called largest of its kind in the West. Marwell Construction Co. and a group of Vancouver businessmen are behind the venture, in the planning stage for several years.

The big reinforced concrete building will occupy site of the old Hycroft Gardens, once owned by the late Senator A. D. MacRae on the southeast corner of Granville and Fifteenth. It will have parking space for 100 cars underground, a roof garden and penthouses on top. Semmens & Simpson and W. K. Noppe all of Vancouver, are architects.

Edmonton Office Bldg. Royal Trust Co. Plan

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON — Royal Trust Co. announced it will put up a five-story office building here to cost $400,000 to $500,000. Construction is expected to start May 1. The city approved the site as in keeping with an official object to make that downtown area the city's financial heart.

Cdn. Breweries 6-Mos. Net Off

Sales of Canadian Breweries Ltd., for the quarter ended April 30, 1950, are reported at $20,006,732 as compared with $19,925,027 for same quarter of last year. Net profit amounted to $752,633 or 34c a share as against $1,012,824 and 46c a share respectively in same period last year.

Net profit for the first half of the current fiscal year totals $1,876,598, or 85c a share, as compared with $2,557,091 and $1.16 a share respectively in first half of previous year. Increased uncontrollable costs, principally for malt, containers, freight and wages, reduced the margin of profit, Chairman E. P. Taylor reported to shareholders. Sales and operating results of the U. S. subsidiary continues to improve, he stated.

Financial position is stronger with working capital of $11,495,173 at April 30, 1950, as compared with $9,012,762 a year ago. Ratio of current assets to current liabilities is higher at 2.5 to 1. In addition, investments in allied companies are carried at a cost of $5,066,065 as compared with $5,581,606 a year ago. Bank loans are lower at $1,295,692 ($1,533,647) and funded debt has been reduced by $915,000 to $17,485,000. Distributable surplus of $13,851,663, compares with $12,243,320.

Periods Ended April 30	3 Mos. 1950	6 Mos. 1949	6 Mos. 1950
Oper. profit	2,329,867	6,498,705	5,443,683
Add: Other inc.	273,438	193,643	495,331
Total income	2,603,305	6,692,348	5,939,014
Less: Deprec.	900,903	1,861,252	1,808,577
Deb. & other int.	184,521	393,836	361,082
Amort., etc.	38,070	78,840	76,140
Misc.	194,197	226,569	329,322
Inc. tax	645,000	1,704,500	1,761,000
Add: Min. int.	112,049	129,740	273,705
Net profit	752,663	2,557,091	1,876,598

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies published reports are footnoted.

DAVID & FRERE LTD. net profit for the year ended March 31, 1950 amounted to $335,150, up 11.3% from the previous year.

President de Gaspé Beaubien reports that installation of machinery in the new building being erected is expected to start in September. At a special meeting following the annual meeting, class "B" shareholders will be asked to approve a $650,000 4½% first mortgage bond issue to help finance construction.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1950	1949
Oper. profit	$582,466	$498,824
Less: Depr.	33,274	23,516
Res. for taxes	214,042	174,234
Net profit	335,150	301,074
Less: Cl. A divds.	58,945	54,543
Cl. B divds.	11,500	5,750
Surplus for year	264,705	240,781
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Class A‡	$15.66	$13.95
Class A†	3.00	3.00
Paid	2.75	2.50
Class B†	11.78	10.27
Paid	0.50	0.25

‡Before (†after) taking participating feature into account.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1950	1949
Cash	$87,647	$90,604
Accts., notes rec.	317,437	311,375
Investments▪	474,188	311,452
Inventories	253,829	239,493
Total curr. assets	1,133,101	952,924
Def. charges▴	21,499	29,377
Goodwill	28,561	25,479
Fixed assets*	639,250	252,617
Total assets	1,822,402	1,260,397
Total curr. liab.	458,784	159,028
Capital stock	333,132	335,588
Surplus	1,030,486	765,781
*After depr. of	394,626	365,409
▪Market value	474,423	291,562
▴Incl. ref. EPT	1,942	1,942
Working capital	674,317	793,896

BELLETERRE QUEBEC MINES net profit for the year ended March 31, 1950, amounted to $386,630 or 26c a share, compared with 21c a share in the previous year. Production for the year was "very satisfactory," states President Balmer Neilly, but practical results from development work were meagre.

Although many new finds were made on the surface and underground, results to date have either proved disappointing or development has not proceeded far enough to gauge extent and value accurately.

Deepening of the No. 1 shaft to 2,550 ft. has been completed and a development campaign for the 1,500-ft. to 2,550-ft. horizon will shortly be under way, it is reported. More work is slated for this summer on the Lake Expanse claims, on which several small gold showings were found in 1949.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1950	1949
Gross prod.	$1,474,306	$1,461,663
Less: Oper. exps.	1,079,853	1,048,610
Oper. earnings	394,453	413,053
Add: Misc. income	53,652	31,274
Est. Cost-Aid	75,117	51,113
Less: Deprec.	71,149	97,479
Taxes	65,443	87,218
Net profit	386,630	310,743
Less: Dividends	300,000	300,000
Surplus for year	86,630	10,743
Earnings per Share	$0.26	$0.21
Paid	0.20	0.20

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1950	1949
Cash & bullion	$299,440	$196,048
Govt. bonds & mkt. secs.*	1,686,934	1,696,524
Accts. rec.	14,458	12,616
Mat. & supplies	228,407	269,716
Total curr. assets	2,229,239	2,174,904
Prep. & def. chgs.	41,331	39,888
Int., other cos., etc.	1	1
Belleterre townsite	170,067	188,127
Claims & prop.	1	1
Plant & equip.†	166,015	223,887
Total assets	2,606,654	2,626,808
Accts. & tax. pay.	88,709	100,266
Other curr. liab.	21,498	20,761
Total curr. liab.	110,207	121,027
Capital stock	540,002	540,002
Capital surplus	31,438	22,124
Earned surplus	1,925,007	1,943,655
†After depr. of	1,528,138	1,474,936
*Market value	1,696,977	1,719,200
Working capital	2,119,032	2,053,877

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1950	1949
Tons milled	137,719	133,748
Average recov.	$10.71	$10.93
Ore reserves, tons	455,882	446,583
Grade ($35 gold)	$10.78	$11.48

CANADIAN FOREIGN INVESTMENT CORP. 1949 net profit of $433,490 was up 39.2% from 1948. Dividends from Companhia Brasileira de Cimento Portland Perus rose from $332,979 to $448,242.

Plant operations of the Brazilian company were at full capacity: 1,216,460 bbl. of cement were shipped, close to 1948's record 1,265,283 bbl. Intensive diamond drilling has revealed a mass of limestone rock suitable for the cement company's requirements; this, combined with other known reserves, states President W. A. Black, Jr., puts the company in a good rock position. To develop the deposit, capitalization of the cement company was doubled and Canadian Foreign Investment subscribed for another 152,830 shares.

In 1949, exchange difficulties persisted and the company did not receive any dollars for its share of the Cruziero dividends declared and owing to it, although substantial balances have been received in 1950. To pay dividends during the dollar scarcity, $100,000 of Government bonds were sold and $99,700 was borrowed (since repaid).

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1949	1948
Income	$545,882	$414,814
Less: General exp.	32,037	43,032
Taxes	80,355	60,500
Net profit	433,490	311,282
Less: Com. divds.	183,540	220,248
Surplus for year	249,950	91,034
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common: Earned	$5.90	$4.24
Paid	2.50	3.00

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1949	1948
Cash	$58,263	$64,933
Mkt. securities*	458,019	558,769
Funds in Brazil. Bk.	531,459	......
Brazilian bonds	......	27,038
Interest in subsid.	982,320	950,735
Total assets	2,030,061	1,601,475
Bank loan (sec.)	99,700	......
Tax., etc., pay.	357	286
Exchange res.	352,865	274,000
Pension res.	27,000	27,000
Capital stock	456,060	436,060
Earned surplus	1,094,079	844,129
*Market value	463,287	561,362

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The growth of the Canadian Pacific Railway into one of the world's most important systems of transportation and communication has paralleled the period of the greatest development and progress in the history of Canada. The name "C.P.R." in all parts of the world is synonymous with Canada.

Besides supplying transportation and communication from coast to coast in Canada and throughout the world, the Company also owns the controlling interest in the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company Limited and holds title to petroleum rights underlying vast areas in Western Canada.

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What does the 8.9 cents increase in nickel price mean to International Nickel and Falconbridge?

Is a price of 51.4 cents a lb. (Canada) in line with the general price level?

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TORONTO ONTARIO

OSC to Keep Flexibility Though Financing Changed

It is planned to maintain a certain flexibility in methods for financing new mining and oil enterprises within the meaning of new "regulations" worked out by the Ontario Securities Commission in consultation with the Toronto Stock Exchange, the Broker Dealers Association and the Prospectors and Developers Association, O. E. Lennox, chairman, Ontario Securities Commission, informs The Financial Post.

While a changed framework for financing new enterprises has been set up, various bodies will still co-operate to provide special arrangements for special situations, it is stated.

New regulations developed are as follows:

1. Option prices must not be less than 10c a share. A firm commitment paid for forthwith and for not more than 200,000 shares will be allowable at less than 10c per share.

2. Vendor's interests will be based on a sliding scale not to exceed 25% of a three million share company, 20% of a four million share company and 18% of a five million share company. (These percentages are yardsticks and special situations may call for variation either upward or downward.)

3. Not more than 10% of the vendor's share interest may be free from escrow at the inception of the deal.

4. The present method of releasing shares from escrow will continue with a study of the current balance sheet in order to ascertain what progress has been made in financing the operation and with consideration of actual progress made "on the ground."

When the Securities Commission is dealing with release from escrow of listed stocks, the opinion of the appropriate stock exchange will be sought and similarly the opinion of the Broker-Dealer Association of Ontario will be sought when dealing with unlisted issues.

5. Existing arrangements relating to release of shares from escrow in oil and gas companies to vendors will continue.

6. Price spreads on listed mining and gas and oil issues in course of primary distribution to the public must be submitted to the Commission by nonmembers of the Broker-Dealer Association of Ontario. The price spreads committee of the Broker-Dealer and the Commission will press for a spread that will give the best possible deal to company treasurers compatible with obtaining the required finances, it is stated.

R. H. MORSE, JR.

has been elected president, Canadian Locomotive Co. He is president, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago.

Cdn. Locomo. Stock Control Changes Hands

This week Canadian Locomotive Co. shareholders passed control of all company operations over to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago and The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Montreal. Immediately following a stockholders meeting, directors elected R. H. Morse, Jr., president and chief executive of the company. Mr. Morse is president of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. J. J. Jarrell will continue as vice-president and director of the locomotive company.

It is expected diesel locomotives which will be entirely new to the company will be in production within a short time. Fairbanks, Morse officials and engineers have already arrived at Kingston to assist the company in preparing manufacturing operations. The Canadian Locomotive Co. will retain its corporate identity and will continue to manufacture its regular line of production.

New directors beside Mr. Morse are L. A. Keeler of Chicago and G. M. Niven, president of Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Montreal.

10-1 Split For Vickers Com.

MONTREAL (Staff) — Ten-for-one split of Canadian Vickers no-par-value common stock was approved this week by shareholders at the annual meeting. An initial common dividend of 25c a share was declared by directors, subject to issuance of letters patent covering the stock split.

Subdivision of the stock increased the number of shares outstanding from 53,000 to 530,000. The 47,000 unissued common shares were converted into 70,000 shares, leaving authorized common at 600,000.

Directors were re-elected, but at the directors' meeting following the annual meeting, President J. E. Labelle retired and was elected chairman of the board. T. R. McLagan, formerly vice-president and general manager, was elected president and general manager.

In answer to a shareholder's query at the meeting, Mr. Labelle stated that building contracts were well below those of a year ago. However, good progress is being made in expanding company's activities into new fields. Shipbuilding competition is keen due to lower labor costs abroad, he said.

Vickers earnings for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28 were equal to $1.82 per new common share.

NAT. PICTURE FRAME & ART, and associated Nat. Lamp & Electric companies, Toronto, have appointed Clennan Agencies of Alberta and Saskatchewan exclusive representative in those two provinces.

Canadian Lumber Prices Holding; Up 10% in Yr.

A year ago many were afraid the bottom would fall out of the lumber market. Exports had slumped on (a) dollar shortage abroad, and (b) U. S. "recession." Inventories of preferred building grades for the first time were a step ahead of demand; lower grades had piled up and prices were slipping for all but top grades in framing lumber, hardwood flooring, millwork, plywood.

Since then, the whole picture has changed. Canadian builders this spring face a new shortage threat. Prices for higher grades and the specials rose as U. S. buying skyrocketed with "recovery" plus devaluation, while the Canadian building boom held into 1950, and oversea markets continued to take some though reduced volume. Result: Prices for preferred species, grades, sizes are up on average around 10% from the level of a year ago.

This week, the outlook was for price firmness at today's higher level well into if not beyond the current building season, according to representative lumber manufacturers and dealers interviewed by The Financial Post.

From Vancouver, came word of disappointment of three Minnesota lumbermen who went there in search of supplies. Said Vice-president J. W. Wallace of Minneapolis' big Fullerton Lumber Co.: "Prices are higher than ever and I think they will stay high for months. The situation is as bad here as in Minnesota." With the firm's president, J. G. Fullerton, and its comptroller, A. E. Barton, Mr. Wallace has been "scouring the Pacific Northwest" for lumber.

Not three but nearer 50 U. S. lumbermen have trekked to B. C. recently in search of supplies, The Post is told.

And this from London: British trade sources say that even if Britain modified her dollar conservation policy as regards lumber, British Columbia wouldn't be able to provide important supplies until fall or possibly next spring. A pointer that Britain is exploring sources other than Sweden and Canada is seen in recent trip to Moscow of U. K. Timber Controller Sir Edward Monkhouse. But it's considered unlikely any supplies from that source could arrive in time to fill the summer gap. Sweden lately has been asking prices higher than Britain wants to pay and negotiations have all but stalled.

In Ontario, meanwhile — currently Canada's biggest building market — many buyers are cagey on heavy inventory and advance buying. U. S. premium demand, they reason, "can't last"; U. S. buyers in the past have had a habit of "vanishing overnight." But the trade doesn't hold with that view; sees U. S. demand holding and prices at least firm throughout the current building year.

Conecho Cuts Newlund Zone

A strong possibility that interest in the Newlund area may take a sharp turn to the west is seen in the cutting of the apparent extension of the main Newlund zone immediately to the west of the Windward property across which it had previously been traced. Diamond drill hole No. 2 of Conecho Gold Mines entered granodiorite similar to that found in Windward at 240 ft. and the drill was still continuing in the same formation at 655 ft. depth.

The zone cut showed typical quartz stringers and silicified sections.

Assays of sections from the first 130 ft. of formation cut showed assays ranging up to $1.77 over 18 ft. Assays from the next 275 ft. of core are expected shortly.

Plans call for drilling of the westward extension of the favorable zone toward where formations take a bend to the south and where geologists think the locale of a special zone of fracturing may exist.

REGCOURT GOLD MINES reports that no work was done on its property in 1949; and decision on resumption of work "must await improved market conditions." At Dec. 31, 1949, cash amounted to $5,294; investments in other mining companies were shown at $12,241, including 29,500 shares of Bevcourt Gold Mines, 10,000 shares of Patricia Destor Gold Mines and a 10% interest in the Honsberger Syndicate.

Court to Rule On Bell Final Or Interim Rate

MONTREAL (Staff) — Hearings on the Bell Telephone application for a 20.6% hike in its rates ended last week as the company and the opposing municipalities completed their final arguments. The Board of Transport Commissioners reserved judgment.

The final day of hearings, June 2, was the fiftieth in the long session which began March 8. In mid-May, the Board also reserved judgment on an application by the company for an interim increase in rates.

What action may be taken on the interim application isn't known. Counsel for the municipalities argued earlier that no interim increase should be allowed until the opposition case could be heard. Now that final argument has been completed, it remains to be seen whether the Board will render a decision on the interim application before coming out with its judgment on the main case.

National Petroleum Corporation Limited

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

TAKE NOTICE that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of National Petroleum Corporation Limited will be held at the Company's registered office, 401 Leeson-Lineham Building, Calgary, Alberta, on Friday, the 23rd day of June, A.D. 1950, at the hour of 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving and considering the report of the Directors of the Company, the Balance Sheet and Auditor's Report, electing Directors of the Company, appointing Auditors, and transacting such other business as may properly be considered at the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 9th day of June, 1950, to the 23rd day of June, 1950, both inclusive.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 2nd day of June, A.D. 1950.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. L. ABRAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENTS: PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED: Calgary, Alta., Vancouver, B.C., Toronto, Ont., Montreal, Que.

National Petroleum Corporation Limited

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

TAKE NOTICE that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of National Petroleum Corporation Limited will be held at 401 Leeson-Lineham Building, Calgary, Alberta, on Friday, the 23rd day of June, A.D. 1950, at the hour of 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought advisable, passing the following resolution, which will be proposed at the said meeting as a Special Resolution of the Company, namely:

BE IT RESOLVED that the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by the addition thereto as Article 152 thereof the following:

"152. The Directors may at any time and from time to time by resolution increase the maximum price or consideration for which the shares of the Company without nominal or par value may be issued beyond the maximum price or consideration provided for in the Company's Memorandum of Association."

with such amendments, alterations or modifications, if any, as the said meeting may see fit to prescribe.

DATED at the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, this 2nd day of June, A.D. 1950.

By Order of the Board.

R. L. ABRAM,
Secretary.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO. consolidated 1949 net profit of $31,758,803 was up 17.3% from 1948. Gross earnings from operations totaled $123,884,473, up 21.5% chiefly due to higher sales and adjustments in tariffs under the wage-tariff agreement. Operating expense rose 24.1%, the feature being the substantial rise in wages at the beginning of 1949 which was, however, offset by tariff adjustments. Growth was shown in all services except transportation.

Capital expenditures totaled $41,410,398 ($32,436,579 in 1948) and, at the year-end, total indebtedness to the International Bank For Reconstruction & Development was $24,923,159. In 1950, estimates are that $53 millions will be spent on capital account; of this, approximately $13.6 millions is expected to be drawn from the International Bank under the loan agreement, leaving about $39.4 millions for the company to provide from its own resources.

Shifting to the international scene, President Henry Borden reports that "the improvement in Brazil's trading account with the U. S. was greatly accentuated in the last four months of the year due to a substantial increase in coffee prices, coupled with stricter application of import controls." For the first eight months of the year, a deficit of over U. S. $50 millions was shown, so that the net gain in the last four months alone amounted to U. S. $123 millions.

Electric power demand continued to increase. Sales totaled 3,874,529,061 kwh., 11.2% higher, and 47,643 consumers were added to the combined systems. The marked increase in industrial, commercial and domestic consumption, both in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, made rationing necessary to restrict load growth; restrictions were put into effect early in 1950.

In the Rio system, the 45,000 kw Unit No. 5 at the Ilha dos Pombos plant, was put into service in December. Construction work on the Paraiba-Pirai diversion project is proceeding rapidly, with efforts being made to complete it by the end of 1951. Transformer capacity at Volta Redonda was increased from 13,700 to 20,100 kva, at Campo Grande from 1,200 to 2,000 kva and at Bangu from 2,000 to 3,000 kva. There was an increase of 57 high tension consumers.

In the Sao Paulo system, construction was started on installation of the 65,000 kw Unit No. 8 at the Serra do Cubatao plant, expected to go into commercial service in July, 1950. At the year end, plans were well advanced for installation of the 5,500 kva pump No. 2 at Traicao expected in service before the end of the year. Transformer capacity of the terminal stations was boosted by 14,100 kva, five new sub-stations were put into service and the distribution line augmented by the addition of 60,000 kva transformer capacity and some 23 new feeder lines.

Electrification of railways in the areas served by the operating companies continued.

Demands for telephone service continued unabated, reports President Henry Borden and, although 18,136 new telephones were connected, boosting the year end figure to 398,396, many applications for service remained unfilled. Number of toll calls connected hit a new high of 19,199,365, up 7.58%. Capital expenditures totaled over $9 millions, including five new exchanges in the federal district and in Sao Paulo, additions to two existing exchanges, a new toll line from Campos to Vitoria and carrier equipment to eventually provide 48 more channels on the Rio de Janeiro-Sao Paulo Toll Line. Applications for increased local service rates were made in 37 municipalities; 15 decisions, all favorable, have so far been received.

Gas sales of 209,585,858 cu. metres were up 8.5%. Construction of the new three million cu. ft. gas holder "continues satisfactorily" and work was started on a continuous gas vertical carbonizing plant to provide additional capacity of two million cu. ft. of gas daily. A total of 7,589 new customers were added.

Tramway services have "continued to be unremunerative" — wage increases more than absorbed a slight fare increase in Rio de Janeiro and Santos and further negotiations for fare increases have not yet been successfully concluded. The contract in the City of Santos expires in early 1951 and the operating company there has given notification that it will not renew it.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET*

As at Dec. 1:	1949	1948
Cash & gov. bds.	$28,575,997	$16,047,075
Accts. rec.	21,251,711	17,408,015
Inventories	16,652,825	17,969,516
Total curr. assets	66,480,533	51,424,606
Misc. assets	7,644,237	7,224,847
Inv. in subsids.	37,545,358	35,655,993
Fixed assets	459,614,215	422,082,589
Total assets	571,284,343	516,388,035
Total curr. liab.	36,687,806	41,228,835
Int. bank loan	24,923,159	......
Funded debt	15,760,830	18,364,335
Deprec. res.	118,636,657	111,157,847
Other reserves	95,023,341	83,698,660
Capital stock	179,751,630	179,751,630
Subs. shs. o/s	1,684,193	1,684,193
Earned surplus	98,816,727	80,502,535
Working capital	29,792,727	10,195,771

*Expressed in U. S. dollars.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT*

Yrs. End. Dec. 31:	1949	1948
	$	$
Gr. earn. fr. op.	123,884,473	101,945,202
Less: Op. exp.	79,113,245	63,754,132
Depreciation	8,843,419	8,136,196
S. f. & o. ch.	953,029	939,768
Bond int.	926,658	1,262,229
Amort. res.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Int. Bk. ln. chgs.	1,164,277	......
Fin. exp.	606,270	......
Net revenue	31,277,575	26,852,877
Add: Other inc.	481,228	233,365
Net profit	31,758,803	27,086,242
Less: Pref. div.	22,542	23,604
Com. divds.	13,422,069	14,054,281
Surplus for year	18,314,192	13,008,357
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$8,072.90	$6,885.16
Paid	6.00	6.00
Com.: Earned	4.51	3.85
Paid	2.00	2.00

*Expressed in U. S. dollars.

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BOX 218, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO

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The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario 3% Bonds due April 1, 1968/70	100.50	2.97%
Province of Nova Scotia 3% Debentures due June 15, 1968	99.75	3.02%
Province of Saskatchewan 3½% Debentures due May 1, 1966/68	100.00	3.50%
# City of Saint John, New Brunswick 3¼% Debentures due Apr. 1, 1958-60	101.25	3.10%
# City of Saint John, New Brunswick 3½% Debentures due Apr. 1, 1966-70	101.25	3.40%
Imperial Oil Limited 3% Sinking Fund Debentures due December 15, 1969	99.75	3.02%
Great Lakes Power Corporation Ltd. 3½% First Mortgage Bonds due December 30, 1969	100.50	3.46%
British Columbia Electric Company Limited 3½% First Mortgage Bonds due March 1, 1975	99.00	3.56%
Laurentian Silk Mills Limited 4½% First (Closed) Mortgage Bonds due February 1, 1967	102.00	4.33%

★ *The prices mentioned are "and accrued interest" and subject to confirmation.*

\# *Through the piece.*

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The Editorial Page

Prison Reform Is Good Business

The wisdom with which Canada's penitentiary system is being quietly and thoroughly revolutionized will be apparent to all who read the engrossing article on page 15.

Converting the federal prisons from colleges of crime into colleges of successful citizenship has already produced startling results.

The cumulative effect over a decade or so promises to be remarkable indeed, and with positive advantages to the community purse.

Let this be emphasized: The program is in its infancy, only three years, and only at four prisons.

But for the results to date and for the pattern set, General Gibson, Joseph McCulley, former headmaster of the Pickering Boys School, Dr. L. P. Gendreau, former Manitoba psychiatrist and their colleagues, deserve the gratitude of every Canadian.

Another man deserving public honors for his part in this new program is J. Alex Edmison, executive secretary of the John Howard Society. This excellent organization takes on the job where the penitentiary leaves off.

A "graduate" of a pen may see a John Howard man before he re-enters the world. He's helped in finding a job; he may need a loan to tide him over; he may need help in finding relatives. Above all, he needs an understanding, influential friend and that's what Edmison's group provides. The record of how Edmison men have behaved themselves through years of freedom is indeed excellent.

With his recent appointment as assistant to the Principal of Queen's University, Edmison's main office moves from Toronto literally to the penitentiary gates at Kingston.

Provincial and municipal authorities would do well to take a close look at the new federal prison policy. We urge this, not because reform would be nice for the poor prisoners, but because it's good business for the community.

Some of the provinces have been making some improvement in their prison system and administration, notably Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The others, according to an authority, range from bad to awful. "You can quite safely say Nova Scotia is the worst."

Patronage, incompetence, plus government and public indifference are the causes.

But the rehabilitation rather than the rubber-hose approach to penology pays cash dividends. Harassed taxpayers should insist on reform.

Ludicrous, But Not Laughable

Confidence in the Board of Transport Commissioners has slipped another couple of notches.

The spectacle of such a body making major mistakes in its arithmetic as to the amount which railway freight rates are to be hoisted is ludicrous.

But almost from the beginning of the present series of judgments, (March 30, 1948) there has been fumbling and faltering and stalling of a kind quite inconsistent with the importance of the work assigned this body, and with the urgency of the matters on which it must rule.

True, the Government tried to bring improvement when a new commissioner was appointed.

But results to date are very disappointing.

This is supposed to be a judical authority of stature and wisdom for the handling of very important and extremely difficult matters of great national concern.

Only in the degree that it builds its stature and repute will the Board be able to resist the many political pressures to which it is subject.

The present situation is far from satisfactory.

Clean Up Mining Sales Promotion

It is encouraging that O. E. Lennox, chairman of the Ontario Securities Commission, and representatives of the Broker-Dealer Association of Ontario, the management committee of the Toronto Stock Exchange, and the Prospectors & Developers Association have been able to agree on a "new deal" for mining and oil stock promotion which should give the public a better run for its money.

A company's treasury must now receive at least 10 cents a share for optioned stock. Proportion of a company's shares issuable to "vendors" for property purchase is reduced from 33 1/3 to not more than 25%, leaving more shares for sale. The system of share-for-share release of vendor shares with treasury stock will continue; but the financial community is to work with the Commission to determine when the vendor gets his shares released. Some action on mark-ups is promised by the price spreads committee of the BDA and the Commission.

These steps are in the right direction. But when is high pressure selling and misleading if not flagrantly false promotion literature going to be brought into line?

The public is entitled to a fair run for its money and a fair disclosure of the true facts. Bay Street has further housecleaning to do. Now that such a happy start has been made on controlling mark-ups, we hope that further steps will be taken to finish the necessary housecleaning job. Only the hoodlums will oppose such action. Everybody else would gain.

When Are You "Rich"?

A clergyman recently declared that all Canadians earning less than $35 a week were poor. Without touching on the conclusions he drew, it may be asked by the curious, how much do you have to make to be rich?

A charwoman aired her views on impending old-age security legislation to this writer. "What do they mean by talking about paying $40 a month to everybody, poor or rich. That's no good," she opined. "All those rich people don't need it."

"Well, the idea is that the Government will get it back in taxes from the rich people and save a lot of bookkeeping," was the counter-suggestion.

This did not meet with approval, since, she maintained, the rich got off very easily in taxation. "Why don't they take a lot of all that money from the rich people and give it to the poor people? Tax them like in wartime," she said. "Oh, there's way more rich people than poor people in Canada!" she continued emphatically.

It turned out that in her mind "riches" meant ownership of a house.

When are you "rich"? When should you be sharing your wealth? There's a good subject for the pollsters. With the philosophy of finance to which the nation now seems to be committed, the answer people have in the backs of their minds may mean a lot in the years that lie ahead.

Exploiting Businessmen's Fear

Fear is providing fertile soil for a very lucrative racket against businessmen.

American estimates are that as much as $100 millions is paid per year for frightened company "goodwill" advertising in phony labor union publications. Executive Milquetoasts are being stampeded into buying space blindly in nonexistent or phony "labor" papers by racketeer salesmen who "sell" by means of veiled threats and downright bullying, it is revealed.

The pitch goes something like this: "The boys at the Brotherhood thought we could count on you for support. Gotta keep those Communists in line, you know, or we'll be having more strikes. We'd appreciate a little ad from you—wouldn't want to see **your** plant pulled."

A convincing voice with a line like this, plus any impressive but perhaps imaginary publication or trade union name has been enough to produce a highly profitable confidence game—and a bad name for the reputable labor press.

Philip Murray, William Green and members of the established labor press from coast to coast are anxious to rid business of this latest type of parasite; but as long as those witch words "strike" and "Communist" retain their hex-power, the up-to-date con men will continue to ply their trade to the detriment of labor and business alike.

The way to kill the racket is easy. Don't be a sucker for blackmailers—and check the space salesman's credentials and the bona fides of his publication. The sound answer is easy to get.

Two-way Responsibility

Lord Burghley, a director of one of Britain's "Big Five" banks, made some important observations on Anglo-Canadian trade when he spoke this week to the annual meeting of the Investment Dealers Association at the Seigniory Club.

Drawing attention to Canada's $400-million gap in her trading account with U. S. and Britain's continuing dollar difficulty, he urged that if only Canada diverted 15% to 20% of her present U. S. purchases to sterling markets, "Canada's dollar gap would be bridged and Britain's problems would be eased." Such a switch in Canada's present trading patterns, Lord Burghley submitted, was a "very real two-way responsibility."

In the proposition itself there's nothing very new. But Lord Burghley went on to state this "two-way responsibility" in terms that we find particularly encouraging coming from this eminent British businessman, and indicative, we hope, of some firm new British resolve toward the Canadian market. With emphasis, he stated the British responsibility as:

> "We have to make what you want and of the right quality and as cheaply as possible. . . . British manufacturers may not always have appreciated the special requirements of the Canadian consumer, and delivery dates may have left a lot to be desired. But the lesson is being learned, and although examples of poor selling organization and other defects of marketing may still occur, I think you will find that from now on these will tend to be the exception rather than the rule."

To Canadians he assigned the responsibility of "the Government facilitating the entry of the goods and the Canadian public supporting their purchase."

We think we can safely prophesy that so long as the British producer meets the conditions Lord Burghley lays down there will be no lack of buying from this side.

Look at what's happened in British cars over the past two years and the enthusiasm with which British machinery and machine tool makers have been greeted at the Canadian International Trade Fair these last two weeks by Canadian buyers.

Have Exhibitors Been Gouged?

Some exhibitors at this year's Trade Fair have been complaining about some of the charges involved in putting on their show. Labor charges, the bills for decorating and display work, restaurant charges they thought were rather exorbitant.

We suggest some complaints may be justified, but getting any exhibition together is the kind of job where all sorts of extras are liable to creep in. Labor is hard to come by except at rather more than usual rates. There aren't many constants for the contractors and lessees of concessions to go by. The exhibitor himself, harried by a lot of last-minute arrangements is apt to look at estimates with rather less than usual care.

But all these factors taken into consideration, any company that is doing a holdup job on Trade Fair visitors isn't being very smart.

The Fair itself brings a lot of new money into the country every year which benefits Toronto business first of all; is a good thing for a lot of businesses that take it for what it is—new business to be treated no differently from any other.

Certainly none of the hotels, transportation companies or any other public service — which between them take a good slice out of the $20 to $40 a day every exhibitor and visitor spends in the city — sees the Fair as an opportunity to make a faster-than-usual dollar.

It's a bad thing for Canadian prestige generally if gouging is going on.

If the Fair administration does hear about any gouging we'd suggest that it should investigate promptly and see that any proven offender is blacklisted.

Napier Moore's Scratch Pad

LAST WEEK AT ROUYN, QUE., we were lowered into the bowels of the earth and staunchly plodded through the Powell gold mine.

It was our first view of the more intimate innards of a gold mine, and while we knew what to expect, nevertheless we were impressed by the difference between it and other types of mines through which we have prowled.

In a coal mine you can see coal. In a nickel mine you can see streaks in the ore which indicate to the layman that nickel is there. In a gold mine of this sort you can peer at the rock till you are blue in the face and you won't see gold, even if you wear glasses.

Up on top we had seen the pouring of two gold bricks. They weighed around 74 lb. apiece and even in that concentrated form contained only about 50 per cent gold. The balance would be 35 per cent silver and 15 per cent other metals. As ultimately refined by the Mint at Ottawa, each brick would be worth roughly $25,000. But the point is that the two bricks were the result of processing 6,000 tons of ore.

We saw all this on Thursday. On Friday, blazing newspaper headlines announced the disappearance from a northern mine safe of three gold bars worth $75,000. Every day since we have had to explain to our so-called friends that we were at Rouyn and that Rouyn is quite a distance from Delnite, in the Porcupine field, the scene of the crime.

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FROM THE BOTTOM of mine shafts let us now proceed to the other extreme.

In U. S. Steel Quarterly, under a picture of two men perched on a girder in mid-air, the caption reads:

> "The Mohawk Trail leads skyward as Louis Jacco and Fred Montour become first of famed Indian 'high steel men' from Canada's Caughnawaga Reservation to sign up with American Bridge for erection of towering new Delaware River span."

It is appropriate that Louis and Fred should be connected with the Mohawk Trail because, being Caughnawagans, they are Mohawk Indians.

It was in 1916, and under tragic circumstances, that we first learned about the high-steel Indians. We had come from the West and, as a reporter on the Montreal Mail, had been sent to cover the collapse of the central span of the new Quebec Bridge. It plunged into the St. Lawrence carrying 90-odd men to their death. And 35 of those who perished were Caughnawaga Indians. We had asked an engineer what work they were doing, and he told us they were among the most expert bridge men in the world.

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SINCE THEN the story of the Caughnawaga high-steel men has been widely told. A few years ago the New Yorker devoted several pages to them. And the Dominion Bridge Company, of Montreal, which started them in the work, is always glad to supply the details.

Back in 1886, Dominion Bridge started to build the CPR cantilever bridge across the St. Lawrence from Lachine to Caughnawaga. In exchange for the right to place an abutment on the reservation, the contractors agreed to employ Indians on the job.

DBC officials never dreamed that the Indians would be anything else than ordinary laborers. The riveters and girder men who dangled between cloud and water were highly trained experts, many of them ex-sailing-ship men accustomed to climbing swaying spars. But the Indians wouldn't keep off the bridge. With the utmost nonchalance they'd stroll along the spans far above the charging river. Height didn't bother them one bit. Neither did the noise of riveting. On the contrary, they loved riveting. They persuaded a foreman to let them take a crack at it. They were naturals. The company trained three gangs which in turn trained other gangs. Within 20 years there were 70 skilled bridgemen in the Caughnawaga band.

They moved from one job to another. They worked on the Soo Bridge; on the Hell Gate Bridge in New York; the George Washington Bridge across the Hudson. They helped build Rockefeller Centre and dozens of other skyscrapers. A lot of them settled in the Brooklyn area. But in the summertime, from all parts of the continent, the Caughnawaga high-steel men go back to the reservation, nine miles above Montreal, to visit their folks.

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DOW CHEMICAL OF CANADA is erecting a new plant at Sarnia and Chemical Industries reports that its principal products will be carbon tetrachloride, perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene. The first-named usually is abbreviated to "carbon tet." The other two are difficult words to work into an ordinary conversation, and they are certainly going to be a challenge to the newspaper headline writers.

Stop Me If —

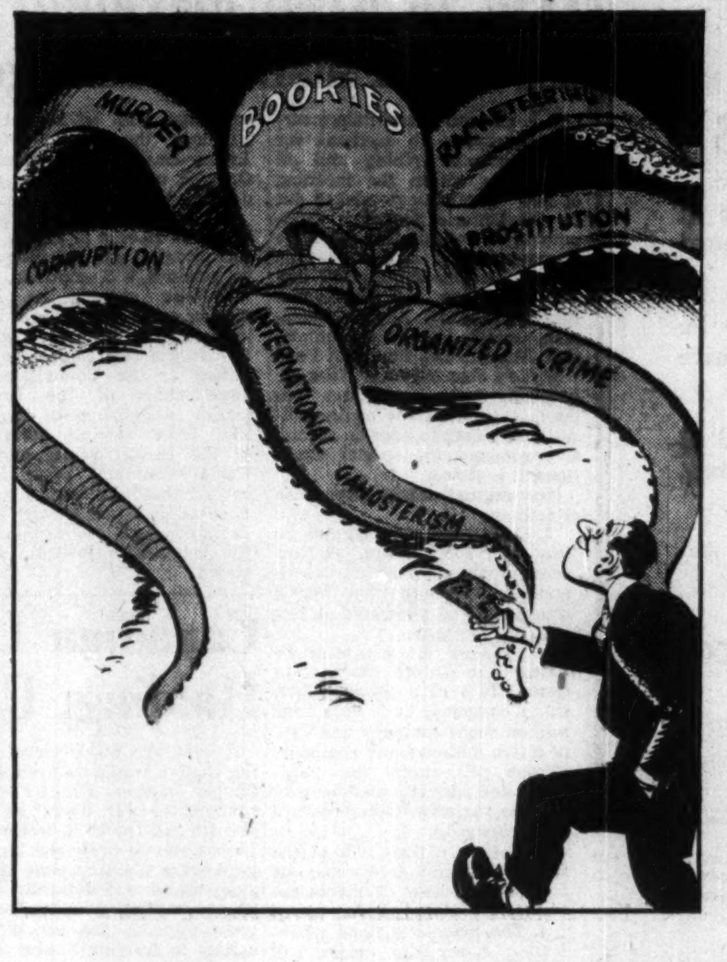
Two druggists were talking about one of their associates who had just died.

"He was a great druggist," said one.

"He was," admitted the other, "but don't you think he made his chicken salad a little too salty?"—

The employer had lost his patience. "Look here, Jones," he said, meeting the incoming employe, "how is it that you are never on time any more?"

The employe hung his head. "Well, boss," he finally said, "it's really your fault in a way. You've drilled us so thoroughly on never watching the clock here, that I've lost the habit of watching it at home."



Cartoon by Grassick

WHY KEEP FEEDING THE BRUTE?

Post Scripts

Retail Federation G.M.

Back in 1930 a young, eager cub reporter on the Chatham (N.B.) Gazette was dispatched on his assignment—covering a turkey social, one of the community's biggest events. It was the custom for each of the town's leading socialites to maintain a number of plan-making committees. The most prominent of these ladies controlled five committees and the budding scribe, in his story, neglected to mention the fifth. He was promptly fired and collected his total wages—$11.

MR. NELSON

Youthful, amiable Edwin F. K. Nelson, the one-time reporter, chuckles as he tells this story of his first job. He's come a long way since then, being recently appointed general manager of the Canadian Retail Federation, a group of trade associations and big retail stores formed "to promote and defend the legitimate interests of retailers and to exchange know-how among members."

Born in 1909 in Saint John, N.B., he received his formal education in Saint John public schools. Following his brief newspaper stint, he joined the Dominion Bank in his home town, staying for six years. He then migrated to his father's retail seed store, remaining there until war broke out.

The next six years of his life were spent with the Royal Canadian Artillery and he returned from overseas a major, in command of the 8th anti-aircraft battery. In late 1945, while in Saint John trying to decide whether to remain in the permanent force, he made a "wrong" turn in the street and met a friend who offered him a job in Toronto. All ideas of the Army vanished and he boarded the westbound train next day to join the Federation, as assistant secretary.

Chief problem of retailers these days, "Ed" Nelson feels, is the dual one of "increasing efficiency while lowering costs." To solve this furthers the interests of both retailers and consumers through lower prices; the retailer enjoys a larger volume of business while the consumer's living cost is lowered.

The Federation advances its aims by bringing retailers together to exchange ideas and discuss various means of meeting common problems.

Mr. Nelson is a staunch family man; he has one boy a year old and a girl six. For relaxation, he enjoys gardening, chess and photography.

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Constructive Worker

Friendly, approachable John Bertram Stirling, who takes over next week as president of Montreal's Board of Trade, is an engineer by profession.

In his spare time, however, he's a bear for work in all sorts of organizations to do with his business, the community and public welfare in general. To name a few, he's past president of the Canadian Construction Association; past chairman, Engineering Institute of Canada; member, Board of Trustees, Queen's University; member of executive committee, Canadian Chamber of Commerce; Governor, Montreal General Hospital and director, Grace Dart Home Hospital.

"Some people play golf," he says. "I like going into public bodies where I work with people — probably because I just like people."

At 61, Mr. Stirling has had nearly 40 years' engineering experience since he graduated from Queen's in 1911. He has a B.A. (1909) as well as his B.Sc. With the exception of four years in Toronto after he graduated and a stint with the Canadian Engineers in France from 1916 to 1918, he's done all his engineering with E. G. M. Cape & Co., Montreal engineers and contractors, of which he became president last month.

Construction work has involved a fair amount of travel, mainly in the Maritimes, but travel as such doesn't interest him. In the summer, he and his wife and daughter like to spend as much time as possible at their country place at Lacolle, Que., at the northern end of Lake Champlain, near the American border. Mr. Stirling leaves his office about five, gets to Lacolle about 6.30.

The Stirlings have about 20 acres on the edge of the lake, mostly bush and meadow. The trees, shrubs and lawns are his department, the flowers Mrs. Stirling's. There's no livestock — "nothing that means too much work."

An amateur musician, the new Board of Trade president played double bass in Montreal's first symphony orchestra, still plays the 'cello occasionally, with Mrs. S. at the piano. In reading, he favors history — a field which bored him in his college days, but which he finds fascinating now.

• • •

Municipal Finance Man

Edwin Arthur Jarrett, new president of the Bureau of Municipal Research and partner in the Toronto accounting firm of Glendinning, Jarrett, Gray & Roberts, is a man who can't escape municipal affairs even at his summer cottage. When he locks up his office and heads north for a cool Muskoka week end near Mortimer's Point, Ed. Jarrett assumes his role as president of the Kettles Summer Residents' Association. He is also treasurer of the Church of the Kettles (United).

MR. JARRETT

Jarrett succeeds Thomas G. Rogers, who has served as president of the Bureau of Municipal Research for 17 of its 36 years. The new president moves up from the position of honorary treasurer and he has been a member of the Council of the Bureau since 1945.

Friendly, energetic, quiet and deliberate Ed. Jarrett was born in Deseronto, Ont., in 1898 and educated in Toronto public schools and University of Toronto Schools. On leaving school in 1915 he enlisted in the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. He was awarded the Military Medal for action in the Battle of Bourlon Woods, World War I.

After demobilization in June, 1919, Jarrett entered the accounting firm of Stiff Bros. & Sime. After obtaining his chartered accountant degree in 1923 he joined the accounting firm of Riddell Stead Graham & Hutchison. Then in 1932, he and a group of associates from Riddell, Stead formed their present partnership.

Last April, Jarrett was made a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. He is at present serving on committees of both the Dominion and Ontario associations. He is a director of Canada Colors & Chemicals Ltd. and of United Conveyor Corp. of Canada.

In addition, Jarrett is active in a wide range of community undertakings. He is chairman of the Toronto Better Business Bureau Inc.; a member of the research committee of the Town of Mimico; on the Metropolitan Committee of the Toronto Civic Advisory Council; a past president of the Mimico-New Toronto Rotary Club; vice-president of the Lakeshore Boy Scouts Association.

In 1922 Jarrett married Nora F. Jarrett of Hamilton. They have four children, two girls and two boys. Both boys are following in their father's accounting footsteps. One is in the Montreal office of his father's firm, the other is in the Toronto office of Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co.

What Others Are Saying

Editorial of the Week

The Wrong Way to Unity

(The Vancouver Sun)

The wrong way to go about promoting the unity of the democratic nations in the face of Communist pressure is demonstrated in Seattle, where Mayor Devin announces that his city is backing a "Buy American Program."

"Buy American" is all right in its way. Up in British Columbia it has been considered good to "Buy B. C.", to "Buy Canadian" second and to "Buy British" after that. But there are reservations, and the first principle upon which the reservations are based is that in international trade it is sound sense to buy from the countries to which you hope to sell.

The argument can be carried further. Only in the free interchange of goods can international trade be made healthy and nations kept healthy in an economic sense.

The American share of foreign trade is today by no means small. That means many jobs in the United States depend upon overseas markets. It means the time for isolationism is past. But in Seattle's City Hall they haven't realized it. For the Seattle decision to "Buy American" is a sequel to the rejection by Seattle, some months ago, of the low bid of a British engineering firm for the supplying of electrical equipment to the city. There was much criticism of this at the time, but Seattle goes doggedly ahead by proposing to give American firms the benefit of a 25% differential on bids for city business in the future.

Other People's Views

CANADA'S INVITATION to the council table of world affairs is highly complimentary, observes the **Vancouver Daily Province**; but the compliment has a catch: "Acceptance of a place at the council table of the Big Three involves responsibility. We should be expected to give advice. We may be expected to give something more tangible. And that may cost us money. It may mean taxes. This, however, is not saying we should shirk any responsibility that is properly ours. The world is small and if we expect to reap the benefits of continued peace, it is up to us to do what we can to ensure peace."

THEORETICALLY, TAXATION can be increased "until either the people go broke or refuse to pay," admits the **Ottawa Journal**, but this would be the course of insanity, leading only to confusion and chaos. "And yet there is no assurance that municipal tax rates have reached their peak. Councils are helpless in the grip of forces they cannot control. They face demands from the people for more and more in the way of service, and at the same time the fact that everything they buy, whether labor or materials or equipment, costs very much more than in prewar days. They face too the problems of an antiquated tax system devised for a simpler age and which makes real estate the beast of burden of municipal government."

LARGE-AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE and repair shops in Edmonton are running out of RCAF orders. Skilled workers are being laid off, and unless fresh orders come in, the shops will close down. The **Edmonton Journal** thinks Ottawa should make a special effort to keep the shops running. "Northwest Air Command is not only the largest in the Dominion, but is the most important strategically. Northern defenses fan out from Edmonton to cover the greater part of the Arctic. Aircraft based here are not only the first line of Canada's northern defense, but also supply the second line of defense for the U. S. 'front line' in Alaska. Under all the circumstances, therefore, it is imperative to maintain efficient and large aircraft maintenance and repair shops in Edmonton."

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How Went Third Trade Fair? Here's What Exhibitors Say

How went Canada's third International Trade Fair? Were the buyers there? What business was done, what new business prospects emerged for exhibitors? Here's what The Post found in interviews with a cross-section of exhibitors:

Machinery

Machine Tool Trades Association of Great Britain—composite exhibit of machine tools of 100 member firms: Confident our big investment in this show will pay off handsomely; many firms have made sizeable sales from the booth and many more have large numbers of firm enquiries to follow up. Most surprising thing about the exhibit is the surprise Canadian buyers have shown that Britain is capable of producing such equipment. Now that we've shown them we realize we have a continuing job of education to do in the market especially among the generation of production engineers that's apparently grown up here in the last 10 years without knowing anything about British skills in these lines. Particularly encouraging is the fact that we have had through this exhibit what appears to be a complete cross-section of all in Canada who buy our type of equipment. We're quite sure we've shown them we cannot only compete pricewise but in servicing and delivery too. Altogether a satisfactory show.

* * *

Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association of Great Britain Ltd.—composite display of scientific instruments for marine, industrial, medical and other uses: Most satisfactory response with practically every exhibitor making actual sales or getting big enquiries of handsome potential. Many members staying to follow through on enquiries or appoint agents. Many agency enquiries; altogether a most successful showing. Particularly impressed with the type of enquiry; most visitors equally impressed with the equipment offered. Whether we show next year has yet to be decided but undoubtedly several individual firms are anxious to do so although hitherto we have rotated our showings among various exhibitions all over the world. Many of us came here not too optimistic; most will go away more than satisfied with potential in Canadian business uncovered.

* * *

Gauge & Tool Makers' Association of Great Britain—composite exhibit of tools and gauges manufactured by 54 member firms: Very considerable interest shown; some displays sold outright; nearly 3,000 copies of special souvenir catalogue distributed to potential buyers from Canada and U. S. Several new agencies set up; confident clear over-all picture of British skill and engineering in tool and gauge manufacture presented to wide selection of market. Developments to date most encouraging.

* * *

National Federation of Engineer's Tool Manufacturers, Sheffield, England: Our exhibit, covering the cutting tools produced by some 50 of Britain's top makers, has attracted quite a lot of interest and we have plenty of enquiries on hand. We weren't too optimistic at first since quite a number of our lines are well covered here but results of the first week left us well satisfied. A number of firms came over looking for agents and some have made satisfactory arrangements. We'll be leaving quite a number of our top men here to follow through on the enquiries we've received and some of our men will be going out west and into the United States as a result of interest shown in our exhibit here.

* * *

Wadkin Ltd., Leicester, Eng.—Woodworking machinery: Completely satisfied that considerable expense of coming to Fair will result in substantial business. In terms of actual sales at midweek had sold 50% of exhibit, had many firm enquiries and planned to keep sales director in Canada for two to three months to follow up.

* * *

Churchill-Redman Ltd., Halifax, Eng.—Lathes: Profiling lathe new to Canada attracted considerable attention and was described by many enquirers as "streets ahead of anything else of its kind seen anywhere." By end of first week had firm enquiries that represented potential business worth $300,000 and fully confident second week would tell similar story. Completely satisfied with results, showing next year has yet to be considered but Fair certainly well worth while.

* * *

Clayton & Co. Ltd., England—Woodworking machinery: Likely would sell exhibit two to three times over; had made $27,000 actual sales when first week ended. Company is new to market and plans to follow up by leaving competent service and sales engineer to follow through on orders; had made good agency contacts. Well satisfied.

Associated British Tool Makers Ltd., London, Eng.—Selling organization for six member firms making various machines: Showing a complete success; had $300,000 in firm orders for one company; large enquiries for all. Now that market interest had been seen it's planned to send a top man over regularly and many enquiries received at Fair would be followed through strongly.

* * *

RCS Tool Sales Corp., Joliet, Ill. — Electric saws, power saws: Greatest interest shown in our air-cooled electric super saw which has special alloy steel blades and can be used for cutting metals, wood, plastics or almost any commonly used material. In first few days set up six dealerships, made many sales at the booth. Expect as a result of showing at the Fair to get big response from all over Canada. Altogether very glad we exhibited.

* * *

British Insulated Callenders Cables Ltd., London, Eng.—power capacitors; overhead equipment for tramway, trolleybus and railway electrification: Many sound enquiries, more than pleased with results. Our prices seem to be attractive and deliveries likewise satisfactory. We are leaving a senior representative to follow up all enquiries and plan to set up a Canadian selling and servicing organization.

* * *

B. Elliott & Co. Ltd., Willesden, London, N.W.—light and medium capacity shapers, lathes, milling machines, drills, band saws: More than satisfied and quite surprised at the number of on-the-spot sales. We made sales worth $40,000 the first day, have since sold the booth out three or four times in repeat orders and orders for future delivery, and won't be taking back a single item of our exhibit. The calibre and volume of enquiries have been excellent and the Fair administration and organization first-rate.

* * *

Taylor, Taylor & Hobson Ltd., Leicester — microscopes, meters and gauges: A good deal of interest shown in one of our main items — a workshop microscope which can be built into thread grinders and profile grinders to compare machine work without removal of a part for precision measurements and inspection. Altogether well satisfied with volume and type of enquiries and business done. Fair itself admirably organized.

* * *

Textiles

Dominion Textiles, Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal: Not the same buying interest as previous year, because of devaluation. Did contact new British West Indies, Central American other buyers. Many came to look even if they haven't dollars to buy. As to domestic market, many foreign textile exhibits "look pretty good—but what about delivery and price? That's what many are asking."

* * *

Lester & Burton Ltd., Canada — textiles: Here with separate company exhibit for first time, used to just take part in Canadian Primary Textiles exhibit. Good interest — didn't expect to sell goods at the Fair, "As we're here all year." Seriously consider coming back next year: "Canadian manufacturers have got to show Canadians they don't have to go far away for textiles." Foreign exhibitors will no doubt sell some textiles, but Canadian market is fussy. Canadian firms have the advantage of knowing it, of being right here so there's no loss on having to ship rejected goods back across the ocean.

* * *

Sanderson Fabrics, England — fine cotton, linen, satin printed drapery, etc.: Will likely come back. First time have exhibited at the Fair, but find good interest in exhibits: products marketed a long time in Canada, "are well known." (Company has a wall-paper factory in Canada.) Very good interest in a new satin printed "practically right through" with maple rollers. Have delivery problem licked: with Canadian representatives, can give "immediate" delivery on many items.

* * *

Usinas Manta, S. A. Belgium — blankets: Introducing new blanket to Canadian market, not finding too good response: blanket is expensive by Canadian thinking. But made by secret process, is extra thick yet light, one will do work of two of many Canadian brands, firm claims. Haven't advertised yet though selling to stores with brand name attached. Have Belgians working as salesmen across Canada.

* * *

Olympic Sport Togs Ltd., Winnipeg—lined parkas, snowsuits, western wear: Likely be back, first time exhibiting. "A number of entries on the order book." Aiming at Canadian buyers in large measure — but professional entertainer in Roy Rogers cowboy suit made big "hit" with foreign visitors.

* * *

Manifattura Cotonerie Meridionali, Naples, Italy — cotton fabrics, tapestry cloths for furniture covering, etc.: We'd be crazy not to come back next year. Great interest in products but not taking orders as just new to Canadian market, want to appoint agents, be sure of giving full satisfaction on delivery, etc. Hope to contact agents through the Fair. Canadian buyers comment on designs on cloth, "bright without being loud," in general different from "sober stuff" of British textile firms. Plan to follow up of sales effort directed at stores, furniture factories, dressmakers. Some items mass-produced in Canada likely not price competitive. Think deliveries won't prove big problem.

* * *

Buckingham & Carnatic Co., Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co., India — cottons, wool, rayons, etc.: A lot of interest but not many buyers so far. Didn't advertise previously, have just appointed first Canadian representative, will follow up with sales program to factories and big stores. First time at fair.

* * *

Enterprises Textiles Reunies, Paris — clothing, furnishings and industrial manufactures of cotton and flax silks; hosiery: Likely coming back. First exhibit, just began to enter Canadian market two months ago when appointed Canadian representative. Claiming to represent one quarter of the French cotton industry and 1.4 million spindles, 39,000 looms, organization buys from many manufacturers, acts as distributors. ETR has just been getting started studying Canadian market needs, but buyers at Fair approve of goods offered. In about a year expect to have established self in market. Firm thinks prices all right, but some goods may be higher class than Canada wants.

* * *

Jewelry

Jewellry and Silverware Council of Great Britain: Lot of interest but not much buying response, expect more toward end of Fair — jewelry buyers like to talk over what they've seen before buying. Big stores very interested. New items include china wall plaques of Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth, other historical figures. One Californian visited fair expressly to see "Rendezvous" compact, on which girl sets hour she is to meet her date. New designs, coloring in cameo, new to Canada. Last year had 600 feet of exhibit, this year, 3,200 feet. No complaints about price; one Canadian buyer said nothing anywhere could compete pricewise with one British carving set at $7.50 wholesale.

* * *

Other Consumer

Loewe S. A., Spain — fine leather handbags, luggage, jewel boxes, etc.: Great interest in products by department stores and others. Interest in high-class high-price handbags, e.g., not so great per capita here as in U. S. First time here, will be establishing Canadian distributorship.

McVittie & Price, Scotland — biscuits, etc.: Likely coming back, first exhibit at any trade fair since the war. Exhibit an advertising aid to retailers, rather than anything else.

* * *

Queensland Committee of Direction of Food Marketing, Australia — fruit, jams, etc.: Good public interest. Displays for advertising purposes, "We know our trade customers," have been in business here for years. However, did contact buyers from Newfoundland, new part of the Canadian market, and Latin America.

* * *

Papco — Czechoslovak Paper Trading Co., Prague, distributing exporter of 40 paper commodities from newsprint to serviettes, calendars and novelties, school, office and decorative stationery: Sales and enquiries in volume higher than expected; feel their line "amply" competitive on price and delivery, quality and variety; finds public attracted to colored serviettes. Papco is back in this market after enforced absence 1947-48. Will be on deck for the next Canadian Fair. Had merely an information booth last year, this time branched out in broad display. One regret is at nonappearance of Canadian producers and exhibitors of similar lines among Papco visitors.

* * *

N. C. Joseph Ltd. (Aluminium Works) Stratford-on-Avon, Eng., —aluminum utensils (agricultural, institutional and industrial vessels and utility ware, decorative, kitchen and table goods): Was selling in Canada before the war; has for past eight months been in larger stores again; though goods sold worldwide, including U. S., Joseph was displaying at its first North American fair; aims to be in on same big scale at next CITF. Managing director and son in attendance. Product new to U. S.-Canada: chrome-plated aluminum teapots and the like. Enquiries "beyond expectation"; will be back. "In every way well done."

* * *

Willis & Co., Montreal—pianos from $700 to $3,000; mahogany occasional furniture: More interest than last year and of a more satisfactory type; more business in view than from last year's fair. With pianos now being shipped above the Arctic Circle and South of the Equator, company has eye on South American market "if we can beat American prices without changing quality" and on recapturing old trade in South Africa, Australia, etc., when exchange trouble eases. Apart from complaint that restaurant prices are "a little high for current quality," says the fair was tops, far better in every way than last year and in results and promise for us."

* * *

National Association (Belgium) of Carpet, Velvet & Furnishing Manufacturers, Brussels: A straight group promotion job, put enquirers in touch with Belgian makers of materials of immediate interest in fabrics. Well satisfied with enquiry volume and with the impression it felt was made on price and delivery. Will be back next year.

* * *

Moffats Ltd., Canada—Household appliances and radios: "We've been in the Fair right along and probably will continue. Value of contacts made undoubted and exchange difficulties won't always be so great as now. Made some contacts in South America.

* * *

Building

Aluminium Construction Ltd., Woking, Surrey, Eng.: Showed a domed aluminum roof over 120-ft. diameter and without supporting columns. Claim they can do it in diameters up to 600 feet. "Enquiries very satisfactory; expect to do substantial business here" for such things as sports arenas and circus rings, auditoriums and exhibitions, dance halls, skating rinks, municipal reservoirs, urban sewage tanks, oil storage tanks (roof won't spark) and the like. "It's competitive with other types of construction," says U. K. firm's representative, "plus quick delivery, rapid erection, easy insulation, glazing and ventilation." Method can be embodied in rectangular structures as well.

Stokes-Rees, Talbot & Co. Ltd., Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton —agents for U. K. copper cable and other power products: Showing again due to interest aroused by 1949 exhibit which resulted in substantial orders in Ontario, Alberta and Quebec from both utilities and manufacturers, for products of Enfield Cables Ltd., of London, Eng. This year showing also for Dubilier Condenser Co. Ltd., of London, England, manufacturers of power factor correction capacitors for which see important market in Ontario through changeover to 60 cycle. One large order from one hydro utility for over $250,000 as a result of Fair promotion. See prospects good for these British electrical products; particularly specialties like gas compression cable not made in Canada.

* * *

Toronto Lock Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Toronto—Locks, building hardware: Valuable contacts with South American and South African markets. Third year in Fair, well satisfied with results of showing.

* * *

Autos

Austin Motor Co. (Canada): Trade Fair used to introduce new ¾- and 5-ton truck line in Canada as the kick-off for an extensive drive to win a chunk of the commercial vehicle market. "Early reaction very good, everything points to as good a market in trucks as there is for our cars."

James L. Cooke Motors, Toronto — showing Rolls-Royce, Jaguar, Morris cars: Enquiries and interest above last year at this time.

Diesel Iniezione, Milan, Italy—Automatic calibrating machines for diesel injection pumps: First time in Canada. With increasing use of Diesel equipment, company trying to interest Canadians in setting up diesel service stations. Made appointments with government officials; some commercial people in Montreal.

Garner Mobile Equipment, England—Light, all-purpose farm tractors: Things are a bit slow but didn't expect anything else. "The only people who come here asking questions are those really interested. Most of the other agricultural implement people are getting the same reaction. But there is real interest in our stuff."

PRACTICAL Stuff!

The Family Herald and Weekly Star is a practical farm magazine because its editors are practical people themselves, and their view of the Canadian rural scene is certainly not always from the editorial desk.

They are constantly travelling about the country talking with farmers, discussing rural problems, observing the latest farm methods and ideas — studying market conditions, and farm prices.

All in all, they have accumulated a wealth of information which gives the Family Herald a reading interest and acceptance rarely found in rural publications.

This is the authentic "grass roots" editorial content which keeps the Family Herald high in the esteem of more than 400,000 Canadian rural homes, and equally high in the opinion of the many advertisers who are practical enough to use its columns.

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What to do . . . and what NOT to do . . . for

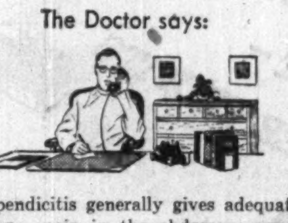
APPENDICITIS

MORE AND MORE PEOPLE are learning not to take a chance with a persistent stomach-ache or pain in the abdomen. As it might be appendicitis, *they call a physician at once!*

Aided by advances in medical science, the mortality rate from appendicitis has declined steadily every year for the past 12 years. Today, the removal of the appendix is a relatively simple and safe operation. The sulfa drugs and penicillin have also helped reduce deaths from appendicitis through prevention and control of complications which sometimes accompany the disease.

Prompt medical attention, however, is still the most important single step to complete recovery. For example, recent studies showed that when operations were performed within 24 hours after the first sign of an attack, more than 99 per cent of the patients recovered.

The Doctor says:

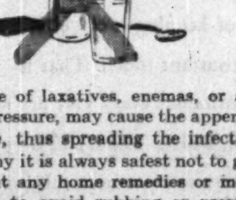


1. Appendicitis generally gives adequate warning — pain in the abdomen, sometimes accompanied by nausea, and usually settling after a time in the lower right side. Since the symptoms are not always the same, the wisest rule is: *call the doctor at once for any persistent pain in the abdomen.*

Just lie quietly . . .

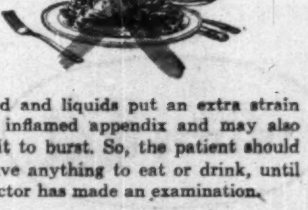
2. If appendicitis is suspected, serious complications can often be avoided by keeping the patient quiet, lying down if possible, until the doctor comes. Sometimes the pain may lessen or vanish, but this is no sign that danger is past. Only a doctor, using a blood count or other tests, can determine if appendicitis is present.

No medicines . . .



3. The use of laxatives, enemas, or any external pressure, may cause the appendix to rupture, thus spreading the infection. That is why it is always safest not to give the patient any home remedies or medicines, and to avoid rubbing or pressing the area which is painful.

Nothing to eat



4. Food and liquids put an extra strain on an inflamed appendix and may also cause it to burst. So, the patient should not have anything to eat or drink, until the doctor has made an examination.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
(A MUTUAL COMPANY)
Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.
Please send me a copy of your free booklet, entitled "Appendicitis". 60-Y.
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City .... Prov. ....

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Forges Canadian Link in World Electric Chain

Philips Industries' New President Aims at Television, Other Expansion Fields

By RONALD WILLIAMS

One of Canada's newest and already one of its biggest radio electronic and electrical enterprises, Philips Industries Ltd. Toronto, this week got a president to match: 46-year-old, Rotterdam-born John H. Otten.

If he isn't the tallest president in Canadian business, he's close to it. In his elegant silk socks this transplanted Dutchman stands a lofty 6 ft. 6 in.

The announcement of his appointment as president was to all intents and purposes confirmation in a job he's been doing since he came to Canada last summer — directing the forging of the newest link in the chain strung around the globe by the world-famous N. V. Philips of Eindhoven, Holland.

Philips first entered the Canadian radio business three years ago. Previous operations were confined mainly to the X-ray field. Today Philips is building in Canada radios, television sets, electrical appliances, medical X-ray equipment for hospitals and industry; communication equipment for police, taxicabs, etc.

[Ed. note: There is no connection between the Philips firm here reported on and the Phillips Electrical Works' Ltd., of Brockville or with any of the enterprises of Col. W. E. Phillips associated with Argus Corp., Duplate Glass and many other companies. Rogers-Majestic is a Philips subsidiary.]

Today they employ close to 1,000 in what is claimed to be one of the largest and most modern plants of its kind in Canada. Located in Leaside, a Toronto suburb, it used to house the war-renowned, government-owned Research Enterprises Ltd.

Friendliness Infectious

Besides doing what is considered an excellent executive job, the new president has made a host of friends for himself and Philips. His friendliness is infectious. He's easy to know and easy to talk to.

Physically, he stands out but somehow he doesn't seem out of place, whether in his simply furnished office, in his club or manoeuvring his 78 inches behind the wheel of his Chrysler.

He has blue-grey eyes set in a long aristocratic face — a face warmed by a ready and pleasant smile and a keen sense of humor. He talks with just a touch of an accent despite the fact that he has lived in Holland for only 18 months in the last 26 years. He has spent 13 years in England; five in the United States; three in South Africa, all for Philips.

He joined Philips 21 years ago. Since then he admits frankly that Philips has been his life. In what spare time he has he plays some tennis; he used to be a fair swimmer; he loves to play the piano although he says he's not very good at it; he boasts he's one of the best customers record companies have; he is said to have an almost uncanny ear for sound and is invaluable in the radio testing room.

Today Otten is an important cog in the vast and scientific world-wide organization that was started in a small factory in

JOHN H. OTTEN

Eindhoven in 1891. All the Philips brothers made in those days were electric light bulbs. In 1912, the firm was incorporated as N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken. (in English: Philips Incandescent Lamp Works Co.).

The Philips Empire Today

The name is the same today but that's as far as the similarity goes. When Frederick Philips started his lamp plant 60 years ago next year, he could scarcely have dreamed of what it would look like in 1950:

—100 manufacturing units in countries all over the world, giving employment to over 80,000 persons;

— 78 acres of factories at Eindhoven alone, employing close to 30,000;

— Three plants in Britain employing 15,000; factories in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and now Canada.

— An international reputation in radio, electronics on both the production and research front. (Outside of the U. S., Philips holds a commanding world position in the radio field.)

— First with an all-electric (non-battery) radio set in Europe; the pentode tube, a revolutionary radio development.

— Expansion into the field of electronics, television (first in Europe), X-ray equipment (their electronic microscope is considered among the world's best), motion picture projection equipment, plastics, metallurgy; scientific instruments; diamond dies; wire; glass and even vitamins.

— Development of a 1,000-man scientific research team which has made Philips a world power in the science of electronics. Last year, for example Philips took out more patents (225) in the U. S. than anyone else. These represented the combined efforts of their laboratories in Holland, England, U. S. and Australia.

— The "Technical Review," a four-language publication of the Philips laboratories; "Philips Research Reports" and "Communications New" — all widely read in universities, technical colleges and research centres throughout the world.

Joined Lighting Department

Just as the Philips founder had no idea of where his original enterprise would lead, neither did the new Canadian president when he joined the Philips organization 21 years ago. Attracted by the shining light of Philips (electric lamp making is still a major segment of the vast Philips enterprise) 25-year-old Otten quit the oils, fats and chemical business, took the compulsory psycho-analytical examination, and passed with flying colors. He joined Philips as a commercial correspondent in the lighting department.

Soon he was on his way up. He was sent to England to take charge of all advertising and promotion there. That's when his love of advertising and sales promotions was born. This has been his forte ever since; he is essentially a merchandiser, although he has the basic technical knowledge.

During his stay in England, he handled some outstanding campaigns.

By 1941, he was in New York as vice-president of the Philips Export Corp., in charge of radios and tubes, handling campaigns for Philips all over the world. In May, 1946, he was transferred to South Africa to pep up that Philips operation. Last year saw him back in Canada but this time on a more or less permanent basis. His previous visits — as early as 1927 — were short business trips.

Became Part of Country

In any organization with world-wide interests such as Philips, it is hard to dispel the notion that the branch firms are merely puppets which have to dance to the tune called by the parent company.

With Philips, Otten insists the company abroad is not simply an extension of the parent firm. Each is an independent unit and part and parcel of the economy of the country it is in.

"Our policy," said Otten, "has always been that Philips organizations in whatever country, should be an asset to the economy of that country; Philips Industries is Canadian first and foremost. Manufacturing and sales facilities are thoroughly Canadian. Of course, we are proud of the Philips background and are glad to have its vast know-how behind us and also to be in a position to use it. But essentially this is a Canadian operation with its own engineering and development section; our products are designed for Canadians, using of course the distinct Philips design technique and quality standards

"We don't even have to buy components from a Philips firm if we don't think they are just right pricewise, or any other way. It's up to us and what we think is best for our Canadian firm and what we think the Canadian public wants.

"Incidentally," he added, "they seem to like the slightly continental look of our radio cabinets. Acceptance of these continental designs has been quite amazing."

What Company Plans

Where does Philips go from here?

Big things are planned for television. Philips has three irons in this fire:

1. Standard direct-view T-V sets are already being produced.
2. Projection-type T-V sets. An exclusive Philips development, it produces a large movie-type picture from a small picture tube, through the use of mirrors.
3. Production of cathode or picture tubes for sale to other T-V manufacturers. A big addition to the Philips plant is now under way. So far only one Canadian manufacturer is making picture tubes.

Says Otten: "Radio has got to be a highly competitive business; the profit margin is pretty small. You have to have diversity. Television is one answer.

Diversity will also be sought by expanding sales of electrical appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, electric ranges, etc.

The Philips Canadian star is already shining brightly. John Otten is determined to make it shine brighter still.

Bell Asbestos Mines Expands at $250,000

Thetford Mines last week began another step in Quebec's industrial growth. Bell Asbestos Mines started building extensions and improvements to its plant there at about $250,000; engineer T. Pringle & Son Ltd. (E. C. Miller, architect); contractor R. E. Stewart Construction, Sherbrooke. Extensions, mainly steel frame with asbestos-cement panel wall siding, will enclose new conveyor galleries, cone crusher, coal dump, dryer tower, fine rock bins.

LAMAQUE GOLD MINES estimated net profit for the four months ended April 30, 1950 was $353,180 or 11.77c a share, up slightly from 11.6c a share in the same period a year ago. Gross value of bullion produced amounted to $1,440,946 ($1,215,350) from 173,030 tons milled (158,190). The mill treated an average of 1,442 tons daily (1,318).

For me, it's always Craven 'A'

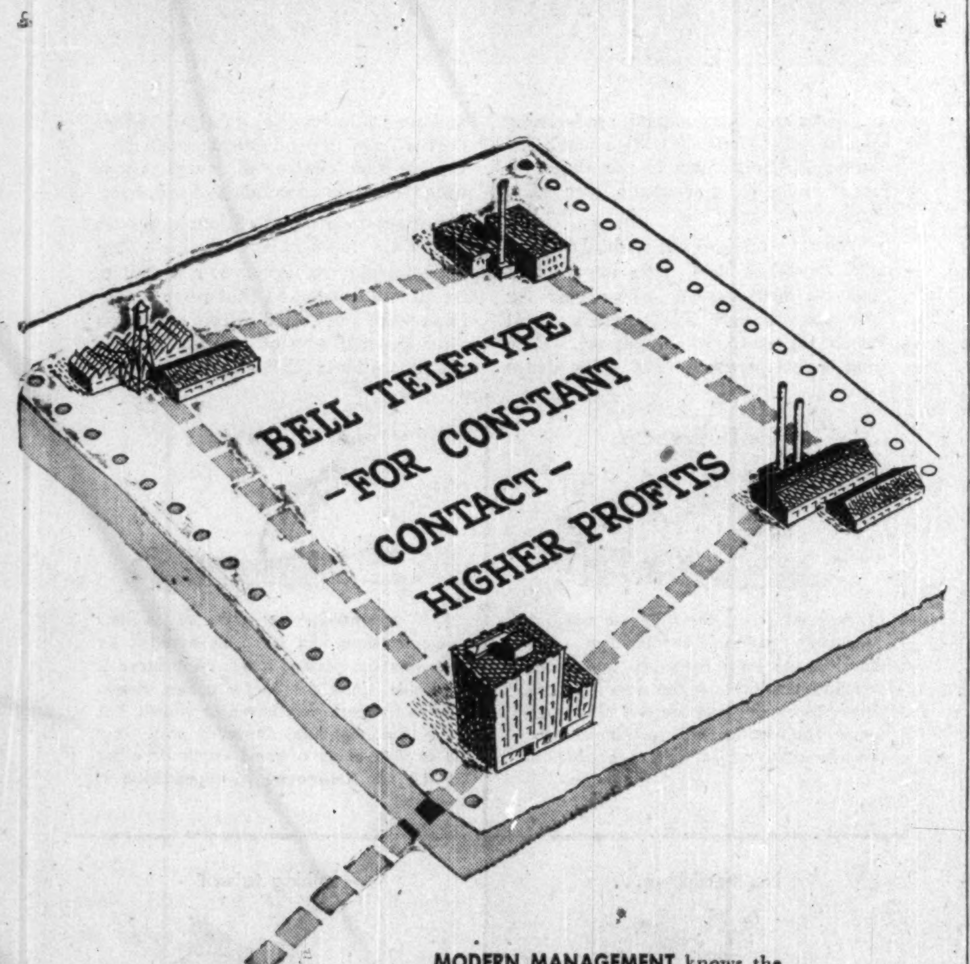
Craven Plain— without cork tips— same fine quality as Craven 'A'

Only Craven 'A' has that grand, world-famous quality I enjoy so much. For *extra* smoking pleasure—a really delightful smoke—nothing I know of equals the smoothness, coolness and freshness of my favourite cigarette. That's why I ask for Craven 'A'—everywhere and always.

Craven 'A' will not affect the throat

The largest-selling Cork Tipped Cigarette in the world!

CARRERAS LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND
150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY



MODERN MANAGEMENT knows the importance of keeping every unit of a business in constant touch. That is why more businesses every year are taking advantage of BELL TELETYPE — speeding service to customers, minimizing errors, increasing profits. If you're interested in what BELL TELETYPE can do for *your* business, write or call our nearest Business Office.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

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$915,200
City of Fort William
3½% Debentures

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AUG. 23, SEPT. 11, OCT. 13
From Montreal - - From $479.25
43 days (A saving of $159.75)

If your time is limited you can join the ship en route at Halifax, Boston or Bermuda, at substantial savings in time and dollars.

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JUNE to OCTOBER Inclusive
About 5-week voyages
From Montreal - - - - $450.00
(A saving of $150.00)
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(A saving of $141.25)
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Approximately 3 days hotel expense at British Guiana additional.
*Returning on the same voyage.

Details gladly furnished—see any authorized travel agent, railway agent or

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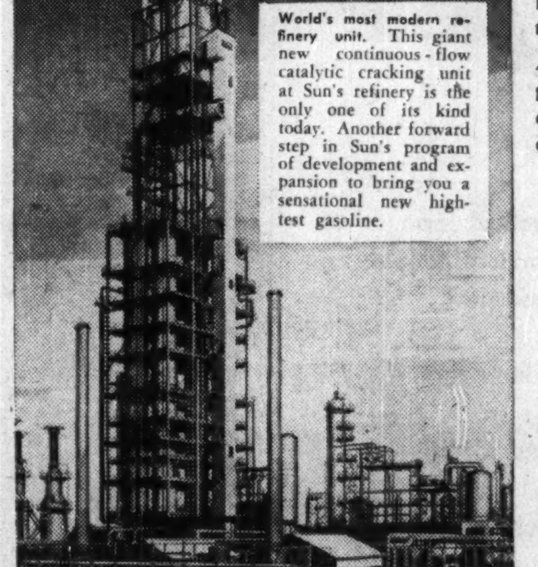
New BLUE SUNOCO!

Sensational New High-test Gasoline
Designed for New High-compression Engines
Gives New Life to All Cars



World's most modern refinery unit. This giant new continuous-flow catalytic cracking unit at Sun's refinery is the only one of its kind today. Another forward step in Sun's program of development and expansion to bring you a sensational new high-test gasoline.

The Sun Oil Company is proud to announce that the gasoline being sold by your Sunoco dealer *right now* is a better product than ever before!

Already recognized by thousands of motorists as tops among gasolines in Canada, Sunoco again steps out ahead to bring you even better performance . . . even more for your money than ever before.

New High ANTI-KNOCK POWER
Hills seem flatter . . . miles shorter!

New High ALL 'ROUND PERFORMANCE
Like extra horse-power under the hood of your car!

New High VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY
Improved performance means increased value for your gasoline dollar.

MAKE THE 10 GALLON TEST AND FEEL THE DIFFERENCE

For best results, don't dilute NEW BLUE SUNOCO with other gasoline. Wait until your tank is nearly empty—then put in 10 gallons of NEW BLUE SUNOCO.

Compare it! Feel the difference!
We believe you'll never go back to ordinary gasoline.

NEW BLUE SUNOCO

PERFORMS DIFFERENTLY BECAUSE IT'S MADE DIFFERENTLY!

C10-131-4

How Big a Bill for Red Flood Damage?

Here Are Problems Government, Business, Homeowners Face

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—What did the Red River flood of 1950 cost Manitoba?

—$50 millions, says a Provincial Government estimate.

—A lifetime's work, say many individuals.

The Government's estimate can be added up (see accompanying tables).

The other is more intangible, but right now it is adding up to a serious problem as the real work of rehabilitation begins.

Here's just one example: In one $18,000 home in suburban Elm Park, the owners piled the furniture as high as they could before they hurried to safety. When they returned, they found that the furniture had toppled into the water. An inlaid mahogany dining room suite, cracked and curling, sprawled on the slimy floor. Veneer was peeled off the buffet. Brocade drapes were filthy rags. The wallpaper was grey and black as if charred by fire. Dishes, personal belongings, refrigerator, electric stove and other appliances were coated with the flood's dirty residue.

Another example: In Morris, Man., 41 homes were "totally destroyed," reported the RCMP.

That's how the story goes.

That's why there are so many questions being asked around Winnipeg this week.

The biggest questions, for many homeowners and tenants and businessmen, were these: What assistance are we going to get in rebuilding? Will it come from Federal Government? Provincial Government? Manitoba Flood Relief Fund? When and how much?

Even for those who were going to recover some of their loss through insurance, it was a big question. Until they got answers, many couldn't even think of starting their rebuilding or repairs.

Commissions Appointed

To lay the basis for their answers to those questions, business and governments are now taking stock of what happened in Manitoba since April 21. Officially, the job is being undertaken by two commissions.

A two-man fact-finding commission has been appointed by the Dominion with the approval of the province. Dominion representative is J. B. Carswell, Vancouver engineer who did similar work on the Fraser Valley flood in British Columbia in 1948. The province's representative is D. Bruce Shaw, Winnipeg financial man.

Their job is to report: "This is the figure which represents the damage caused by the flood, the cost of fighting it, the cost of emergency relief for its victims." They have no authority to pay damage or losses, nor to recommend what should be paid.

The Red River Flood Board, appointed by the province, consists of three members: Chairman C. E. Joslyn, assistant general manager of Rupertsland Trading Co., a subsidiary of the Hudson's Bay Co.; W. R. Forrester, mayor of Emerson, and Prof. Grant MacEwan of the University of Manitoba. Its job is to appraise in detail the damage caused by the flood on a property-by-property basis. A staff of experienced appraisers from the building trades has been assigned to do the work.

Can't Assess These Costs

What they won't be able to assess will be items such as the drop in retail trade, earnings lost while fighting the flood, etc. In normal times the retail trade of Greater Winnipeg is estimated at $3.5 millions a week. In the first 25 days of May, it is estimated that retail trade was about 20% of that figure. Even in stores selling food supplies, volume was down at least 25%. Retail business firms say it will be at least six weeks before they get back to anything like pre-flood volume.

It will be difficult, too, to put a value on crops which may never be sown along the Red River Valley.

Here's what the RCMP reported on the Morris district (which doesn't include Emerson):

Basements in 922 homes submerged, first floors of 813 of these also under water; first and second floors of 19 under water; 58 homes in the area totally destroyed. Sixty barns were completely destroyed; 420 others partially submerged. Although moved to high spots and side roads, 100 trucks and autos were submerged, many completely wrecked.

Business Inventory Loss

To get from business an estimate of losses in stocks and damaged equipment, the Manitoba section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce sent questionnaires to their members. While the total has been placed roughly at $1.5 millions, inventory loss in Winnipeg proper was not very heavy. It hit hardest in the suburbs and small towns along the Red.

Similarly, while the estimated $3.5 millions damage to streets and highways is higher than expected, only a small percentage is in Winnipeg. On sewers, water-mains, etc., engineers are keeping their fingers crossed. They say breaks might occur in six months which would not normally come for several years; for that reason they anticipate heavy expenditures within the next two years.

The new Winnipeg-Emerson highway, half of which was paved last year, with the last sector graded from Morris to Emerson for pavement this year, was under water nearly three weeks. It will cost at least $250,000 to repair it.

Supplies And Labor

What's the outlook when the rehabilitation does get under way?

Already, electricians are swamped with orders; some firms won't undertake wiring of new homes for at least a month.

Shortage of labor in the plastering trade is giving some concern, since in most houses in which main floors were flooded plastering will be necessary.

In the carpenter trade no shortage is expected. There are 1,200 registered with the union; at last week end about 250 were out of work.

Effect on Assessments

What will the flood do to property values?

In the areas most severely flooded it's estimated about 15% may not spend money on rehabilitation if they can get some place else to live. This applies particularly to the Elm Park area, with about 400 homes valued from $10,000 to $20,000. This district, a peninsula jutting into the Red, has been flooded twice in three years.

In other areas it's going to mean a re-assessment job.

In Winnipeg proper, 1,678 homes were flooded and 881 were flooded over first-floor level, according to Central Mortgage & Housing.

Here's Government Estimate

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—Here are provincial government estimates of the cost of the Red River flood of 1950 in direct loss and damage:

Roads and streets	$ 3,500,000
Damage to buildings, houses, business premises, public buildings, owned by governments, municipalities and school districts	15,000,000
Personal property damage, house furnishings and equipment	17,000,000
Costs incurred by governments, municipalities and private persons for flood fighting	7,100,000
Evacuation, welfare, and emergency relief	1,250,000
Damage to publicly and privately owned utilities, including railways, at least	6,500,000
TOTAL	$50,350,000

Other Costs of the Flood

The above total covers only the outlay for flood fighting exacuation and return of persons forced from their homes, and damage to property. It makes no allowance for income which under normal conditions would have been earned and which now will not be earned.

Under this heading come items such as the following:

Costs incurred by owners of business premises and business blocks, mainly in metropolitan Winnipeg, to keep plants operating. In the city of Winnipeg alone nearly 300 buildings were thus affected. Costs of trying to keep their premises free from water ranged from $500 to $9,000. Many spent from $2,000 to $5,000. Total estimate	$ 450,000
Loss of crop in rural areas affected	20,000,000
Loss of earnings of employees laid off from three weeks to a month during government emergency (estimate of provincial government)	2,000,000
Loss of wholesale and retail trade	15,000,000
Loss of government revenues in gas tax, amusement tax, and other sources (government estimate)	1,750,000
Loss of inventories and equipment of private businesses	1,000,000

What It Cost Municipalities

Estimates submitted by some of the municipalities which are of course included in the $50,350,000 estimate by the provincial government are:

City of Winnipeg—cost of fighting flood and property damage—homes and city-owned property	$ 5,093,000
Municipality of St. Vital—chiefly damage to homes	8,700,000
Municipality of Fort Garry	2,100,000
City of St. Boniface—largely cost of fighting the flood and building 7-mile dyke to protect one of main residential areas	2,800,000
Damage in East, West, and North Kildonan	2,142,000

Cost to Government Departments

Damage to Manitoba Telephone System, biggest item of which is for repairs and replacement of cables and conduits, many submerged for 21 days	$ 1,300,000
Expenditures of provincial Public Works Department, mainly for sandbags and equipment	1,750,000
Damage to property and equipment of Manitoba Power Commission	100,000
Expenditures of Department of Agriculture in evacuating 9,000 head of cattle and feed supplies	150,000
Expenditures of Department of Health, evacuating 1,400 hospital patients, returning them, staff of emergency health inspectors and sanitary inspectors, and other forms of emergency relief assistance	750,000
University of Manitoba	250,000

Here's How Insurance Firms Handle PPF Flood Claims

WINNIPEG — Adjusters of insurance companies have been instructed to issue interim certificates for immediate cash advances to flood victims who have personal property floater policies.

The advance will be charged against the amount of the claim as determined in the final adjustment.

This procedure was announced by a special flood committee of Winnipeg insurance underwriters to speed assistance to policy holders forced from their homes.

The adjusters have set up an Insurance Adjusters Flood Claims Committee to facilitate handling of claims and ensure uniformity of settlement. Forms have been prepared for notices of claim and proof of loss. Special instructions have been drafted by the committee for guidance of the adjusters. Some of the main points of it are:

"Basic coverage in personal property floater policies shall be direct loss or damage to household furniture and personal effects.

"Where the policy contains a $15 deductible clause, it may only be applied once.

"Stokers and their motors, oil burners, heating units, and like equipment, shall be considered personal property only when owned by a tenant insured and subject to his ability to remove such property at termination of his lease. There is no coverage for building owners.

"Additional living expenses will be considered in cases where a residence is made uninhabitable by water from rivers or breaking sewers. Seepage water is not included.

"A residence shall be considered uninhabitable where there has been necessary discontinuance of essential services forcing occupants to leave for reasons of health and sanitation.

"Mere evacuation on order or request of authorities is not to be a factor in deciding claims for additional living expenses. A policyholder forced to live elsewhere may claim additional living expenses in excess of normal living costs. This excess shall not exceed 10% of the amount of the policy.

"Claim for transportation expenses will be limited generally to the province of Manitoba.

"Hotel expenses will be allowable if other suitable accommodation was not available. Adjustment will be based according to individual circumstances, reasonableness of quarters, and length of stay.

"Cost of moving to a hotel or other temporary domicile will be allowed as part of claim.

"Removal and storage charges are recoverable in the proportion the amount of insurance bears to the total value of household furniture and personal effects."

Many occupants of homes before the armed forces were placed in charge of flood control spent considerable sums in buying sandbags, pumping equipment, and in diking, for protection of their property. This type of expense will not be recoverable.

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CITY OF REGINA

Saskatchewan

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders marked "Tender for Debentures" will be received in the Office of the City Commissioners, City Hall, Regina, up to Eleven o'clock Regina City Time in the forenoon of Thursday, June 15th, 1950, for the purchase of $1,107,000 City of Regina debentures to be issued under authority of Bylaw No. 2394 for the following purposes:

Health Centre	$195,000	repayable	1951 to 1974
Water House Connections & Meters	72,000	"	1951 to 1969
Street Car House	221,000	"	1951 to 1974
Street Car Conversion	619,000	"	1951 to 1959
	$1,107,000		

The debentures will be dated December 31st, 1949, and mature at December 31st in each year as follows:

$75,000	3%	1951	$84,000	3½%	1955	$21,000	3½%	1963	$22,000	3¾%	1970
77,000	3%	1952	87,000	3½%	1956	21,000	3½%	1964	23,000	3¾%	1971
80,000	3%	1953	90,000	3½%	1957	23,000	3½%	1965	23,000	3¾%	1972
82,000	3%	1954	94,000	3½%	1958	24,000	3½%	1966	24,000	3¾%	1973
			97,000	3½%	1959	24,000	3½%	1967	25,000	3¾%	1974
			19,000	3½%	1960	25,000	3½%	1968			
			20,000	3½%	1961	26,000	3½%	1969			
			21,000	3½%	1962						
$314,000 at 3%			$676,000 at 3½%						$117,000 at 3¾%		

Interest will be payable half-yearly at June 30th and December 31st. The debentures are non-callable and may be registered as to principal only.

The legal opinion of Messrs. Daly, Thistle, Judson and McTaggart, Solicitors, Toronto, covering the issue has been obtained, and will be furnished at the City's expense and printed on the debentures.

The debentures will be in denominations of $1,000 with interest coupons attached; and it is expected will be available for delivery at June 30th, 1950.

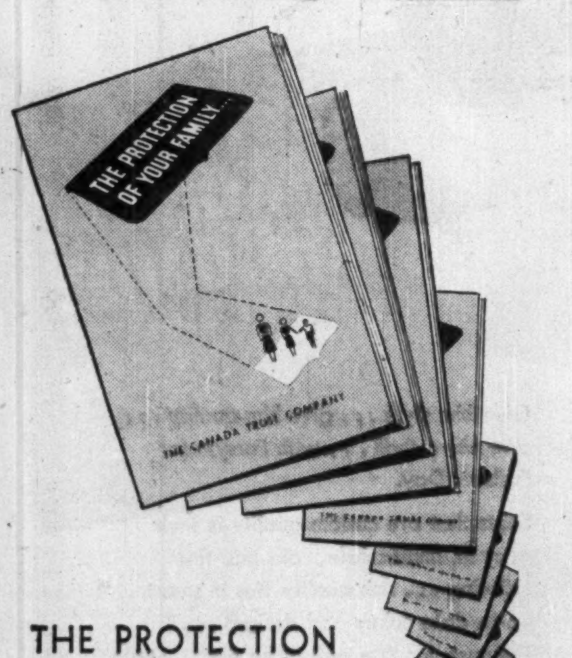
The debentures will be payable principal and interest in lawful money of Canada at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal in Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal or Vancouver, Canada.

Offers are to be firm plus accrued interest for all or none of the bonds for Regina payment and delivery. Immediate acceptance will mean acceptance up to Twelve o'clock midnight Regina City Time, Thursday, June 15th, 1950.

The City reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

D. D. ROSS,
City Treasurer.

City Hall,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
May 29th, 1950.



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ASCOT METALS CORPORATION LIMITED

Shareholders are advised to register their certificates in their own names, in order that they may receive the annual report and regular progress reports.

The annual meeting will be held in the New Sherbrooke Hotel, Sherbrooke, Quebec, at 12.15 p.m., June 17th, 1950. Shareholders attending are invited to inspect the mining and milling plant under the guidance of company engineers.

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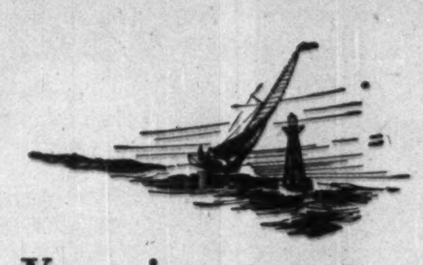

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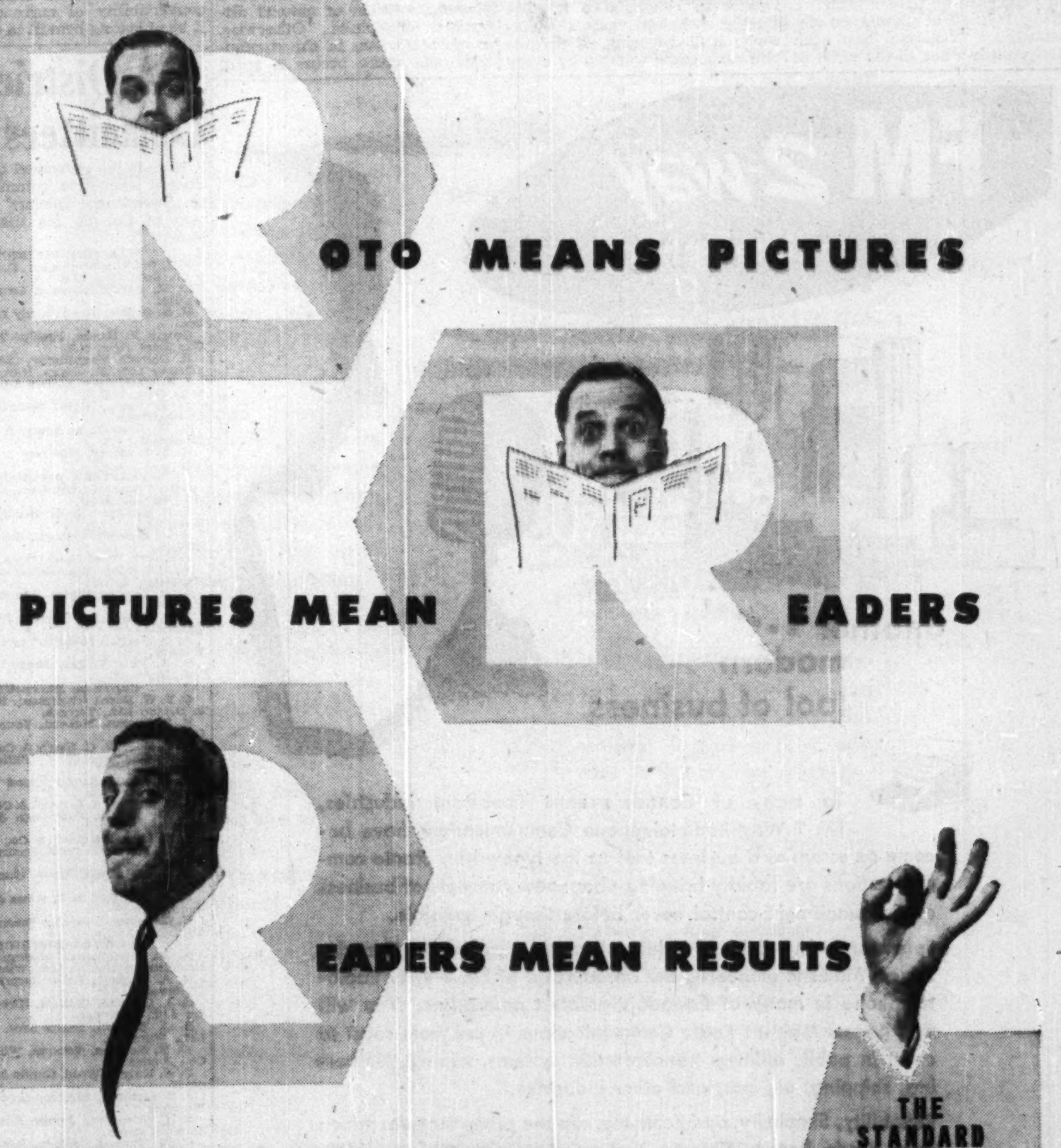

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THE STANDARD • LA PATRIE • STAR WEEKLY • LA PRESSE

The Big 4 NATIONAL WEEK-END NEWSPAPERS OF CANADA

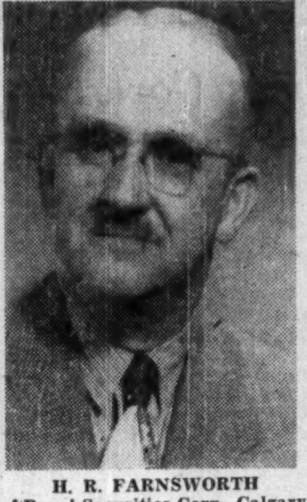
Here Are New Vice-Presidents and District Chairmen of IDA

F. J. BRENNAN of F. J. Brennan & Co., Saint John (Maritime District).

GERARD GINGRAS of Rene-T. Leclerc Inc., Montreal (Quebec District).

C. F. W. BURNS of Burns Bros. & Denton Ltd., Toronto (Ontario District).

R. G. McCULLOCH of Osler, Hammond & Nanton Ltd., Winnipeg (Mid-Western District).



H. R. FARNSWORTH of Royal Securities Corp., Calgary (Alberta District).

F. L. GLASGOW of Royal Securities Corp., Vancouver (Pacific District).

Taxpayers, Not Governments, Pay Cost Of Social Security, IDA is Reminded

By JAMES H. JOYCE

MONTEBELLO, Que. (Staff)—While some expenditure on so-called social services is undoubtedly justified, a demand for increased burdens in this direction seems particularly inopportune, John B. Ridley, retiring president, stated at the 34th annual meeting of the Investment Dealers' Association of Canada this week.

"A 'robbing Peter to pay Paul' attitude is sometimes all too prevalent. The heavily burdened taxpayer should not be called upon to provide funds for further experiments in social security," Mr. Ridley declared.

"Overdone social security is not only a waste but breeds an attitude that the State owes everyone a living," he said. "The State can only properly serve the citizens if the individual is willing and desirous of shouldering citizenship responsibilities. We should constantly be reminded that it is the people, not governments, that pay the costs of baby bonuses, noncontributory pensions without means test, social medicine, etc."

Stating also that individuals should recognize that our free enterprise system is on trial, Mr. Ridley said that in fostering knowledge through intelligent educational and public relations efforts, business can make a splendid contribution toward the preservation of our way of life.

Taxation and Incentive

High government expenditures continue to cause some concern, he stated. Further relief from the severe levels of taxation, it appears, must come from reduced expenditures. Every effort to bring this about should be encouraged. "Taxation has been dangerously close to the point of dampening incentives so essential to further development of our great resources," Mr. Ridley said.

Referring to the 10% credit against personal income taxes for all dividends on shares of Canadian taxpaying corporations granted last year, Mr. Ridley notes that presumably this is just a start on the elimination of double taxation on corporate profits.

"We should continue strenuously to press for further relief in this field. The risks and responsibilities involved in enterprising investment are sometimes great. It is only commonsense that an offsetting profit possibility should be available as an incentive."

Quoting from the last budget speech to the effect that Canada's economic activity is heavily influenced by conditions throughout the world, Mr. Ridley stated: "It is now only 45 hours from Montreal to Bombay; 15 hours from Toronto to London; 36 hours from Vancouver to Australia. Under such conditions isolationism is a thing of the past.

"In one respect world conditions appear to have retrogressed. The gap between Russia and her satellites and the Western Democracies has widened to dangerous proportions. During the year it became obvious that a dangerous death struggle between two ideologies was developing The English-speaking world has struggled for, fought for and preserved freedom for over 800 years. The Russian has never had it, cannot recognize it and refuses to countenance it. The English-speaking world's philosophy is God-fearing. It permits and encourages worship by every man in accordance with his own religious beliefs. Communism is a form of ugly atheistic materialism. Democracy is based on the sacredness of the individual's God-given right of self-determination. Its strength is its respect for the necessity of reasonable compromise arrived at through sensible negotiations. The hateful thing about communism is it brooks no opposition; it has no regard for compromise and no comprehension of honest negotiations.

"It would be ill enough if the rotten philosophy of communism could be kept behind the Iron Curtain. How tragic that some senseless souls are traitors in our midst and use the very freedom we cherish to sabotage our treasured heritage. The known communist can be handled. Their insidious influence on others is harder to cope with . . .

"I believe that sometimes an appreciation of sensible compromise and reasonable negotiation essential for the preservation of free enterprise is sadly lacking. Competition in a democracy is the 'spice of life' but it can and should be friendly. Those who set class against class should be despised. Cantankerous bureaucratic controls should be eliminated. Unenlightened and unfortunately subversive leadership too frequently unbalances that great productive partnership, Capital, Management and Labor. Neither one of these three should be guilty of vilifying utterances concerning the other. Reasonable compromise and successful negotiations should persist toward a peaceful solution of natural differences of opinion. Otherwise, comfort is given to the communists and there occurs a small break in the dike protecting freedom which, if not promptly repaired, can become dangerous."

Noting that good work is being done in spreading this awareness through educational and public relations efforts, Mr. Ridley reports that the investment industry's efforts in the direction of an educational and public relations program, started in earnest five years ago, is bearing fruit.

"There should be nothing hush-hush about the profit system. If we spend more than our income, if we don't make a profit, we ultimately go broke and become a charge on the other fellow—the State," he said. "Ignorance breeds suspicion and distrust which are the best tools of the 'fellow travelers.'"

Provincial and municipal governments continue to have substantial borrowing requirements for capital account which resulted in a net increase in provincial and provincial guaranteed bonds during 1949 of $140 millions and in municipal debentures of $18 millions. Municipalities particularly should scrutinize their capital expenditures carefully, Mr. Ridley declared. High construction costs result in an increase in debt in some instances out of proportion to the value of new services and facilities.

Corporation bond and stock financing, showed a net decrease of $49 million, resulting, no doubt, from plant rehabilitation and extension expenditures passing their peak. The outstanding exception was the petroleum industry "where development in Canada, is in relatively early stages and a substantial capital expansion program is in prospect."

Referring to the devaluation of last September, Mr. Riley said, "Only if it leads to ultimate free convertibility of currencies will it be of lasting benefit to Canada."

IDA District Committees

Here is the personnel of the six district executive committees of the Investment Dealers' Association of Canada for the coming year:

MARITIME DISTRICT

F. J. Brennan (chairman), F. J. Brennan & Co., Saint John, N.B.
R. M. Colwell, Eastern Securities Co., Halifax.
H. S. Griffin, Wood Gundy Corp., Halifax.
George P. Hamm, Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Saint John, N.B.
H. Darroch Macgillivray, Cornell, Macgillivray Ltd., St. John's, Nfld.
J. A. MacMurray, Eastern Securities Co., Saint John, N.B.
J. R. Paton, Royal Securities Corp., Charlottetown.
G. W. Ramsay, Stanbury & Co., Saint John, N.B.
H. N. Stanbury, Stanbury & Co., Halifax.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Gerard Gingras (chairman), Rene-T. Leclerc Inc., Montreal.
A. S. Beaubien, L. G. Beaubien & Co., Montreal.
Henri Clement, Clement, Guimont, Inc., Quebec.
J. N. Cole, Wood Gundy Corp., Montreal.
W. J. S. Evans, Guildhall Securities Ltd., Montreal.
A. S. Gordon, Royal Securities Corp., Montreal.
J. N. E. Grenier, Grenier, Ruel & Cie, Quebec.
A. D. Nesbitt, Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Montreal.
G. A. Ross, Collier, Norris & Quinlan Ltd., Montreal.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

C. F. W. Burns (chairman), Burns Bros. & Denton Ltd., Toronto.
H. S. Backus, McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Toronto.
H. B. Bell, W. C. Harris & Co., Toronto.
L. P. Chalmers, W. C. Pitfield & Co., Toronto.
M. C. Deans, Bankers Bond Corp., Toronto.
J. O. Hughes, A. E. Ames & Co., London.
H. W. Hunter, Fairclough & Co., Toronto.
F. D. Lace, Matthews & Co., Toronto.
D. W. MacKeen, Royal Securities Corp., Ottawa.
W. J. McLelland, Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto.
W. P. Spragge, A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto.
N. D. Young, Dominion Securities Corp., Toronto.

WESTERN DISTRICT

R. G. McCulloch (chairman), Osler, Hammond & Nanton Ltd., Winnipeg.
H. A. Benham, Royal Securities Corp., Winnipeg.
R. A. Copland, Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner Ltd., Winnipeg.
E. O. W. Hall, Burns Bros. & Denton Ltd., Winnipeg.
W. M. Houston, Houston, Willoughby & Co., Regina.
D. N. Knight, Wood, Gundy & Co., Winnipeg.
J. S. Lightcap, Lightcap Securities Ltd., Winnipeg.
S. C. Stephens, James Richardson & Sons, Winnipeg.
G. N. Thomas, Melady, Sellers & Co., Winnipeg.

ALBERTA DISTRICT

H. R. Farnsworth (chairman), Royal Securities Corp., Calgary.
F. N. Hughes, James Richardson & Sons, Edmonton.
W. C. Jackson, C. L. Jackson & Co., Edmonton.
H. D. MacKeen, Toole, Peet Investments Ltd., Calgary.
R. T. Morgan, Wood, Gundy & Co., Edmonton.
D. C. Newton, Dominion Securities Corp., Calgary.
C. R. Tanner, Tanner & Co., Calgary.
A. H. Turney, James Richardson & Sons, Calgary.

PACIFIC DISTRICT

F. L. Glasgow (chairman), Royal Securities Corp., Vancouver.
K. S. Blair, James Richardson & Sons, Vancouver.
W. T. Brown, Odlum Brown Investments Ltd., Vancouver.
H. H. Dingle, Wood, Gundy & Co., Vancouver.
R. H. Edgell, Yorkshire Securities Ltd., Victoria.
D. C. McDermid, McDermid, Miller & McDermid Ltd., Vancouver.
G. D. Sherwood, McMahon & Burns Ltd., Vancouver.

Higher Rates, Business Boom Boost Gross For Shawinigan

MONTREAL (Staff) — Shawinigan Water & Power Co.'s higher gross revenue in the first quarter ($7.2 millions vs. $6.8 millions a year ago) reflects in part the higher rates for domestic and small commercial consumers in effect since the first of the year, President James Wilson states in a letter to shareholders.

In addition, industrial activity has continued at a high level in the territories served by Shawinigan and the Shawinigan-controlled Quebec Power Co. There is still a large amount of residential and other construction, he noted.

The new Canadian Westinghouse lamp and electrical appliance plant to be built at Trois Rivieres is the most important industry located so far this year. Negotiations are under way with several other enterprises.

Given normal spring run-off and average rainfall during the year, water reserves should be ample. Water in storage at the end of April was well above levels at the same time last year.

Quebec Power's increased earnings in the first quarter ($675,000 vs. $633,000 a year ago) reflected higher revenues from gas and electricity sales.

Chemical Firm To Save Canada U. S. Dollars

Atlas Powder Co., Canada, Ltd. — newly organized Brantford firm — plans manufacture of a broad line of industrial chemicals such as emulsifiers, detergents, wetting agents, dispersing agents, sorbitol and mannitol. The move is expected to provide an important saving in U. S. funds.

The new company is a joint venture of the industrial chemicals department of Atlas Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., and G. F. Sterne & Sons, Brantford and will both manufacture and distribute products of the associated U. S. company. Production of a limited number of products will likely start in the very near future but the more complete line will come later from a new Brantford plant.

Through its surface active products, such as emulsifiers, the Canadian company will serve a widely diversified list of industries, including manufacture of insecticides, cleaning compounds, cosmetics, polishes, textiles and paper. A special group of emulsifiers, tested for edibility and nutritional properties, is used in the food industry, including beverages and baked goods.

The Sterne organization has been associated with Atlas as Canadian representative for Atlas chemicals for two years now. W. S. Sterne is president of the new company and F. E. Sterne managing director.

†NATURE UNSPOILED

YOURS TO PROTECT

The BROWN THRASHER is a large, reddish-brown bird with a long tail and a long, yellow bill. His breast is white, heavily marked with black. He hides in dense, tangled thickets and scrubby bushes. Feeding mostly on insects and worms, he deserves protection.

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THE CARLING BREWERIES LIMITED
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LABOR ROUNDUP

By RONALD WILLIAMS

Don't Look For Lower Meat Prices Union Wants 30c An Hour For 14,000

Fred Dowling, Canadian director of the 14,000 member CIO Packinghouse Workers, probably felt he had good reason to say: "I told you so": last week in British Columbia, a union which broke away from Dowling's organization had to tell its 2,500 members that their wages were being cut 5c an hour.

The agreement under which the wage cut went into effect is one of the most unusual labor contracts in Canada: it ties wages of packinghouse workers in the rich Okanagan Valley to the selling price of produce, mainly apples. Prices have fallen so far, that under the formula the wage cut should have been 23.8c. However, reductions are limited to a maximum of 5c.

The packinghouse workers were originally organized by Dowling's union. On the recommendation of the CCL, a local unionist, William Sands was given the job of running the Okanagan union. Before Dowling knew it, Sands ran out of the CIO with it and set it up as the independent Fruit and Vegetable Workers' union. Later he took it into the rival Trades and Labor Congress where it still is.

But this was the least of Dowling's worries this week. Coming up were negotiations on 1950-51 contracts with the three major units in the meat-packing industry; Swifts, Canada Packers and Burns & Co. The union's asking price: reduction in the work week from 44 to 40 hours without any cut in take-home pay; 15c an hour general increase; improvements in welfare benefits. The total package was worth about 30c an hour.

With beef already at record prices, any part of this could only mean added pressure on prices.

If for no other reason, the union's demands made news because there was no mention of pensions.

Explained Dowling: "Swifts has a company-paid scheme. It isn't part of the union contract although we think it should be. Canada Packers has a government annuity scheme. It's contributory but it isn't part of our agreement either. Burns has a contributory plan which went into effect this month. It is part of the union contract."

Talks are due to start next week in Toronto with Canada Packers and Swifts; later at Calgary with Burns. Contracts expire Aug. 1.

* * *

B. C. Loggers Talk Strike

British Columbia's leading primary industry — forest products — was a step closer to a tie-up this week. In Vancouver, the policy committee of the CIO International Woodworkers' union rejected a Conciliation Board finding and recommended that the membership turn it down. If they do, a strike vote will follow automatically. Under the B. C. labor law, only the Government can legally take a strike vote. However, in this case, the Woodworkers are threatening to take a private vote of their own.

The Conciliation Board recommended 9c an hour increase; minor form of union security.

Union asking price: 12c an hour; union shop. The chief issue is union security.

The strike deadline is June 12 but this will be extended to allow for a proper government-run vote. If it comes, a strike will be industry wide: the union representing around 30,000 loggers, is dealing jointly with 163 operators.

Meanwhile on the other side of Canada, loggers in Newfoundland succeeded in ditching an earlier agreement which cut wages 5c an hour and getting another which gives them a raise of about the same amount.

The first agreement was reached last January at a special meeting of the Woods Labor Board. The cut became effective April 10. The new contract is retroactive to that date.

One reason being advanced for the about-face is the changed outlook for the pulp and paper industry. Almost overnight, the market has changed from soft to firm.

* * *

CIO Lops Off One Million

Up to a point, unions will do almost anything to get new members. The point, as far as the CIO is concerned, is playing footsie with the Communists. By the time the current Red purge is over, the CIO by self-inflicted surgery, will have cut off 11 unions with one million members or about one sixth of its total strength. A 12th union ousted its Red leadership and saved itself from amputation.

Six unions have already been tossed out:

United Electrical
Mine, Mill and Smelter
United Office and Professional
Food and Tobacco
Farm Equipment
United Public Workers

Four more are scheduled to go. All are in the United States West Coast maritime field under the general leadership of Harry Bridges, recently judged a Communist by a federal court.

One union quit: Ben Old's Fur and Leather Workers.

Old's union has 100,000 members in the U. S. and Canada. In withdrawing from the CIO, the fur union charged the CIO accusations were "false, dishonest and fraudulent."

One union recanted at the last minute: United Furniture Workers with a membership of 50,000 ousted its Red leadership and will stay in the CIO.

Because of the CCL-CIL tie-up, repercussions have been felt in Canada: Of the six already expelled by the CIO, the UEW and Mine, Mill have also been kicked out of the CCL; the Office workers' union hasn't been able to get affiliation here; the other three do not exist in Canada. Of the four scheduled to go, none have any Canadian connections either. Ben Old's fur union has a Canadian branch, equally as crimson but not to be confused with the strongly anti-Communist AFL Fur Workers. At midweek, the Red fur outfit hadn't made a similar move to withdraw from the CCL, although CCL President A. R. Mosher made it clear he wouldn't feel a bit sorry if it does.

* * *

Squalls On Great Lakes

In their desire to break the Communist union stranglehold on the Great Lakes shipping fleet, many operators closed their eyes to a lot of accepted union principles in signing up with the rival AFL Seafarers International; one, that a union must have a majority. In some cases, they signed even though the SIU didn't have a single member. In getting rid of the Reds many figured the end justified the means.

An exception to the rule was big, tough Capt. Robert Angus of Upper Lakes and St. Lawrence whose headquarters are in Toronto. He refused to have anything to do with the SIU until it has a majority.

Last week equally big and equally tough Hal Banks, SIU director in Canada, issued an ultimatum: "Your ships will be declared unfair by the SIU as of midnight June 2; (they) will not be worked by any AFL affiliate." In other words no union longshoreman would load or unload an Upper Lakes vessel.

Capt. Angus retaliated by getting an injunction effective until June 6, forbidding the union tie-up. To him, the union strategy was an "attempt to blackjack" his company into signing. It had no members among his crews, he declared.

Capt. Angus' refusal to knuckle under seemed to have paid off, at least temporarily. The union boycott deadline came and went without any action. On Tuesday, Upper Lakes was all set to get the injunction extended.

Upper Lakes, is one of the few of the larger operators still unsigned by the SIU. It was also one of the last to drop the Communist union overboard. However, the CSU has taken the matter before the Federal Labor Department. At present Upper Lakes is probably the only larger firm operating without a union.

This year two other major operators signed with the SIU: Paterson Steamship Lines and Quebec and Ontario Transportation. Last year Paterson ships were tied up for a short time when Banks made good on a threat similar to that now facing Upper Lakes. Longshoremen in U. S. ports refused to handle Paterson ships as long as CSU crews were aboard. A general boycott against all CSU-manned vessels was averted at the last minute.

* * *

Labor Briefs

The big railway unions are going through the formalities which will make it legal for them to strike to get what they want or again bring the Canadian Government into the picture at the last minute with an acceptable settlement. Strike ballots were being mailed this week to 90,000 members of 15 international unions. The other group involved, A. R. Mosher's CCL Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, has already voted almost 90% for a strike.

* * *

For years, British Columbia had to go almost 3,000 miles for a match. Then it got its own match plant. Now there's a better than even chance that B. C. might again have to come east for its matches: last Friday employees of the Eddy Match Co. at Mission, voted to strike for 20c an hour more and the union shop. A Conciliation Board recommended 4c and no union shop. Eddy accepted, the union turned it down flat. Present basic rate is 92c.

* * *

Ontario's Transport industry got the bad news last week: the AFL Teamster's union wants 30c an hour raise for its 3,000 members. Present rate: 92c city driving; 4 1/10c a mile on highways. Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor locals have agreements with 36 firms. All negotiate jointly.

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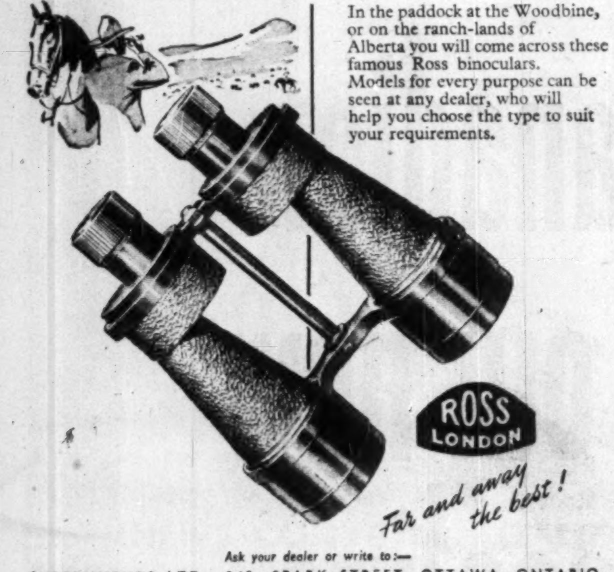

In the paddock at the Woodbine, or on the ranch-lands of Alberta you will come across these famous Ross binoculars. Models for every purpose can be seen at any dealer, who will help you choose the type to suit your requirements.

Ask your dealer or write to:—
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Let us quote on your aluminum extrusion needs. Production capacity open for early delivery. Tubing — Angles — Channels — Special Shapes, etc. Send complete specifications and sample if possible for quotation.

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These STANDARD BUILDINGS ARE THE MODERN ANSWER TO AN AGE-OLD NEED

Permanent buildings, strong, durable, weather-tight, good looking, comfortable . . . yet easy to erect quickly, and *low in over-all cost* . . . what industrial or construction firm, mining company, or school board has not dreamed of them? Well . . .

STEELOX STANDARD BUILDINGS

meet ALL these requirements . . . perfectly. All-steel, fire-resistant, interlocking panels form both walls and roof; no need for heavy structural framework. Can be placed on timber sills or concrete; dismantled quickly and moved to another site, or used as *permanent*, low-maintenance housing. Can be insulated and finished inside over easily-applied furring strips. Zincgrip paintgrip treated for immediate painting and long life.

STEELOX Buildings are attractive in appearance and provide comfortable interiors. Best of all, they can be supplied in sizes to fit every purpose—4 to 40 feet wide, 8 to 14 feet high at most any length—shipped complete and ready to erect.

Prompt delivery, too. Just specify and order!

Note these features of
STEELOX BUILDINGS

- All-steel zincgrip paint-grip panels
- Fire-resistant
- Weathertight
- Fine appearance
- Low shipping cost
- Quickly erected
- Low installed cost
- Ready to paint
- Long, durable life
- Easy to dismantle and move

For literature write 83 George Street, Guelph, Ontario

ARMCO
ARMCO DRAINAGE & METAL PRODUCTS OF CANADA LTD.
GUELPH
LENNOXVILLE EDMONTON CALGARY WINNIPEG
REGINA VANCOUVER
18-50

What Is One Per Cent of One Hundred Million Dollars?

The value of commodities sold to Newfoundland by Canadian firms on the mainland has increased from an average of $8,048,000 during the five years 1935-1939 inclusive, to $55,085,000 in 1947 — the last year for which such figures are available from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Now that Newfoundland is Canada's tenth Province, purchases from the mainland may soon reach the $100,000,000 mark.

More than 1,500 Canadian firms share in this business; and the orders for their goods in various industries range from a few hundred dollars to close to $5,000,000 annually.

That's important business — worth retaining, worth developing.

It can be retained, and possibly increased by mutual confidence and goodwill — confidence in the square deal; goodwill in the spirit of helping the welcome newcomer to adjust himself to the new conditions brought about by Confederation.

Newfoundland joined the Canadian family a little more than one year ago and many prominent Canadians believe a gesture of goodwill from fellow Canadians on the mainland would be appropriate.

Accordingly a Fund of $1,000,000 is being raised to assist the new Memorial University of Newfoundland establish specialist schools in Fishing, Navigation, Deep Sea Engineering and other subjects related entirely to the economy of Newfoundland. It will also be used to set up endowments, finance educational extension work, establish bursaries and scholarships for young Newfoundlanders.

Behind this plan is the conviction that only through such aid can adequate educational opportunities be created to encourage the young people of Newfoundland to participate more actively in the development of their province, and in the improvement of their basic industries.

The Fund will be administered by the Board of Regents of the University which is responsible to the Provincial Government.

The extension of the physical facilities of the University is being undertaken by the Provincial Government of Newfoundland.

Here, then, is a great challenge to Canadians, and a magnificent opportunity to demonstrate the great warmth and affection for our newest province that lies deep in the hearts of Canadians on the mainland.

In supporting this fund Canadian firms doing business with Newfoundland are offered a splendid chance to prove their admiration for the people who have supported them in Newfoundland.

If every Canadian firm sharing in this business donated to this Fund only one per cent of the value of its business last year, a substantial percentage of the fund will be realized. That is all — one per cent of last year's business.

Please make cheques payable to the Newfoundland Memorial University and Educational Extension Fund and mail to the address given below.

Subscriptions are deductible from assessable income according to the terms of the act governing such donations.

As expenses of the campaign have been underwritten no deductions whatsoever will be made from donations.

NEWFOUNDLAND MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY
&
EDUCATIONAL EXTENSION FUND
159 CRAIG ST. W., MONTREAL, P.Q.

Claude S. Richardson, K.C.
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

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THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS — By WALLACE GILLESPIE

Here's Background Data and Results Street-Car Card Survey in Montreal

Bilingualism is making headway in Canada's most populous city.

Today, if you talk to Montreal in English, 72% of the population over 15 years of age could understand you; in French, 77%.

These figures, based on a recent survey by the Canadian Advertising Research Foundation, are higher than those taken in the census nine years ago.

Without laying the two sets of figures side-by-side and inviting direct comparison which may ignore other factors, this much appears certain:

a. The number of Montrealers who can use both French and English is growing. The census had shown 41% bilingual, the Foundation study, 49%.

b. Chief reason for the difference appears to be the reduction in the proportion of people who speak "French only." The inclination of those who speak "English only" to take up the other language is not as strong.

In Car-Card Survey

Reason for conducting the survey was to get information about the habits of people who ride Montreal's street cars, buses, and trolley-coaches.

In particular, the Canadian Car Advertising Co., which put up nearly $20,000 to finance the investigation, wanted to know what type of people they were, and whether they read a particular set of "car card" advertisements.

To get the information, the company channelled its research work through CARF which represents the "buyers of advertising" (Association of Canadian Advertisers, Canadian Association of Advertising Agencies). In co-operation with its American counterpart in New York, Advertising Research Foundation, the organization supervised the 1,502 interviews which Gruneau Research Ltd. conducted to glean the following information.

1. In Montreal, more men than women ride the Montreal Tramways (82% compared with 76%).

2. Younger people ride more than older people. More precisely, 84% of the population between 15-29 are riders; 78%, of those 30-44; and 73% of those 45 years and older.

3. Income, as demonstrated by the rental bracket of one's living accommodation, affects tramriding. In the upper quarter, 74% are riders; second quarter, 79%; third quarter, 81%; and lower quarter, 80%.

4. Defining a "rider" as anyone who has ridden once or more during the month preceding the interview, it was found that 43% had made five or more round trips a week; 22% had made two to four round trips, 14% had made one or less round trips, and 21% were classed as non-riders.

5. The average length of a ride is 31 minutes. During that time 30% of the riders sat most of the time, 45% stood most of the time, and 25% stood and sat about equally.

6. On their last trip in one direction, 34% of the riders were able to remain in the same carrier; while 66% had to change cars one or more times.

This information about the rider and what he does during the time he is potentially a "car card" reader was supplemented by tests of the readership of 10 particular advertisements.

Bilingual Survey Plan

Since the project was the first Transportation Advertising Study made in a bilingual city, special arrangements had to be made. This included a kit which enabled a respondent to see both English and French versions of the same ad at the same time. Fluently - bilingual interviewers spoke French when opening an interview in a French-speaking section of the city or when they had evidence that the respondent was a French-speaking person. Vice versa in the case of English. If the respondent answered in the other language, the interviewer immediately shifted to it and used it throughout the interview. Instruction, trial interviews, and questionnaire forms were in both languages.

The result of this work, after using a formula to eliminate the "confusion" of the inevitable number of people who claim they've seen an ad before it has been exhibited, was as follows:

a. A card advertising "Kleenex" (Canadian Cellucotton Products Ltd.) achieved the highest readership. It reached 44% of the transportation audience.

b. Average proven readership of all 10 cards measured was 32.2% of the transportation audience.

The report is labelled "Canadian Study No. 2" in the Continuing Study of Transportation Advertising (10 U.S cities have been surveyed). The first Canadian study was made in Winnipeg in October, 1948. In addition, the Foundation has published a comprehensive study of the audience of 11 Canadian magazines.

MRS. MARJORIE WESLEY

of Canadian Gravure Ltd. has been elected president of the Women's Advertising Club of Toronto.

CNR Revenue Up 177% For April Operations

MONTREAL (Staff)—With April revenues up 177% over a year ago, CNR net revenue position ended up on the plus side for the first four months, after showing an operating deficit for the first quarter. April operating revenues increased $3.6 millions to $44 millions while operating expenses rose only $774,000 to $39.5 millions. Comparative statements follow:

April:	1950	1949	Incr.
	$	$	$
Oper. rev.	43,978,000	40,355,000	3,623,000
Oper. exp.	39,522,000	38,748,000	774,000
Net rev.	4,456,000	1,607,000	2,849,000
4 Mos. ended Apr. 30:			
Oper. rev.	160,649,000	156,001,000	4,648,000
Oper. exp.	157,045,000	156,534,000	511,000
Net rev.	3,604,000	*533,000	4,137,000

*Deficit.

Which Ont. Regions Changing? Spot Survey Tells the Story

Of Ontario's 7,600-odd miles of provincial highways, 919 miles or 12% are in the Lakehead zone's Kenora, Rainy River and Thunder Bay districts. Of the zone's total, over half the mileage is in Thunder Bay.

When Ontario gained 18 movie theatres last year and above 14,000 extra seats, the Lakehead was second only to Toronto metropolitan zone in proportion of increase, with three additional theatres, 1,360 more seats.

Of Ontario's 60,720 hotel and summer resort rooms, nearly half (44%) are in three of 19 zones—the "Highlands" of Haliburton and Muskoka, Nipissing and Parry Sound have 13,495, or 22% of the provincial total; Blue Water zone's Bruce, Dufferin, Grey, Huron and Simcoe counties have 6,348 or 10%; Toronto metropolitan zone's Halton, Peel and York counties, 6,935, or 11% of all Ontario rooms.

Literally hundreds of measurements like these pack 190-page Ontario Government's second annual economic survey, recently published. Prepared under direction of Provincial Statistician Harold J. Chater and Assistant George E. Gathercole, the volume vividly reveals the structure of the community, shows exactly where nearly one third of all Canadians live and work across the province's 363,000-odd square miles.

The Lakehead zone, for example, has about four square miles to each man, woman and child, against the Toronto metropolitan zone's 669 people per mile.

Coverage of the study runs the whole alphabetical gamut—from agriculture's acreage and crop value measurement, to welfare services, with detailed breakdowns by zones and counties.

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(THE NATIONAL DESK BOOK FOR 1950)
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Invaluable data for all who run, or plan to run, a business in Canada. Covers Customs Information, Controls, List of Manufacturers, Cities and Towns, Railway, Airline and Postal Information, Taxes, Laws, Resources and Markets, etc.
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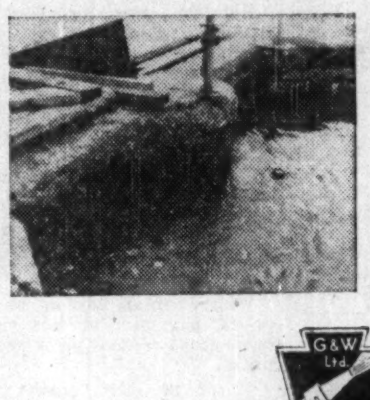
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The best way to do it is by the Gunite method. In fact the best way to repair almost any concrete structure is by the methods used by us, such as Gunite or Pressure Grouting, etc. Quotations on request.
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ALL CARS INSURED
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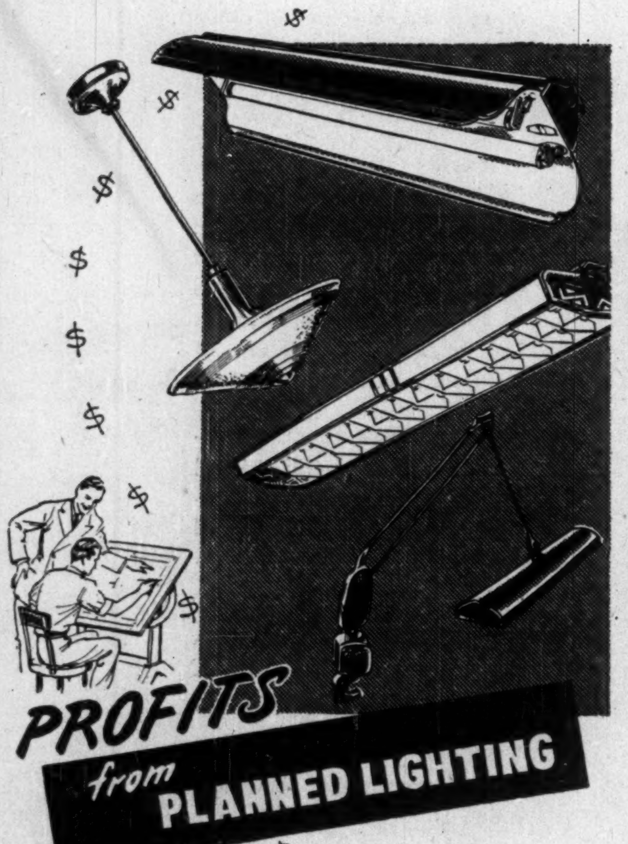
77 DUNDAS ST. E.
DOMINION U DRIVE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■ Lighting that is planned to meet specific working conditions increases employee efficiency. More work is produced with fewer mistakes. In other words, with planned lighting you are investing in illumination, instead of buying fixtures. Amalgamated Electric lighting engineers will gladly make a survey and recommend the correct type of lighting (incandescent or fluorescent) for your plant and offices.
AMALGAMATED
ELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED
TORONTO AND MONTREAL
Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

A message to Canadian Motorists about our new *88* and *98* Gasoline

TWO NEW HIGHER OCTANE GASOLINES HAVE BEEN PERFECTED FOR CANADIAN USE. 40 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT HAVE RESULTED IN THIS GASOLINE ACHIEVEMENT.

B-A has added the most modern process equipment available to their refineries. And with this new equipment in operation, B-A can now supply Canadian motorists with new B-A 88 gasoline—excellent performance with economy . . . and new B-A 98 gasoline—peak performance in any car.

The difference between B-A's new gasolines and other gasolines is in the refining. A completely new modern refining technique is being employed. B-A has found a way to tailor-make the new B-A 88 and 98 gasolines so that the octane numbers of all the different fractions are relatively close.

So the new gasolines at your B-A service station are "high-jump" gasolines . . . gasolines that give better acceleration over a wider range of speeds. Better performance over the entire speed range. The new gasolines have balanced volatility. They vaporize readily to give dependable acceleration, more "get up and go." And the new gasolines give you cleaner combustion. They reduce lubricating oil consumption. Give you lower maintenance costs. Prolong your valve, ring and spark plug life. Give you worthwhile gasoline savings and greater economy.

The new gasolines, because of their more uniform octane number, eliminate engine roughness. They give you knock-free power and smoother performance.

Yes, there's a new experience awaiting you at your B-A service station. Drive in today and fill up with new B-A 88 or 98 gasoline. You'll get more power and better performance than ever before. At the sign of the big B-A!

N-04A

THE BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Meisterschaft COLLEGE

"Shortest and Surest Method"

MATRICULATION — GRADES IX-XIII

Registration now in progress for Fall Term. Individual instruction—Small study groups—Combined matriculation and secretarial courses.—Telephone MI. 2073.

Summer course July 4 to August 11 — mornings only.

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Upper Canada College

TORONTO, CANADA

Boarding and Day School for Boys

Upper School 14-18 (Grades 9-13) FOUNDED IN 1829 Preparatory School 7-13 (Grades 2-9)

Junior and Senior Matriculation. Games for all boys. 40 acres of grounds and playing fields in residential suburb of Forest Hill. Educational and medical facilities of modern City. 500-acre property with week-end camp at Norval.

AUTUMN TERM BEGINS WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th.

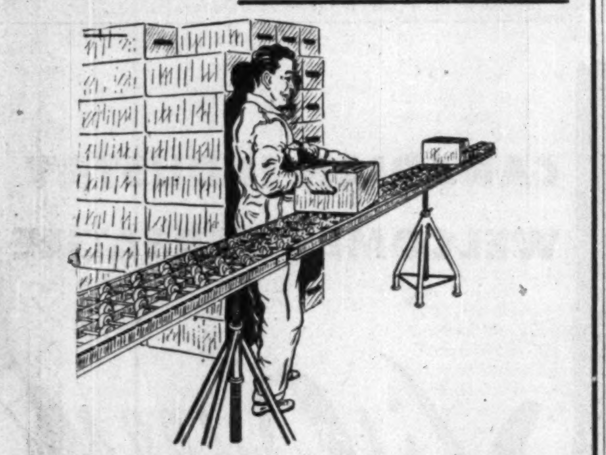
For prospectus and information about curriculum, extra curricula activities, games and scholarships apply to the Principal, Upper Canada College, Toronto 12.

Rev. C. W. Sowby, M.A., *Principal*

53

PARISH OF ST. JOSEPH, Richelieu Co., Que., has sold $52,000 3% bonds due June 1, 1951-55; $62,000 3¼% due 1956-60 and $161,000 3½% due 1961-70 for 98.83 to L. G. Beaubien & Co. and Banque Provinciale du Canada at net cost of 3.5573%. Proceeds are for waterworks, fire prevention, sewers, streets and debt consolidation. Consolidated debt at Dec. 31, 1949 was $103,200. Population 3,517.

FOR FAST, SAFE MATERIAL HANDLING YOU CAN'T BEAT MATHEWS CONVEYERS



● Whatever your handling problem might be — whether it involves Roller or Wheel Conveyers, Trolley Conveyers, Portable or Inter-floor Belt Conveyers, or a specially engineered conveying system — take it to Mathews Engineers. They've got the type of experience that builds reputations in the conveyer business. You'll find that Mathews quality and service are the best you can buy. Don't settle for less.

Write Today For Catalogs MD 50 and 848

MATHEWS CONVEYER CO. LTD.

PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

ENGINEERING OFFICES: TORONTO - HAMILTON - MONTREAL

SALES AGENTS: HALIFAX - SAINT JOHN - FORT WILLIAM - REGINA

CALGARY - VANCOUVER - WINNIPEG - SASKATOON - EDMONTON

South Africa Gives Views On IMF Policy on Gold

OTTAWA (Staff)—Full text of the South African Finance Minister (N. C. Havenga) in reply to the recent International Monetary Fund statement of gold policy, after being studied here, brought the brief comment: "petulant and unwarranted."

He charges that in 1948, the U. S. Treasury, "to meet the convenience and the financial interests of an American oil company, took the initiative in assisting the channeling off of $80 millions worth of gold from the official reserves of a nonmember to the premium markets of the Middle East."

The facts about the gold-oil deal are not denied here. What happened was that a large United States oil company (Aramco) got gold sovereigns from the Argentine and used them to pay oil royalties to the ruler of Saudi Arabia.

The deal was made at the standard price of $35 an ounce and no premium was paid. The gold went to a nonmember government at the official gold price. It did not go through the Fund, as both Argentine and Saudi Arabia are nonmembers of the IMF.

Where Did Gold Go?

One interesting point in the Havenga statement (made in the House of Assembly on May 5) is his allegation that "gold equal to one half the world's output outside Soviet Russia, failed to reach central reserves in 1948" and that the position in 1949 was "very much the same."

Expanding this point, Mr. Havenga states that according to the IMF's own figures "nearly 10.5 million ounces went either into industry, arts or the professions or into private hoards during each of these years."

This figure, says Mr. Havenga, "is very close to the whole of the South African gold production."

Of this total, "according to the Board's own figures, gold to the value of $300 millions (over 8½ million ounces) went into private hoards alone — that is, not taking into account gold converted into goldware or used professionally."

Mr. Havenga adds:

"But the most striking fact of the position is that the bulk of this gold did not reach private hoards from newly mined sources. No, sir, the Board estimates that only one sixth came from newly mined gold and the remaining five sixths were released from official holdings.

"These figures — which are the Fund's figures, not my own — give the House an idea of the degree of success which has attended the Fund's endeavors to channel gold into official reserves. The official hoarders have been the principal suppliers of the premium markets . . . ".

Charge Against U. S.

Mr. Havenga accuses United States as being one of the outstanding examples of a country which was an occasional noncomformer to Fund policy when it suited its convenience.

Respecting the gold-oil deal, Mr. Havenga says: "The United States Treasury conformed outwardly to the Fund's policy by laying down that no United States subject should deal in gold at a premium. Formally therefore it was not a premium transaction. The fact that this large quantity of gold exercised as much pressure on exchange stability as it would have done had it been a premium transaction was evidently of no moment."

He concludes: "While gold producers were expected to channel their production at the official price unto official hoards, the latter contributed greatly to the nullification of the effect that this sacrifice by the producers was supposed to have on exchange stability. Yet the Board rather simply and disingenuously still expresses the hope that gold producers will continue putting their money into a pocket with a rather big hole in it."

Criticism of Fund

Mr. Havenga also criticizes the Fund for having given no reasons why "there should be no uniform change in the par value of all currencies" at the present time.

He says:

"In its (the Fund's) view there is no economic justification for recommending such a change to the Board of Governors. It subjects a question of honor to a question of economic justification. It does not even attempt to indicate the reasons for its view. That would no doubt have been too risky a course to pursue. It gives its findings. The oracle has spoken."

There has been no reply by IMF officers here or in Washington on the Havenga disclosure about the large amounts of gold which it is claimed have gone into private hoards or industrial usage. The figures Mr. Havenga uses have not previously been disclosed publicly by the Board. Their validity has not been denied.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted

GREAT LAKES POWER CORP. reports that net profit of its wholly-owned operating subsidiary, Great Lakes Power Co., for 1949 was $528,255, up 19% from 1948.

The Corporation was incorporated in December, 1949. It acquired substantially all the fixed assets and water power rights of Great Lakes Power Co. and immediately leased them back to that company. It then acquired all the issued and outstanding shares of Great Lakes Power Co., states President J. A. McPhail.

As the Corporation only received income on the last day of 1949, the income account of Great Lakes Power Co. has been shown along with a consolidated balance sheet for the Corporation.

INCOME ACCOUNT▪

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1949	1948
Net earnings	$1,413,637	$1,247,866
Less: Deprec.	288,613	258,837
Bond int.	219,414	232,891
Note int.	17,731	30,000
Amort. bond disc.	11,544	11,535
Misc. deduct.	2,028	2,279
Inc. tax	346,761	274,782
Add: Gen. Int.	709	6,307
Net profit & surp.	528,255	443,848

▪Income accounts of Great Lakes Power Co., wholly owned operating subsid. of Great Lakes Power Corp. Ltd.

Times Bond Int. Earned:*		
Before deprec.	2.93	2.59
After deprec.	2.33	2.05

*Based on interest requirements of o/s bonds of Great Lakes Power Corp. Ltd., at Dec. 31, 1949 ($482,500).

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1949▪	1948▴
Cash	$956,715	$32,586
Mkt. secs.	1,958	......
Accts. rec., etc.	205,289	185,655
Inventories	48,311	41,158
Total curr. assets	1,212,273	259,399
Misc. assets	404,985	208,215
Fixed assets	13,094,901	14,771,624
Total assets	14,712,159	15,239,238
Accts. & tax. pay.	534,351	213,565
Purch. contract pay.	161,101	276,279
Other curr. liab.	109,229	44,242
Total curr. liab.	804,681	534,086
Funded debt	12,500,000	6,800,000
Deprec. res.	......	4,561,649
Other liabs.	109,305	124,605
Capital stock	1,300,000	2,050,000
Surplus	♦1,827	1,168,898

▪Consolidated balance sheet of Great Lakes Power Corp., Ltd., incorporated in Dec., 1949, and subsids., including Great Lakes Power Co. Ltd., acquired Dec., 1949.
▴General balance sheet of Great Lakes Power Co. Ltd. ♦Deficit.

Working capital	407,592	†274,687

†Excess of curr. liab. over curr. assets.

CONSOLIDATED THEATRES LTD. consolidated 1949 net profit of $184,184 was 26.7% higher than 1948's $145,414.

President J. A. Hirsch reports that "the company, through its associated companies and in collaboration with other interests, is presently engaged in a program of expansion which will augment the operating theatre units."

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1949	1948
Net earnings	$343,468	$284,790
Less: Deprec.	21,329	23,575
Bldg. alter. w/o	26,816	25,506
Mtge., bond int.	5,917	7,295
Min. int.	2,422	......
Tax prov.	102,800	83,000
Net profit	184,184	145,414
Less: Cl. A divds.	37,116	38,244
Cl. B divds.	22,542	......
Surplus for year	124,526	107,170
Earnings per Share† and Dividend Record:		
Class A	$2.53	$1.88
Paid	0.50	0.50
Class B	0.85	0.47
Paid	0.10	....

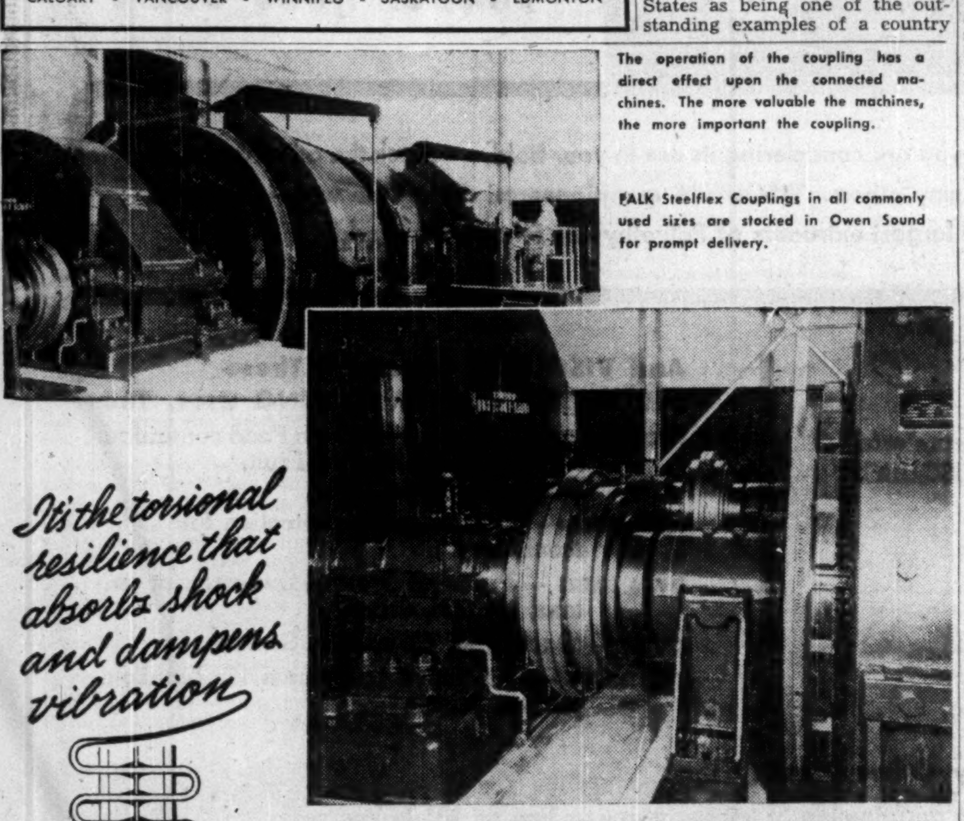
†Based on shs. o/s in hands of public.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1949	1948
Cash & Dom. bds.	$392,683	$337,175
Mkt. secs.†	174,529	117,572
Accts. rec.	61,948	49,103
Total curr. assets	629,160	503,850
Prep. exp.‡	16,580	10,418
Ref. EPT	37,342	41,069
Misc. invests.	96,002	106,002
Fixed assets*	450,496	471,825
Bldg. alter.	78,483	102,023
Total assets	1,308,063	1,235,187
Total curr. liabs.	118,546	91,452
Mtges. pay.	86,667	113,333
Conting. res.	......	16,381
Minority int.	16,155	13,733
Capital stock	257,080	297,969
Capital surplus	126,246	126,246
Earned surplus	703,369	576,053
*After depr. of	754,740	733,411
†Mkt. value	168,591	110,775

‡Incl. in curr. assets in co's report.

Working capital	510,614	412,398

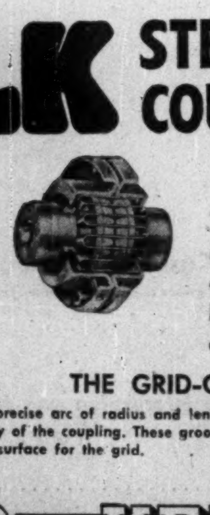


The operation of the coupling has a direct effect upon the connected machines. The more valuable the machines, the more important the coupling.

FALK Steelflex Couplings in all commonly used sizes are stocked in Owen Sound for prompt delivery.

Two standard Type F Falk Steelflex Couplings connect and protect two 2250 h.p. motors and one of the largest mine hoist drives in Canada, capable of handling more than 400 tons per hour from a depth of 4000 feet.

It's the torsional resilience that absorbs shock and dampens vibration



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ANY SIZE, ANY SERVICE

The application of the grid-groove principle in FALK Steelflex Couplings is the result of long experience in gear design. This is important, because in most cases a coupling is used in conjunction with machines involving gears.

THE GRID-GROOVE DESIGN

The grooves are cut in a precise arc of radius and length proportional to the capacity of the coupling. These grooves provide a perfect bearing surface for the grid.

The grid member is made of chrome alloy steel with an elastic limit of 180,000 lbs. p.s.i. and an ultimate strength of 220,000 lbs. p.s.i. This grid bears on the grooves in proportion to the load.

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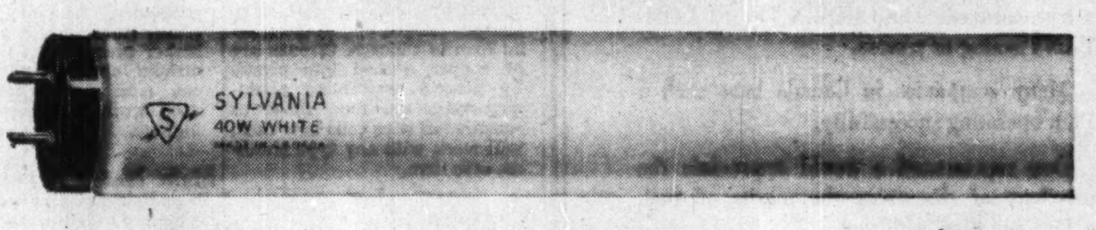

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STORES 2½ Years
OFFICES and FACTORIES 3 Years (one-shift operation)
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These figures are based on results obtained in a two-year field test with 11,000,000 Sylvania Lamps. They show that the new extra-life Sylvania Fluorescent lasts three times as long as before that you can save up to 66⅔% by equipping with these world-famous Sylvania Lamps, now *made in Canada*.

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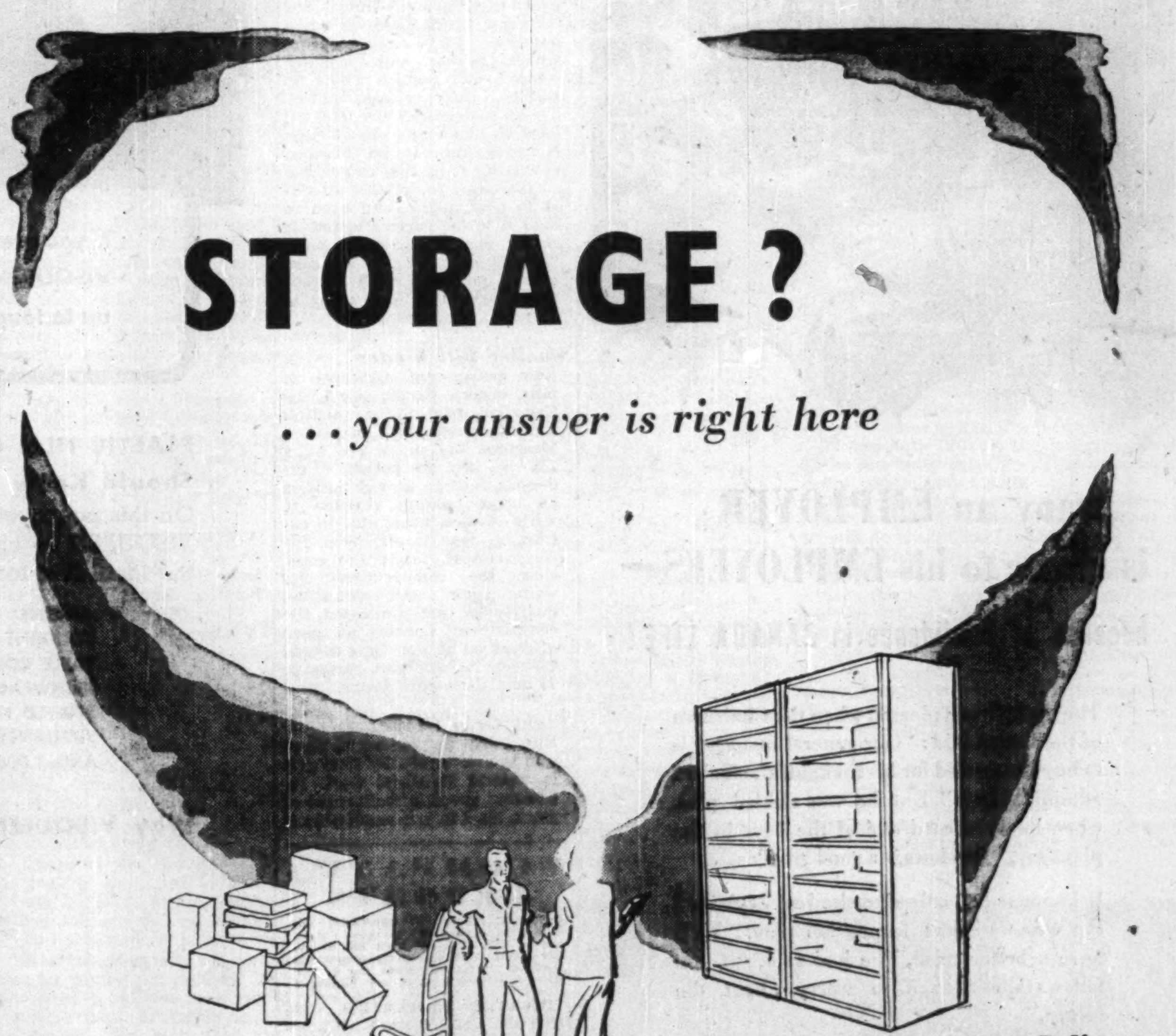

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Put your storage in HALF the space by putting it on wheels! With the 100% efficient Flowstor system, the shelving units run on rails in all ranks except the rear one, which is static. Any two mobile units can be moved apart to give immediate access to the rank behind. Ranks can thus be placed in front of one another with the barest clearance between each (see diagram). Consider what this can mean to you either in space-saving or in increased storage capacity.

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many an EMPLOYER is closer to his EMPLOYEES—

because of confidence in CANADA LIFE!

The "G.M." was pleased when the Chairman of the Board said: "Our general manager is to be commended for his thoughtful, efficient administration." But he was tickled pink when he overheard one of the boys in the plant say, "The boss is a good guy."

It happened shortly after he had explained the new Canada Life pension plan. "We'll have a better team," he had said, "if you fellows don't have to worry about the future."

"We've chosen Canada Life," he went on, "because we have confidence in their sound financial position and in their hundred-odd years of progressive growth."

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The CANADA LIFE Assurance Company

What's New

New Products, Applications and Ideas Gathered from World-wide Sources or Made in Canada for the First Time

Manufacturers of products which are either completely new or are being made in Canada for the first time are invited to contribute to this column. Describe the product, state its purpose, outline in what respect it is new, and indicate its significance to its field.

Enquiries concerning items in this column should mention the heading to the item, and the date of issue in order to ensure prompt reply.

Personal Ventilation

Pocket-size fan weighing less than three oz., fitting in palm of hand, dries body after shower quicker than towel if weather is humid, is handy for hair drying, drying nail polish, barber and beauty shop use, says U. S. maker. Measures 3¾ in. by 1½ in., fits in pocket, purse, operates on two pencil light batteries and thimble-size motor; soft Vinylite plastic three-bladed propellor.

* * *

Printed TV Circuits

Printed circuits for television receiving sets will cut prices in U. S. by 10% by fall, give sharper images, claims electronics firm in Chicago. Circuits are of copper, etched into plastic by process resembling photo-engraving, are four times as sensitive as wire coils now used, will work with any type antenna, says firm.

* * *

Oversoles

Dentists, sales clerks, elevator operators, others who stand continuously are said to get foot relief from new shoe pads which slip on over soles. Said inconspicuous, light, pads are of sponge rubber covered with heat-resisting felt, are said to cushion bones on foot on soft base instead of hard floor. Widely tested, says New York maker.

* * *

Jug Tilter

Work of chemists, others made easier, safer with new tilter for five-gallon bottles for pouring into smaller containers. Said to prevent spilling, splashing, etc., chain holds bottle in position when tilted; uses steel cradle; all members riveted or welded.

* * *

New Lamplighter

"Sunswitch" device for turning on street lights now being mass marketed in U. S. Is light sensitive, turns lamps on when dusk arrives, switches them off at dawn, maker says. Time delay prevents lightning, etc., operating switch; mounted in standard glass watt-hour meter case, making inspection of contacts, etc., easy during operation, is claim. Tried for three years on lines without attention; has only tubes which work far below maximum load; power relay carries 3,000-watt incandescent lamp load, can be provided in the 500-watt size; switch mechanism sensitivity adjustable, says maker.

* * *

Marks Sunken Plane

When light plane or outboard motor boat sinks in the water, new "Retriev-A-Buoy" device locates it, makes recovery easier, is claim. Attached to a boat or plane, "Retriev-A-Buoy" has cartridge which dissolves when immersed, releasing spring which pushes out brightly colored buoy which floats to surface. Buoy releases aniline dye on surface of water, making location of sunken object easy. A heavy line can be threaded down the light line connecting surface buoy to cylinder attached to boat, plane, and used to haul it to the surface again. Is really larger model of small "Retriev-A-Buoy" for outboard motors, cameras, small objects, with heavy line for pulling to surface a new feature.

* * *

Smaller Bill Writer

New pocket-size dispenser of bills, orders, tickets is said by Canadian firm to be smallest continuous-form type on market. Measures 4½ in. x 7½ in. x 1⅝ in., fits in pocket. User doesn't need to change position of hand holding register to write invoice, form, etc., to extract it, tear it off, open file compartment, insert file copy, close the compartment and write again. All extraction mechanism said eliminated, file compartment opening at touch of recessed button. Said to hold 100 sets of two-part forms or 75 sets three-part forms.

* * *

Tight Grip Glove

New "Griprite" industrial glove said to give unusually firm grip in wettest industrial work, increasing speed, effectiveness of work. Said to grip small objects firmly as well as large; has uniform strength, snag and tear resistance, highly flexible, strong finger crotch are claims. Maker recommends for battery makers, chemical plants, packers, acid manufacturers, plywood work, pickling and plating, etc.

* * *

Light Meter Takes Movies

New light recorder specially designed to measure rapid changes in light intensity. Instrument operates by photoelectric cell of dry disc type with built-in filter matching color response to that of human eye; was designed for measuring light changes of railway fusees; said to do jobs not possible by slower hand recording.

* * *

New Casting Method

Use of unskilled labor in casting is made possible by new method making sand molds for casting, claims New York company. Also says method cuts use of sand, sand-handling equipment up to 95%, requires fewer workers, eliminates cleaning equipment, saves plant space, saves weight, metal by more accurate castings. Uses dry sand mixture with 8% special phenolic resins added; mixture is dumped against hot metal pattern for four, six seconds, then oven-cured about four minutes; mold halves are clamped together, put in box, reinforced with steel shot. Said suitable for castings up to 150 lb.

WALTER S. BECK

has been elected vice-president and general manager of the newly formed Canadian Westinghouse International Co., and will be responsible for sales activities of the new firm with offices in Toronto.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

THEATRE PROPERTIES (HAMILTON) LTD. reports a net profit of $74,778 for 1949, up from 1948's $53,248.

Working capital at Dec. 31, 1949, amounted to $18,068, compared with $32,468 at Jan. 1, 1949.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended:	Dec. 31 1949	Jan. 1 1949
Net earnings	$144,538	$132,629
Less: Deprec.	15,293	40,199
Bond int.	7,700	8,776
Other int.	112	157
Inc. tax res.	46,655	30,449
Net profit & surplus for year	74,778	53,248
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common: Earned	$0.77	$0.55
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at:	Dec. 31 1949	Jan. 1 1949
Cash	$69,989	$70,136
Accts. rec.	15,558	......
Accr. rentals & profits	14,651	24,030
Total curr. assets	100,198	94,166
Ref. EPT	......	7,864
Investments	127,270	35,560
Misc. prepayts.§	47	41
Fixed assets‡	383,373	423,450
Total assets	610,888	561,081
Accts. & tax. pay.	38,180	17,198
Bd. int. accr.	3,950	4,500
Bonds due	40,000	40,000
Total curr. liabs.	82,130	61,698
Funded debt	240,000	280,000
Capital stock	50,078	50,077
Earned surplus	238,680	169,306
‡After deprec. of	216,285	200,932
§Included in curr. assets in co's report.		
Working capital	18,068	32,468

Inter. Hydro-Elec. To Sell Gatineau

International Hydro-Electric System has asked the U. S. Securities & Exchange Commission to permit it to dispose of 600,000 shares of 1,439,024 shares it holds in Gatineau Power Co. Gatineau has filed a registration statement with the Securities & Exchange Commission covering the stock offering. Hearings on the proposed transaction are scheduled for June 8.

Stock would be offered first on an exchange basis to holders of International Hydro 6% debentures, on which a total of $15,940,800 remains unpaid. Rate of exchange for the debentures and price to the public and underwriting terms of the stock not exchanged will be supplied by amendment.

Three underwriters have agreed to take at least 340,000 shares with an option on the remainder of the 600,000 shares registered. Their purchases would be reduced by the number of shares exchanged. The underwriting group is headed by Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane.

International Hydro also proposes to borrow $10,000,000 from the banks. Proceeds from the stock sales and the bank loan, together with the cash already in the treasury, will be used to complete retirement of the 6% debentures not exchanged for Gatineau common.

Jamaica PS Common Earns $1.32 Share

MONTREAL (Staff) — Pro forma earnings per common share of Jamaica Public Service Ltd., after taking into account one year's dividends on subsidiary's new preference "D" shares subscribed in March, 1950, amounted to $1.32 per share in year ended March 31, 1950 company statement shows.

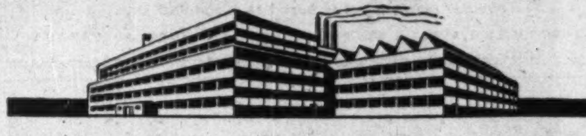
After deducting preferred dividend requirements from the operating subsidiary's net income of £102,658, balance applicable to securities of the parent company amounted to £62,595 ($193,262 at rate of $3.0875 per £). This left $177,752 available for the common after provision of $4,624 for expenses and $10,886 for taxes.

Operating revenues of the operating company in March were £45,809 (£39,825 a year ago), with net income up £1,708 at £10,365 (£8,657).

WESTERN ASHLEY MINERALS has received payment for May 30 installment of 200,000 shares at 15c a share under agreement with Carmen & Co. Issued capital is 1.7 million shares, leaving 2.3 million in treasury.

From Uptown Apartments

to Downtown Factories . . .



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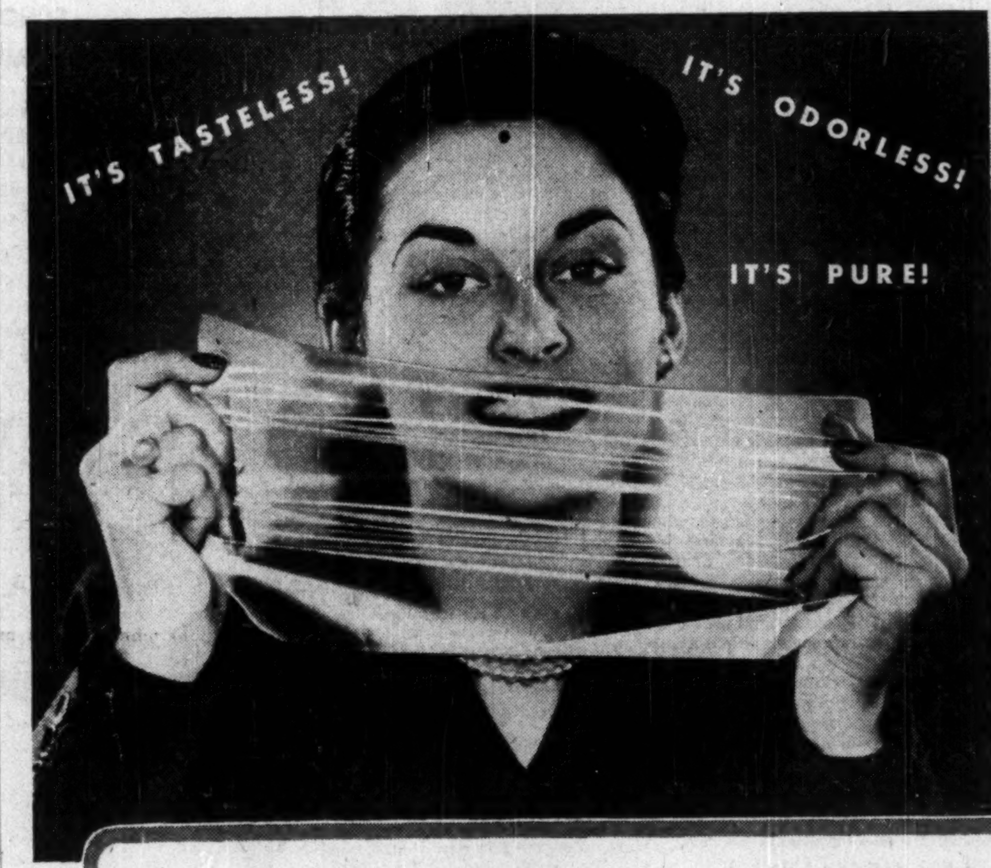

CANADIAN INDUSTRY WELCOMES VERSATILE

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PLASTIC FILM CONVERTORS Should Know This About VISQUEEN—

On this page you will see the properties of wonderful VISQUEEN — characteristics which make VISQUEEN the ideal film for all these uses:

APRONS
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MACHINERY — Moisture-proof protection for machinery

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DRUGS — Packaging Cosmetics, Sundries

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The Financial Post

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They're Treating 'Pen' As Alma Mater Now

Here's Human Story of New Deal For Convicts Emerging From Canada's Penal Reform Program

By RONALD WILLIAMS

Offhand, it certainly looked like Bud's stretch for armed robbery had left him a bit stir-crazy, taking his bride on a honeymoon which included a stopover at Collins Bay Penitentiary.

Unless he was soft in the head why would an ex-con go within 50 miles of the greystone prison that had held him prisoner for three years! And on his honeymoon!

If that sounds cockeyed, how about Lew? He's a robber too. Unlike Bud, he's been in the pen before. Here's the screwy part of it: he could have got out a few weeks ago, but insisted on staying. In fact, he'll be there for quite a while—at his own request. And he isn't staying because he's afraid somebody's laying for him on the outside.

Ordinarily a convict wants to stay in the pen like he wants a hole in the head. They're itching to get clear the minute it's legal. Sooner, in some cases, if there's a file handy. What, then would make even two felons display the slightest post-term interest in a penitentiary, particularly the one they had done time in?

If there were only two such characters, you might write them off as freaks or exceptions to the rule. But there are scores of them. They can't all be queer.

Certainly the two I talked to the day they left Collins Bay weren't. Where others had left with bitter snarls at the "screws" and vowed, inwardly at least, to get even with society but not get caught the next time, these two lads shook hands all round. They promised to write and vowed openly that as far as they were concerned there wouldn't be a next time.

Here's What's Happening

What's going on in our penitentiaries?

In a sentence: something closely akin to a miracle is taking place.

Punishment and the protection of society are still the primary purposes of our prisons but they are no longer the sole aims.

Today Canada's federal prisons are being run with an entirely new approach.

Under a new concept of the true function of a penal institution, reformable criminals are given every chance to re-establish themselves as law-abiding and useful citizens.

What's happening is reflected in tangibles like Bud, Lew and others like them, intangibles like the new relationship springing up between prisoner and guard.

The intangibles you have to sense and feel for yourself as I did by a cellar-to-roof inspection of one of the "new-deal" penitentiaries. Slowly but surely the high barrier of hatred, mistrust and misunderstanding between guarded and guard is being lowered.

The tangibles are already on the record. Penitentiary authorities says it's still too early to say anything definitely, but on the basis of results so far, it's safe to say that at last we seem to be getting somewhere in making good citizens out of bank robbers, thugs and thieves.

Today the convict who wants a chance and is ready to work hard for it, gets it, providing he has the stuff and is considered reformable by prisoner specialists. By this they usually mean under 25, first time in the pen but not necessarily a first offender.

The seemingly eccentric honeymooning excon had the stuff and was considered reformable. The bank holdup he and his partner botched was his first serious offense. He had never before been in the pen.

In almost every way he is the essence of the metamorphosis.

He interrupted his honeymoon because he wanted again to say "thank you" to the Collins Bay penitentiary officers who helped him back on his feet. He wanted them to meet his bride. She also wanted to say thanks. He got one officer up at 7 a.m.

Only time will tell whether he stays on the straight and narrow. But now, for the first time in his 25 years, he's got a real job. He's earning $1.50 an hour as a bricklayer on a Western Ontario construction job. He learned his trade in the penitentiary, not as a member of the work gang but as a vocational training student and who was treated as such, within the limits of prison discipline and routine.

Here's an excerpt from a letter he wrote to one of his instructors a few days ago:

"Dad was overwhelmed (his father is a veteran bricklayer and union official). He couldn't believe I could hold my end up with the other men. I guess he doesn't quite realize what you and the other instructors are doing for the boys in there."

He Wants to Graduate

The same hope of re-establishment is what made Joe and at least three others pass up discharge on ticket-of-leave; he still has three months to go on his carpentry course. He wants to graduate and give himself every break in traveling the rough road back to citizenship.

A lad who took a plumber's course and is now working in Toronto wrote:

"I promise that at no time will you ever have cause to regret the aid you have given me. So many people have helped me I couldn't possibly let them down."

Officially, prison authorities will only go so far as to say a "hopeful beginning" has been made.

Unofficially, they express amazement. Even the most optimistic is surprised at the success of the program.

Here's a striking piece of evidence:

—About 45% of Canada's total penitentiary population are repeaters.

—Only 11% of those who have graduated under the new training program are landing back in prison.

The rest are working at trades they learned behind bars.

Aside from the social and human aspect, the new thinking and approach is paying off in dollars and cents.

Imprisonment is a costly business for the taxpayer.

At last count, our penitentiary population was about 4,700. At today's prices it costs about $100 a month apiece to keep them.

In 1949, total operating costs for the seven federal prisons was $4.7 millions.

Until the new program got under way, most of this was a dead loss: nearly 80% of all penitentiary inmates have been in prison or jail before: Every year, the penitentiary population increases; 10 years ago it was 3,772.

Now the taxpayer seems to stand some chance of getting something back on his investment. True, the new program is costing more. The vocational scheme has so far cost about $100,000 in total capital and operating costs. This does not include salaries.

This is helping to shove total penitentiary costs up, but it isn't the total loss it used to be.

The Objective

What is the stated aim of this new approach? Briefly to:

(a) Correct anti-social habits which landed a man in prison in the first place.

(b) Provide him with knowledge and skills in a specific trade which will enable him to make his way in society as a law-abiding citizen.

(c) Help him along the rough road back to good citizenship by giving him such privileges, without mollycoddling, as are reasonable having regard for discipline, routine and administation.

This concept of the function of penitentiaries is new only in terms of its application. The broad outline was drawn by the Archambault Royal Commission on Penitentiaries in 1938.

It stressed that a good penal system must have as its fundamental basis the protection of society. But this involved more than mere imprisonment of offenders, which only gives society temporary protection.

To get more than this, said the Commission, penology must go a step further:

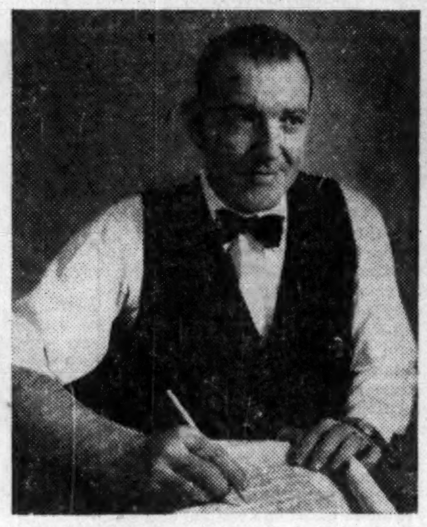
(a) Transform reformable criminals into law abiding citizens.

(b) Prevent accidental or occasional criminals from becoming habitual offenders.

For many years, little or nothing was done to apply this new penological philosophy.

Classification Officer Austin Edwards (right), Vocational Officer Ray Thompson handle the detail, personality work at Collins Bay.

Here Are The Big Three in Penal Reform Program



JOSEPH McCULLEY

Deputy Commissioner in charge of education, staff training

MAJ.-GEN. RALPH B. GIBSON

Commissioner of Penitentiaries, Chief architect of reform program

DR. LOUIS P. GENDREAU

Deputy Commissioner in charge of medical services, research, statistics

Then in 1947, the Government finally acted. A new penitentiary act was proclaimed. It provided for the appointment of a commissioner and two deputies.

Major-General Ralph B. Gibson of Toronto, formerly vice-chief of the Canadian General Staff, was named Commissioner.

His deputies:

Joseph McCulley, a big friendly man who left Ontario's Pickering College where he had been headmaster and guiding spirit since it opened 20 years ago to take the penitentiary job. He is in charge of education and staff training.

Dr. Louis Phillipe Gendreau, a native of Winnipeg and before his appointment, psychiatrist on the staff of the Manitoba Mental Hospital. He has charge of administration of medical services, research and statistics.

To all three the appointments were not just jobs. In each case they were a challenge to try to clear up the festering sore in our penitentiaries.

Using the Archambault Royal Commission Report as a textbook, they set about the task.

Headquarters staff was completely reorganized, duties and responsibilities realigned and reassigned. In the penitentaries themselves salaries were raised all around in a move to raise morale and the calibre of the staff.

Training classes in the principles of modern penology and related factors was started for officers and staff. This was considered fundamental to the development of the new program.

A lot of old ideas and prejudices had to be scrapped before the new concept could take root.

But perhaps the most important change was the appointment of specialists entirely new to penitentiary work:

1. Classification officers: Their job was to sort out and classify the old lags from the reformable prisoners. They had to be university graduates; they had to have some experience in social or personnel work. Most important, they had to be young, and interested in the job.

2. Vocational officers. They take over the prisoners selected by the classification officers and using a similar system to the Veterans' Rehabilitation Program, put them through a stiff year's course in the particular trade of their choice.

How It Works

How does the new system work? The Post got the story first hand:

In Ottawa, from Deputy Commissioner McCulley and one of the three assistant commissioners, J. A. McLaughlin, who is directly in charge of the vocational program.

At Collins Bay from Deputy Warden Victor Richmond, Classification Officer Austin Edwards, Vocational Officer Ray Thompson, a number of felons themselves, and a day-long tour of the institution that covered just about every square inch of the place.

As soon as you meet these men you sense the change that is taking place. The transformation is apparent from headquarters down.

Deputy Commissioner Joe McCulley, for example, doesn't look a bit like the tough administrator and disciplinarian you have come to expect in a penitentiary official. He is big, laughs easily and would seem to be more at home with a bunch of boys on a camping tour or a travel trip abroad than even in the cloistered academic atmosphere of a head's study, let alone in a penitentiary.

Like McCulley, Deputy Warden Richmond is friendly, pleasant and anxious to cooperate. Nothing is "taboo."

"If there's anything you want to see or anyone you want to talk to, just say the word," Richmond told me.

So did McCulley. He went farther still. "Hear what we have to say; see it for yourself, then check what we tell you with those who should know the score."

At one time about the only way to get into one of Canada's penitentiaries to have a look around was to rob somebody and then get sent there.

Today all this is miraculously changed.

Typical Specialists

The new program was inaugurated at Collins Bay. One day last month I toured the place. Located in the rich farmlands just outside Kingston, it looks just as you'd expect a prison to look.

The warden, Harold Cleeton, a penitentiary veteran with 36 years service from guard up, was away. Deputy Warden Richmond, who has 25 years service, interrupted by a spell in the Second World War as Colonel of the Stormont, Dundalk and Glengarry Highlanders, and his two chief special officers, Austin Edwards and Ray Thompson acted as my guides and chief sources of information.

VICTOR RICHMOND

Deputy Warden at Collins Bay, one of the four institutions where reform program is now in operation.

Edwards and Thompson are typical of the intelligent, human sympathetic specialists that have been appointed to run the training program. Both are just 33. Edwards, like all classification officers is a university graduate. He went through University of Toronto's Trinity College. He is an experienced personnel man, as are all classification specialists.

Thompson, a lean, lanky man, comes from Ottawa. His job is direction of the eight courses now under way. During the war, he ran a machine shop training program at Ottawa for industry. In both cases, a penitentiary job was the last thing they expected to have. The inducement would have to be handsome indeed to lure them away.

Why?

"Because," said Thompson, "something wonderful is happening and we're part if it."

The honeymoon couple mentioned earlier are part of it too. They got Thompson up at 7 o'clock in the morning. They had only a day in Kingston and they wanted to be sure of seeing him.

"Money can't give you what that couple gave me and the rest of us," he said.

To find out for myself what they meant, they suggested I talk to the two lads who were leaving that day.

They led the way upstairs to the main reception office on second floor of the administration building. This is where a convict's career begins and ends in Collins Bay.

One lad, a pleasant-looking redhead, was in the barber's chair getting a haircut. The other, a dark, handsome youth from Montreal was sitting on a bench. Both were in civilian clothes; one in slacks and a sports jacket; the other in a blue-grey suit. You see men who look more like criminals walking the street every day.

I spoke to the Montrealer first. He and his partner had tried to pull a bank job. It was his first trip to the pen. He just drifted into crime. He couldn't get a job which paid what he thought he should get.

"Now I'm going into the contracting business for myself. A partner? Sure, the guy who tried to pull the bank job with me. He got out a couple of months ago and is getting things set. We both took the carpentry course."

How did he get mixed up in crime?

"Couldn't find a job I thought paid me enough—the usual thing. Didn't have a trade."

What now?

"Well, at least I can go out and earn a buck and a half an hour. I couldn't do that before."

Suspicious At First

How about the training program, the people running it and the pen in general?

"Like most of us, I was suspicious at first. You know, it doesn't pay to be too friendly with the administration. This looked like you'd have to be. But the Classification Board sold me on the idea. Brother, that was a break."

How about the instructors?

"They're different to the regular staff. Most of 'em were never in the pen before. Except for those damn uniforms they have to wear, they're no different to the teachers I had in school. We got along fine."

And the pen itself?

"Nothing like it was when I landed here first. It still ain't any picnic, mind you. But for the guys who can get on this course and really work at it, it's not so bad. You're busy all day in classes; at night there's studying to do. I'm not too bright but I think they've really got something."

I turned to the redhead. Ordinarily, he wouldn't qualify for the vocational scheme. He'd served a six-year term before and had done several stretches in reformatories for theft, housebreaking and robbery. He was well on his way to being classed as a habitual criminal.

"I've never left a prison feeling this way before," he told me. "Before, I used to leave hating their guts . . ." He nodded at a couple of officers in an adjoining office . . . "Here they gave me a chance. I didn't get on a course but I did learn a trade. They helped me get my fourth-class engineer's papers. I've got a job to go to. They got it for me. This time, I think I've got a toehold."

First Job in 20 Years

Classification Officer Edwards told me about another convict who had even less qualifications than Red. Everything was against him; He was far too old; he had a record as long as your arm. He looked like a habitual criminal. He only had Grade 3 standing. His home was broken up. No one yet knows exactly how he swung it to get on the sheet metal course. But everyone's happy he did.

Today, for the first time in 20 years, he's working steady. He got a job two days after leaving the pen. He's reunited with his wife and daughter. Officials still have their fingers crossed, but they think he's made it.

In the plumbing shop, I stopped to talk to a lad who seemed to be about 19. He had a crew haircut and merry blue eyes. He just started the 12-month course and was learning one of the basic tricks—wiping a joint.

He was doing three years for robbery with violence. It was his first penitentiary term, although he had been in reformatory a couple of times.

"I was just a bum," he told me. "I stole cars. I robbed people. I figured: why work, that's for suckers? Anyhow what could I work at? Look where it landed me. I don't know, maybe I'll be back here but I don't think so. When I get through here, I'll be able to earn $1.75 an hour as a plumber. That's not bad dough."

"Maybe $2," I interrupted him. "Toronto plumbers are threatening to go on strike if they don't get it."

His eyes brightened. "Say, ain't that something—two bucks and hour!"

Prevocational Scheme

Like many other trainees, this youth had to take special prevocational schooling to qualify. All he had was Grade 4. The average is Grade 6-7. The minimum requirement for vocational training is Grade 8.

To bring them up, a prevocational system was developed. Once assigned to a course they attend regular day classes but to keep up they have to study at night. Most are taking some sort of correspondence course.

Right now about 40% of the entire prison population are taking correspondence courses of one kind or another. DVA courses are now available to veteran and nonveteran. Provincial governments offer many excellent courses. Some prisoners are even taking university extension courses. Professors give lectures on subjects of general interest.

In the last three years, prison teaching staffs have been doubled; classroom facilities improved and modernized.

Part of my tour included a visit to the Collins Bay school. It's a combination classroom and library. The day I was there, three youths were taking DVA examinations. One was taking languages. They didn't look unlike high school students, except for their prison uniforms.

In an adjoining room, the first machine shop trainees were getting basic theory in reading blueprints. The instructor, a youthful DVA instructor, was going from desk to desk checking each man's work. There were no guards with shotguns. Except for their garb, they might have been in a Veteran's Rehab school. It didn't seem like a prison.

Some prisoners have achieved remarkable success. Two at Collins Bay recently passed special courses at Queens leading to a B.A. in commerce. Another started out one October with nothing more than Grade 3 standing. By the following March he had passed Grade 8.

Eight Trades Taught

Just like any other school, success depends on individual effort. They have regular tests. If they fail in preliminary testing they can try again. But once they get on the trade course they have to toe the mark. This has tended to keep out the few who look on the program as a soft touch and a good way to get out of regular prison routine.

Altogether, eight trades are being taught, although not at all four institutions where the program is under way.

The four:

Collins Bay; St. Vincent de Paul, near Montreal; Saskatchewan, at Prince Albert; Dorchester, near Moncton, N.B.

The Courses:

Bricklaying, masonry; construction, carpentry; cabinet-making; plumbing and steamfitting; tinsmithing and sheet metal work; plastering; rural machinery repairs.

Just getting under way at Collins Bay is a machine shop course. In the making is a motor mechanics course.

Up to now bricklaying has been the most popular—"It pays the best," a convict-trainee told me. He was putting the finishing touch to a mantel and chimney. It was complete to the last detail. Other prisoners were in various stages; beginners clumsily handling a trowel; others working with the speed and precision of veterans.

In the carpentry shop, prisoners had built a three-room cottage complete to the last bit of trim. This is the final project for each course. The cottage comes in sections; on completion it is offered for sale to the staff. There are so many bids they have to draw lots to decide who gets it.

Everywhere we went, convicts were busy and not because there was a guard standing over them. The guards were there all right but were unobtrusive. The convicts on the training program at least work because they seem to want to.

"It seems as if the convicts themselves realize that this is a golden opportunity and are determined to seize every moment of it," said Assistant Commissioner McLaughlin, who has direct charge of the vocational training plan.

How Selected?

How are prisoners selected for the vocational program?

This involves another phase of the new penitentiary philosophy—classification. Before, prisoners were assigned to jobs where help was needed. A man might be a baker. But if they needed men in the tailor shop when he came in, that's where he'd go.

Of necessity, this is still a prison yardstick. But today there are not quite so many round pegs in square holes.

Every man now sentenced to a federal prison is seen by a classification officer as soon as he is admitted. In the case of Collins Bay, prisoners are not sent there directly; they are transferred from nearby Kingston.

Both the K.P. and Collins Bay specialists and the Collins Bay warden or deputy make the selection for transfer to Collins Bay.

First they look for youthful first offenders. If there aren't enough to make up their quota, they'll try to pick up reformable types of any age. If they're still short, they will take any one. Most of the time, they are able to get enough young reformable types.

By this time, from interviews and record, the classification officer has a pretty good idea of the sort of man he's dealing with. They analyze personality, education, paying particular attention to family history, occu-

(Continued on page 20)

In workshops like these convicts get the trade training that will fit them for useful citizenship again

Canadian Cottons Limited

Fortieth Annual Report for the Year Ended March 31st, 1950

To the Shareholders:

Your Directors submit herewith the Balance Sheet of the Company as at March 31st, 1950, with a Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on that date.

Net operating income, after providing for Income Taxes and other customary charges amounts to		$ 896,449.78
Income from investments amounts to		376,070.50
making a total of		$1,272,520.28
which has been distributed as follows:—		
6% Dividend on Preferred Stock		$ 198,312.00
Dividends on Common Stock:		
Four Quarterly Dividends	$387,828.00	
One Extra—50c. per share	69,255.00	457,083.00
Balance transferred to Surplus		617,125.28
		$1,272,520.28

Although the amount carried forward to earned surplus ($617,125) is higher than that of a year ago ($544,086) the overall net profit of the Company is considerably less. A year ago the Company set aside a sum of $500,000 to inventory reserve to meet possible future losses resulting from price declines in raw supplies and inventories of processed and finished goods. Nothing has been set aside for this purpose out of this year's profits. Increases in wage rates, with corresponding increases in the cost of social benefits and higher costs of supplies, were the chief contributing factors to the reduction in net earnings.

In spite of an increase in the working capital of $794,312 the Company had to draw on its investment account to take care of larger inventories particularly in finished goods. The current situation in this respect is more normal than for ten years. During the war and immediately after the stock of manufactured goods was abnormally low due to a heavy and constant demand.

The mills of your Company continued to operate at high average levels throughout the year. Though demand has eased in some fields it has increased in others. Fortunately the Company makes a diversity of products and this tends to maintain a stabilizing effect on overall volume of sales.

Operating costs are geared to a high level of production. A marked falling off of consumer demand would result in reduced production and higher unit costs. In other words, current profits are almost entirely dependent on volume and are, therefore, in a vulnerable position.

The immediate postwar position in textiles was characterized by world-wide shortages of civilian goods caused by an almost insatiable demand with little regard for selection or styling. Production in Canada was carried on with emphasis on volume of output and simplicity in variety of product. A gradual recovery in Canadian production from a low point in 1946, coupled with heavy importations, made possible a trend towards more normal conditions of supply and demand. This first became evident in 1948 but by the spring of 1949 we actually experienced a mild but definite slump in sales which continued for the first half of the fiscal year. Following the general advance in textile prices made necessary by the devaluation in September of the Canadian dollar, and due also to reduced inventories of goods held by the trade, there followed a substantial increase in sales which continued to the end of the year. Without this recovery your Company would have had a poor year.

While generally it is hoped to maintain a high level of plant operations for the coming year, nevertheless the prospect both with respect to volume of production and profits is conditioned by four major factors.

(1) The general level for the coming months of industrial activity throughout the world as reflecting itself in a demand for both durable and consumable goods.

(2) The possibility of heavy importations from other countries where the devaluation of currencies has been greater than that of the Canadian dollar.

(3) The quantities of textile goods or invisible inventories that are currently on the shelves or in the warehouses of the trade.

(4) The price of raw cotton for the 1950-51 crop year.

The first two factors are related. If there is no general recession in world trade then current operating conditions should continue, but in the event of a recession we are vulnerable in this country to heavy infiltrations of competitive goods, especially from some European and Far Eastern countries, the currencies of which were devalued in 1949 by an amount greater than Canadian import tariffs. At the moment British cotton mills appear occupied in supplying the demand existing within the Sterling area although exports to Canada have been increasing since devaluation took place. It seems only a matter of time, however, before British mills find their present lucrative markets shrinking and turn their attention to the more highly competitive Canadian field where the average hourly earnings are more than twice those of English mills. Another source of danger to the industry is from Japan with its rare combination of industrial "know how" and slave labour wages. According to the International Labour Office "wages in Japanese textile industry were among the very lowest, 3000 yen per month in November 1948, as compared to 7000 yen in all manufacturing trades." Three thousand yen per month at current rates of exchange amounts to $9.21 or about 4c. an hour.

The Canadian textile industry which contributes materially to the general high standard of living in this country is put in an impossible position if it has to compete with countries where standards of living are low and wage structures depressed to a fraction of those in Canada, a fraction which in the case of Japan is infinitesimal.

With respect to the third factor it follows that with wide fluctuations in trade inventories there is bound to be reflected into the primary industry alternating periods of insistent and slack demands for goods. This makes for unstable manufacturing conditions and uncertainty of employment.

The fourth factor has to do with the price of raw cotton for the 1950-51 crop year. Last year's Annual Report dealt at length with the effect of "floor prices" in the United States on non-perishable agricultural products and on raw cotton in particular. Our fears that raw cotton prices would be artificially sustained have been justified.

While fluctuations in the price of spot cotton at New York during the past year have not been as severe as in some recent years, nevertheless there has been a swing of over three cents a pound from the low of last fall to the high of this year. This assumes significance when one realizes this increase has taken place despite the fact that the American crop was the sixth largest on record and also that the carryover from the preceding year was a substantial one. There can be little doubt that this advance in raw cotton prices which has taken place in the face of increased supply results from the loan policy to farmers, sponsored by the United States Government.

It now appears certain that the carryover at the end of this crop year will be over two million bales larger than in 1949 and in recognition of this the United States Department of Agriculture is restricting the acreage that can be planted to cotton this year and still receive loan support prices. However, that portion of the carryover owned by the Government can only be sold at the price at which it entered the loan plus accrued carrying charges. Because of the restricted acreage next year and consequently a smaller prospective crop and because cotton will be supported at 90 percent of next July's parity figure, it is difficult to foresee how there can be any appreciable drop in American cotton prices.

Of particular importance to the Canadian textile industry is the increase in cost of raw cotton due to the devaluation of the Canadian dollar by ten percent. This increase affected last year's costs of raw cotton for approximately the last quarter of the year. It will be effective for the twelve months of the coming year and will undoubtedly be the largest adverse factor entering into cost of operations. For the same reason costs have risen automatically for those chemicals, dyestuffs and other supplies which must be bought in the United States.

An examination of the Balance Sheet (and this holds for any industrial corporation, the activities of which antedate the last war) will show that although values are expressed in what appears to be one kind of dollar, yet there are actually two kinds of dollar values used. Broadly speaking the quick or current assets are expressed in a new or inflated dollar and that portion of the capital assets antedating 1945 or 1946 is expressed in the old or prewar dollar which possessed more than twice the purchasing power of the new dollar. The proportionate weighting of these two kinds of dollars is of great importance in determining the financial needs and policies of a company.

The general assumption in 1945 was that the high price levels of that year would not continue. Not only has no recession taken place but price levels in 1950 are actually higher. The question now being seriously discussed is whether or not any recession will occur, but if it should the general opinion is that it will not reach prewar price levels. Implications resulting from each alternative will bear examination.

(1) Replacement of plant will be made with new dollars on the supposition that current approximate price levels continue indefinitely. Consequently each year more and more of the balance sheet will become expressed in new dollars. Fortunately this is a slow process and is complete only when the Company's capital assets antedating 1945 are replaced. Under this premise while replacement is with new dollars, depreciation charges for income tax are only allowed on original cost. If the new dollar has only half the purchasing power of the old dollar it is evident that a company can only replace one half of its pre-1945 buildings and machinery. There are only two ways to obtain the funds necessary for complete replacement, (1) by bringing in outside money (borrowing) and (2) by endeavouring to leave in the business each year as many new dollars (resulting from earnings) as is expedient until the disproportion is corrected. It is regarded as sound financing to borrow for a portion of the cost of expansion projects but to borrow for replacement would be ruinous to the whole national economy.

Because the contingency is of a remote rather than an immediate nature, it may not appear to be serious. Its real danger lies in the fact that when it does press as a financial problem it will be too late to reestablish the capital losses that will have been accumulating for years and which will not have been recorded on the balance sheet.

The practical application of the above to your Company's position is illustrative of the argument.

The net book value of the Company's capital assets as of March 31st, 1950 (cost less depreciation) was . . . $5,681,288. The difference between current replacement value and depreciation is many millions of dollars in excess of the net book value. It represents the long-term net replacement cost of the Company's capital assets and indicates clearly the desirability for large annual surpluses. When the trend of price levels becomes more clearly defined, it may be necessary to earmark an important share of the earned surplus for excess replacement depreciation.

(2) The second alternative assumes a recession in prices but not to prewar levels. This adversely affects, while the decline is taking place, the new dollar values of the current assets while at the same time it improves but does not completely satisfy the position of the old dollar invested in plant. On this premise it is wise to protect the inventory and accounts receivable positions with special provisions from time to time from current earnings. Most industries have been doing this and we believe that situation to be better protected than is the case of the old or prewar dollar.

The above point has been developed in greater detail than would ordinarily be necessary because there has been considerable discussion and newspaper comment concerning forced dividends or dividends deemed to have been paid. A great responsibility rests on any outside authority charged with making such a decision. Your Directors do not believe that the authority will be lightly exercised. No matter which alternative lies ahead, most industries in Canada today need more, not less, working capital (1) for eventual replacement of old plant should price levels not recede, (2) to meet trading losses in the event of a recession in trade or in price levels, (3) for purposes of expansion, but that is not relevant to this discussion.

The number of employees remained steady during the year, totalling 4550 people. Labour turnover was approximately half of the previous year, and the lowest in years. Absenteeism was reduced in about the same proportion. This settling down is good for everyone. It increases the employee's earning power and his or her stake in the community. It is reflected in the larger numbers who become eligible to join the Company's Pension Plan. There were 272 more members of the Plan as of December 31st, 1949 than a year ago. The Company's contribution to the Pension Fund was $244,000 as against $179,000 for the year previous and $139,000 two years ago. This was all for future service — the whole cost for past service having been paid by the Company when the Fund was established. Likewise employee contributions were $165,000 as against $125,000 the previous year and $92,197 two years ago. Your Directors feel that the Pension Plan and other social benefits, such as holiday pay, group insurance, sick and hospital benefits paid for by the Company, are contributing to make employment in our mills more attractive.

Company-Employee relationships have been maintained at a high level. There have been grievances but these have been resolved in terms of the Union agreement and in only one instance during the year was a case taken to arbitration.

Your Directors wish to record their appreciation for the loyal and efficient services rendered by all members of the Canadian Cottons Staff.

The Books and Accounts of the Company have been duly audited and the Auditors' Report is appended as part of the Statements attached herewith.

Submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors.

E. C. FOX,
President.

Balance Sheet as at March 31st, 1950

ASSETS

CURRENT:		
Cash on hand and in banks		$ 291,843.07
Accounts receivable less reserve		2,615,878.65
Accounts receivable—subsidiary		86,433.36
Inventories as determined and certified by the management and valued at the lower of cost or market less reserve		6,013,179.87
Investments at cost less reserve—Dominion Government bonds and corporation bonds and shares		3,900,821.12
(Quoted market value $4,978,600.00)		
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		12,908,158.07
SHARES IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES		688,603.00
LOAN TO SUBSIDIARY		50,000.00
DEFERRED CHARGES TO OPERATIONS		329,956.98
CAPITAL ASSETS:		
Mills, plants and properties—at cost—Balance as at 31st March 1949	$25,005,201.40	
Net additions for year	833,127.10	25,838,328.50
		$39,815,046.55

LIABILITIES

CURRENT:		
Accounts payable		$ 1,077,092.43
Cotton acceptances		1,795,546.00
Due to subsidiary		179,390.74
Reserve for Dominion and Provincial income taxes less amounts paid on account		412,512.57
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		3,464,541.74
MORTGAGE BONDS:		
2½% due 1st September 1951	$ 1,500,000.00	
2¾% due 1st September 1956	1,500,000.00	3,000,000.00
CONTINGENT RESERVE		540,000.00
DEPRECIATION RESERVE		20,157,040.70
CAPITAL STOCK:		
Authorized—		
Preferred—6% non-cumulative 207,185 shares par value $20.00 each	4,143,700.00	
Common—175,000 shares no par value	3,500,000.00	
	$ 7,643,700.00	
Issued and fully paid—		
Preferred—165,260 shares	3,305,200.00	
Common—138,510 shares	2,770,200.00	6,075,400.00
CAPITAL SURPLUS		367,929.75
EARNED SURPLUS—Per statement attached		6,210,134.36
		$39,815,046.55

NOTE: Company has guaranteed bank loan of $85,000 to subsidiary company.

Montreal, 3rd May 1950.

Audited and verified as per certificate attached.
RITCHIE, BROWN & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

Signed on behalf of the Board:
E. C. FOX, Director.
J. IRVING ROY, Director

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended March 31st, 1950

Operating Profit for year after providing for items of expenditure A, B, C, D, E, F, H, as below noted		$ 896,449.78
Add: Income from investments		376,070.50
NET INCOME FOR YEAR		1,272,520.28
Deduct:		
6% Preferred Dividend	$ 198,312.00	
Common Dividend	457,083.00	655,395.00
SURPLUS FOR YEAR		$ 617,125.28
A. Depreciation	$1,028,185.93	
B. Executive Remuneration	110,300.00	
C. Directors' Fees	9,900.00	
D. Provision for Taxes	720,000.00	
E. Legal Fees	4,361.89	
F. Bond Interest	78,750.00	
H. Contingent Reserve	20,240.47	

Earned Surplus Account

Balance at credit as at 1st April 1949	$ 5,610,371.84
Add: Surplus for year as above	617,125.28
	6,227,497.12
Less: Subsidy adjustment—prior years	17,362.76
BALANCE AS AT 31st MARCH, 1950	$ 6,210,134.36

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the books and accounts of Canadian Cottons, Limited for the year ended 31st March, 1950. We have verified the cash in banks and the investment securities and the revenue received therefrom.

We have obtained all the information and explanations required and, in our opinion, the attached balance sheet and profit and loss account, based upon certified inventories presented, are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March, 1950, and for the year ended that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

Montreal, 3rd May, 1950.

RITCHIE, BROWN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Wartime Gold Flow Here $3,200 Million in 1939-40

OTTAWA (Staff) — Canada was a haven for $3,200 millions of the world's gold in the dark days of 1939 and 1940, according to hitherto unpublished figures disclosed recently by the Bank of Canada.

In its April Statistical Summary, the bank has for the first time drawn the veil from the wartime movement of gold in and out of the Dominion since 1939. The last previous table of this kind was published just prior to the outbreak of war.

Behind the 11 lines of dull statistical type which report this movement, lies one of the unwritten but highly dramatic stories of the war.

In one year alone (1940) some 73.5 million fine ounces of gold came into Canada. Worth $2,500 millions at the standard $35 price, this is as much gold as Canada has produced in the past 20 years.

Much of this gold moved away again during the year. But in the two years 1939 and 1940, the amount of gold kept in Canada for safekeeping increased by 35.8 millions ounces — about $1,250 millions.

Over the 11 years covered by the new report, it is disclosed that total gold receipts (production plus imports) were 137.5 million ounces worth $4.800 millions. Of this, 42.3 million ounces came from Canadian mines and 95.2 million ounces was imported largely for "safekeeping."

Of total receipts in the 11-year period, 119 million ounces was exported and 8.7 millions ounces added to the official holdings of gold in the government's Exchange Fund Account and with the Bank of Canada.

The balance (about 9.7 million ounces) represents the net increase, over the period, of gold held in safekeeping for nonresidents.

After the big flurry of 1939-41, there was little change in these "safekeeping" accounts until 1946. In that year, the net amount in these accounts dropped by 12.5 million ounces. There were further substantial withdrawals in 1947. As already indicated, the amounts in these accounts at the end of 1949 were something less than 10 million ounces greater, than the totals at the beginning of 1939.

The 1947 Run on Gold

The figures also disclose the extent of the run on Canada's official gold holdings in 1947, prior to exchange control and import restrictions.

In that year, Canada's official gold holdings are shown to have dropped by 7.2 million ounces. This, added to the amounts withdrawn from "safekeeping" accounts, meant an over-all export in that year of 15.5 million ounces —over $500 millions.

In 1949, it is disclosed that new gold production was 3,866,000 ounces. In addition, 530,000 ounces was released from "safekeeping" accounts.

Of this total of 4.4 million ounces some 2,440,000 ounces was added to Canada's official holdings of gold, the balance (1,967,000 ounces) was exported.

It is interesting that there is a considerable discrepancy between the official gold production figures used in this Bank of Canada table and the gold production figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as the output of Canadian gold mines. Over the 11-year period this difference amounts to 1,097,000 ounces → worth in Canadian funds about $41.5 millions. The difference in 1949 alone is some 238,000 ounces.

Analysis of the 1938-48 figures inclusive shows 75% of this "difference" was due to sales by the Mint for commercial purposes. In recent years these sales have averaged 100,000 ounces annually. The remainder (about 160,000 ounces over the period) is an increase in main stocks and gold in transit. In this latter item would be included gold that McIntyre Mines has added to "inventory." The "spread" between the two series of figures has increased substantially in recent years.

MOSS, LAWSON & CO.

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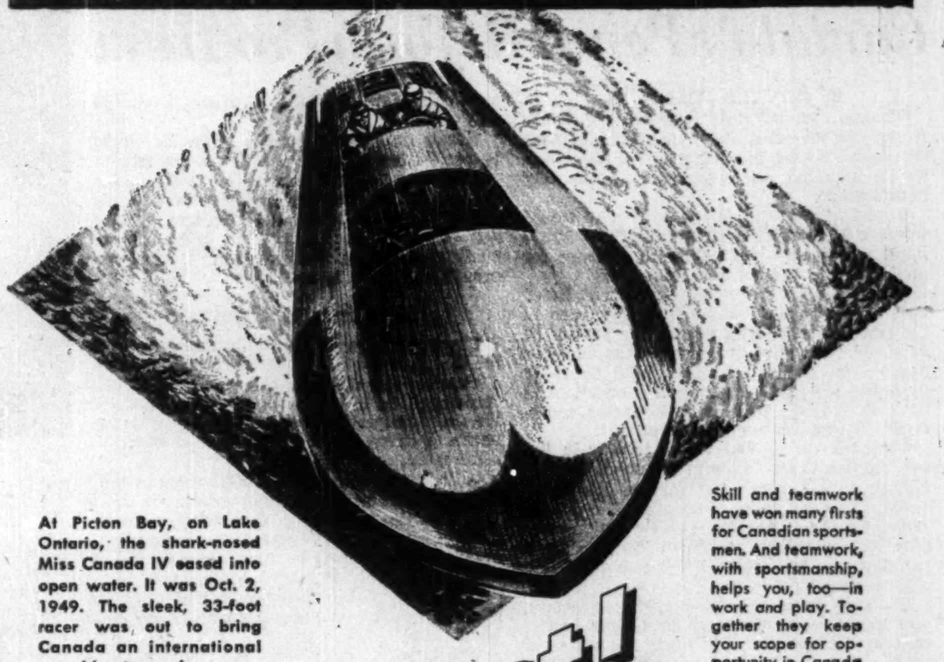
SPORTSMANSHIP IN "CANADA UNLIMITED"



At Picton Bay, on Lake Ontario, the shark-nosed Miss Canada IV eased into open water. It was Oct. 2, 1949. The sleek, 33-foot racer was out to bring Canada an international speed boat record.

With twin engines roaring, the craft hurled over the measured mile . . . then thundered back for a second run. Times were tallied. Miss Canada's speed had averaged 138.648 m.p.h. —a new North American record!

First! in Canada Unlimited

Skill and teamwork have won many firsts for Canadian sportsmen. And teamwork, with sportsmanship, helps you, too—in work and play. Together they keep your scope for opportunity in Canada . . . unlimited.

O'Keefe's
BREWING COMPANY LIMITED

F3-514

3 new grades of mirrorcoat

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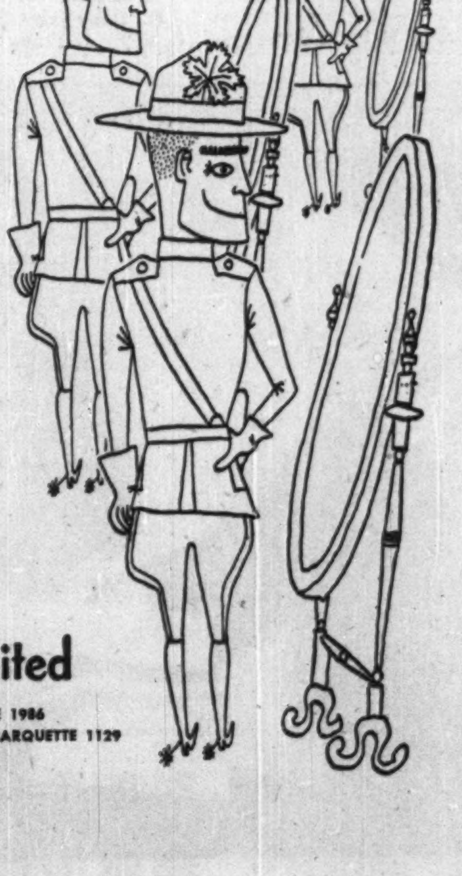
Lustrous, slick and thrifty, Made-in-Canada Mirrorcoat was an instant hit when we introduced it a short time ago. Its looking-glass finish (you can see yourself in it!) and radiant printing qualities met an obvious need for a native paper to adorn super printing in super dress. Mirrorcoat made its bow in light enamel, in two weights of cover and in 3-ply translucents. Now come three new grades: 4-ply and 5-ply Mirrorcoat Translucents, 22½ by 28½, and Mirrorcoat Blotting, white on pink or blue, 19 by 24-240M. Everyone, so to speak, took to Mirrorcoat's debut grades. These three new ones, we believe, you'll like at least as much. Your paper supplier has them. Please ask him for samples.



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How Reform Combine Law? Here's Program Given CMA

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is to study Canada's combines and anti-trust legislation with a view to making recommendations to the Government. This decision made at the Association's 79th annual general meeting held in Toronto last week, was prompted by recommendations of R. M. Fowler, president of Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, who led a discussion on the subject in the C.M.A.'s Legislation and Taxation Conference. Here is a digest of Mr. Fowler's address:

By R. M. FOWLER
President, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association

We need a good, effective and intelligible anti-trust law in Canada where, at the moment, we have a bad, ineffective and unintelligible anti-trust law.

Our proper concern is for the honest trader who wants to live within the law and who cannot find out what the law is.

Whatever we recommend for a future anti-trust policy should provide for the essential working together of Canadian business and government in devising policies and implementing them for the protection and development of the Canadian economy.

Two Main Failings

There are two main categories of defects of present laws: (1) those having to do with administrative matters; (2) uncertainty.

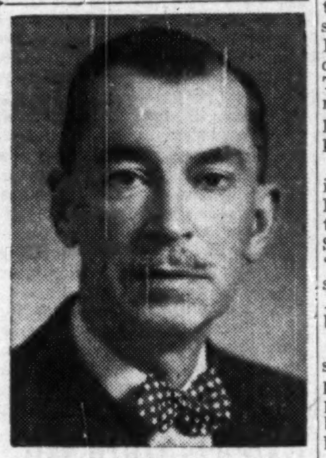
Businessmen who want to serve the public reliably and continuously year in and year out, who want to live within the law, are unable to know at any given moment what the law is and whether or not they are complying with it. Their legal advisors cannot assure them that they will be free from investigation or prosecution if they have any business arrangements with their competitors.

For example, it is difficult to know what statistical services are legal and what are illegal, to know the validity of standard contract forms or the legality of the exchange of credit information. There is also, of course, uncertainty even as to the statute under which you will be prosecuted; the probability is that you will be investigated under one statute and prosecuted under another.

Here are a few steps that might be considered:

(1.) Eliminate the uncertainties and complexities arising from the fact that we have two statutes covering the same field using different words and definitions. This could be done either by repealing Sections 498 and 498a of the Criminal Code and amending the Combines Investigation Act to provide one body of law and procedure, or by repealing both enactments and starting afresh to enact new comprehensive provisions.

(2.) Make the yardstick of the offense the proof of actual detriment to the public or the establishment of intention by the conspirators to injure the public. In the great majority of cases the necessary machinery of the Combines Act is so cumbersome—with its procedure for preliminary investigation, seizure of documents, the Commissioner's hearings, his report and its publication, preparation of the prosecution and hearing in the courts — that enough time will elapse to allow actual detriment to the public to be established if the arrangement is "likely to" have such effect.



A. HARTLEY LOFFT

has been elected a director, Ontario Loan & Debenture Co., London, Ont. He is general manager, Simpsons London Ltd.

In actual practice not much effectivenesss would be lost if actual detriment were required to be shown in all cases. But there may be some cases where an arrangement is made that will be so clearly detrimental to the consumer, and its operation may have been suspended for some reason, that it should be stopped before damage is done.

In such cases the intent to injure could fairly be made the gist of the offense, and the courts would have no difficulty in inferring such intent under the established jurisprudence on the subject of mens rea.

(3.) Do not stop with a definition of the offense and leave it to the courts to build up rules as to what is permissible and what not; but go on to define, for the guidance of businessmen who want to observe the law, such activities as can be defined by statute to be legally permissible between members of the same industry.

There are undoubtedly limits to the extent to which clarification by specific legislative provisions is possible, but some practices can be defined as permissible and this should be done. It should be possible to declare that the collection of statistics is legal, and the nature of permissible statistics; to say if an industry may circulate credit information, and declare if it is legal or illegal to agree to withhold credit from a bad risk; to declare if an industry may develop standard contract forms and agreed trade customs.

(4.) With the best will in the world, the definition of the offense in terms of public detriment and the clarification of legality of certain trade practices, it must be recognized that there will remain many business problems and practices in particular situations that are incapable of being solved by statute. How then can businessmen, desiring to live within the law, know if a proposed course of action will subject them to investigation and prosecution?

How can an industry be relieved from the fear of offending the anti-trust laws if they take joint action in furtherance of an approved national policy? There should be some way to find out, but there are undoubted constitutional difficulties.

Perhaps the constitutional problem could be solved by providing for a government agency to give consideration to group practices brought before it, whose opinions would be binding on enforcement agencies to prevent their using such practices as the foundation of an investigation or prosecution.

(5.) Although a procedural matter, the form of the Commission should be revised. A long tenure of the wide powers vested in a single Commissioner has tended to develop rigidities of thought and theories as to the Act which often were not confirmed by the Courts. This might be remedied either by having a Commission of several members—three or more—or by limiting the terms of office to ensure a periodic infusion of new points of view.

(6.) It may be desirable to seek the appointment of a special commission to study the policy and direction of Canada's anti-trust legislation, along the lines of the International Cartel study in 1945. But it would be most important to have an unbiased personnel on such a commission, which would not include government officials, especially officials of the Combines Investigation Office.

(7.) Apart from the legislation and possible amendments to it there is a need of a changed attitude by businessmen involved in anti-trust cases.

I believe there must be a new willingness by business to state and explain and defend what has been done, to make clear what joint action was taken and why it was necessary, and to give evidence as to the public effect of such action.

Trans-Television Sales Increased

Increased sales by Transvision-Television Ltd. are reported by President F. J. Seidel in a letter to shareholders. Production has started on two new models of large-picture television sets at competitive prices, it is stated. These are the first Canadian-made television receivers to employ the new 16-inch rectangular picture tube, Mr. Seidel states.

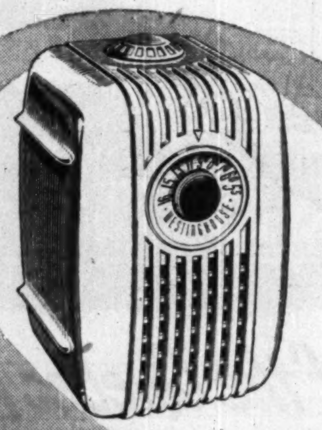
At the same time, production is beginning on a new, improved, low-price car radio, in addition to the company's existing models. Sales have improved in the "Tourmaster" automobile accessories division, and the Trans Aircraft division has benefited by revised dealer arrangements.

During the past year vigorous steps have been taken to improve the distribution of company's various products and number of wholesale and retail outlets has increased greatly.

Insurance Office Bldg. Project Being Figured

Toronto building contractors are preparing tenders for Architects Parrott, Tambling & Wifmer on a proposed five-story steel and brick head office building in the central city area for Western Assurance and British American Assurance Co. Present headquarters is just a few doors away.

CONIAURIUM MINES estimated net profit (before depreciation and write-offs) for the first quarter of 1950 was $50,405, compared with $69,185 in the last quarter of 1949 and $46,564 in the first quarter of 1949. A total of 35,185 tons of ore were milled (35,935 same period a year ago) and net income from metals produced amounted to $328,229 ($312,212).



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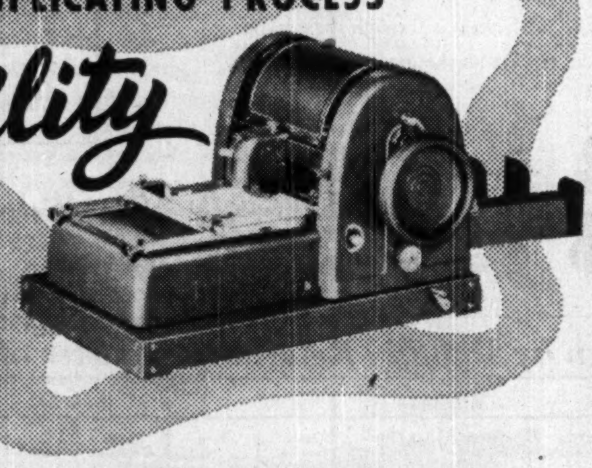

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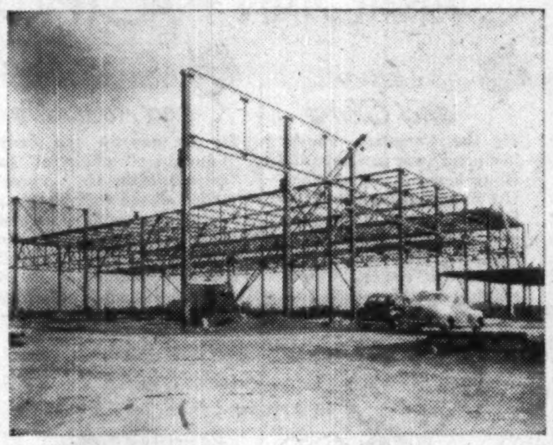

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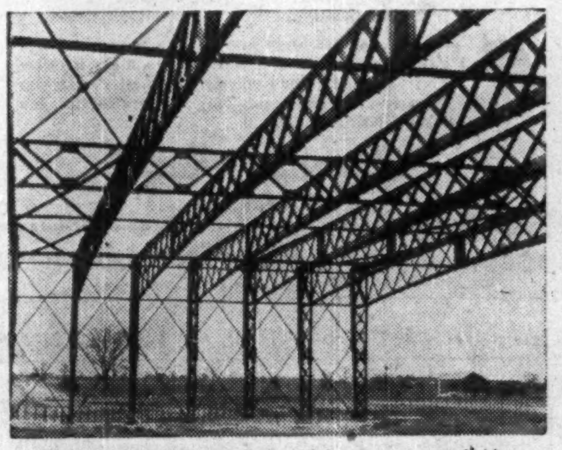
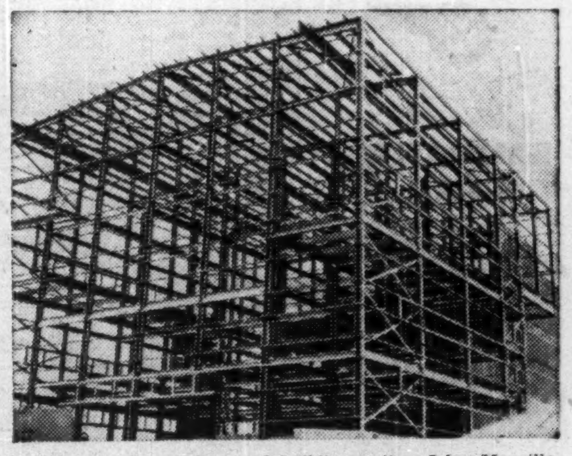


Welded steel framework for highway overpass bridge.



Steelwork of one of several building units—Johns-Manville Asbestos Project, Matheson, Ontario.

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Here's How Various Proposed New Taxes Would Help Pay for Old Age Pensions

OTTAWA (Staff) — Important statistical light on the big political guessing game of how to pay for a new Canadian old age pension program, was thrown recently by Mitchell W. Sharp, Director of Economic Policy division, Department of Finance.

Appearing before the Joint Commons-Senate Committee on Old Age Security, Mr. Sharp submitted official estimates to show what various new taxes might yield on top of present levies. The proposals were based on present levels of business activity.

Here are highlights of his estimates:

1. Cutting present personal income tax exemptions by 25% would bring back 750,000 more Canadians onto tax rolls and net an additional $160 millions annually.

2. Cutting exemptions by half, would boost present number of income taxpayers 50%; return $365 millions more revenue annually.

3. Jacking up present personal income tax bills by a flat 5% surcharge, would net $29 millions for each 5% levy.

4. A new universal social security levy on all personal incomes would be paid by about 5,000,000 Canadians (whether or not they now pay income tax). It would gross anything from $60 to $100 millions annually (depending on exemptions and conditions imposed) for each 1% rate of tax.

5. Adding 1% to the present sales tax would net $50 millions —with a corresponding increase for each additional 1%.

6. Removing all exemptions from the sales tax, but keeping the rate at its present 8%, would bring in $300 millions a year.

7. Putting a 5% surtax on present corporation taxes would bring in $29.5 millions a year.

8. Imposing a special levy on all corporate income would yield $18.5 millions for each 1% of such levy.

9. Levying a payroll tax on the wages and salaries of the 3.5 million working Canadians would gross $73 millions for each 1% of such levy.

What's Most Painless Way?

Starting point for using these calculations seems to be to find out what extra money has to be raised to boost old age pensions and then figuring what's the most painless way of extracting the extra taxes. In short: what kind of tax Canadians like least?

The $40 pension at 70 for all Canadians (without means test) will cost federal taxpayers an additional $225 millions. If there's to be means test pensions from 65 to 70 years of age, that's an extra $50 to $60 millions to be raised.

Matching this, for example, against the tax proposal No. 4 (above) suggests a 3% social security tax would cover the entire cost—for 1950 or 1951.

One fact about the estimates of tax yields quoted above is that many of them aren't "net" return to the federal treasury. Especially where these represent new types of taxation such as a payroll tax or a social security tax, there would be considerable administrative charges for collection.

Some of the estimated yields are pretty realistic. For example —projections of present personal income taxes with changes only in the amount of exemption. Other taxes, never yet tried in Canada, such as the payroll tax, are highly theoretical calculations.

Here, in greater detail, is the statistical story of what our present income taxes now yield and what is estimated would happen if the Government were to embark on substantial new tax ventures to pay for a new old age pension program:

WHAT NEW SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES MIGHT YIELD

	No. of Taxpayers	Gross Yield ($ million)
(A) **Personal Income Tax**		
(1) **Present Plan** $1,000 for single; $2,000 for married; $400 for dependents ($150 where eligible for family allowances)	2,400,000	575-580
(2) New Alternatives		
(a) $750 for single; $1,500 for married; $300 for dependents ($100 for family allowance dependents)	3,100,000	+100
(b) $500 for single; $1,000 for married; $200 for dependents ($75 for family allowance dependents)	3,650,000	+365
(c) Surcharge on present personal income taxpayers (for each 5% on tax liability)	2,400,000	+29
(B) **Social Security Levy**		
(1) **Present Levy**	....	None
(2) Proposed Lavy (for each 1% on all personal income)		
(a) All Income		
(i) Maximum from each person $25	5,000,000	+81
(ii) Maximum from each person $50	5,000,000	+92
(iii) Straight 1% with no maximum	5,000,000	+100
(b) After income deductions or exclusions varying from $250 to $1,000	....	+60 to +90
(C) **Sales Tax**		
(1) **Present Yield (net)** foods, fuel, building materials, machinery, farm implements, miscellaneous items	8%	400
(2) Each additional 1% (ditto)	9%	+50
(3) Remove all exemptions	8%	+300
(D) **Corporation Profits Tax**		
(1) **Present Tax**	25,000*	580
(b) Surtax on existing taxes (each 5%)	25,000*	+29.5
(c) Special levy on all Corporate Income (each 1%)	25,000*	+18.5
(E) **Payroll Tax**		
(1) **Present Tax**	....	None
(2) On all wages & salaries (each 1%)	3,500,000	+73

*Approximately 50,000 corporations file returns of which 24,000 to 25,000 report taxable income.

COMPANY REPORTS

P. L. ROBERTSON MANUFACTURING CO., Milton, Ont., net profit of $485,309 for 1949 was up 15.9% from 1948. Continued increase in demand for screw products was noted.

Orders have been placed for additional machinery to expand production; most of this will be delivered in 1950, states Vice-president G. W. MacKenzie. Also authorized for completion this year is a three-story addition to the present warehouse to provide much needed room for expansion in the office, warehouse and shipping departments. Total plant expansion is estimated to cost $400,000.

Sales for the first quarter of 1950 "compare favorably" with 1949.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1949	1948
Net oper. profit	$891,335	$728,121
Less: Deprec.	99,968	70,348
Income taxes	306,058	239,202
Net profit	485,309	418,571
Less: Pref. divds.	13,442	13,442
Common divds.	150,150	120,120
Surplus for year	321,717	285,009
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Preferred	$90.26	$77.84
Paid	2.50	2.50
Common	7.86	6.75
Paid	2.00+0.50	2.00

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1949	1948
Cash	$632,827	$345,037
Accts. rec.	274,622	252,355
Investments	850,796	813,307
Inventories	508,412	503,728
Total curr. assets	2,266,657	1,914,427
Misc. assets▲	102,639	120,676
Fixed assets	1,195,542	1,106,862
Total assets	3,564,838	3,141,965
Accts. & tax. pay.	213,640	211,718
Divds. pay.	33,391	33,391
Total curr. liab.	247,031	245,109
General reserve	650,000	650,000
Deprec. reserve	727,352	628,118
Capital stock	275,140	275,140
Earned surplus	1,665,315	1,343,598
▲Incl. ref. EPT	54,860	91,313
Working capital	2,019,626	1,669,318

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N. Brunswick Signs On Trans-Can. Rd.

From Our Own Correspondent

FREDRICTON—Premier J. B. McNair last week announced signature with the Federal Government of an agreement covering route and cost division on the Trans-Canada Highway (The Financial Post, April 29, May 27). New Brunswick is seventh signatory in the 50-50 federal grant construction program covering earlier as well as proposed work.

The highway will bypass Saint John—uncertainty on this score was chief cause of delay in signing. The route: No. 2 highway, Quebec border to Fredericton; No. 9 Fredericton to Sussex; No. 2, Sussex to N. S. border; No. 16, Aulac (near N. S. border) to Cape Tormentine and P. E. I. ferry connection.

Can. Wire & Cable Exports Hard Hit

At year end the British Ministry of Supply discontinued purchase of copper rods from Canada. Canada Wire & Cable Co. has been the principal supplier of rods to the U. K. since 1931 and loss of this business has severely affected operations of the company's Montreal East plant. Scarcity of dollars in certain other overseas countries has also had the effect of reducing exports of wire and cable to an almost negligible amount.

Domestic business has continued at a satisfactory level, however, and should continue so even in face of keen competition, it was said.

SHAWKEY (1945) MINES has received payment for another 70,000 shares at 25c a share, part of Aug. 26 installment under agreement with clair Agency Ltd. Issued capital 3,365,000 shares, leaving 1,635,000 in treasury.

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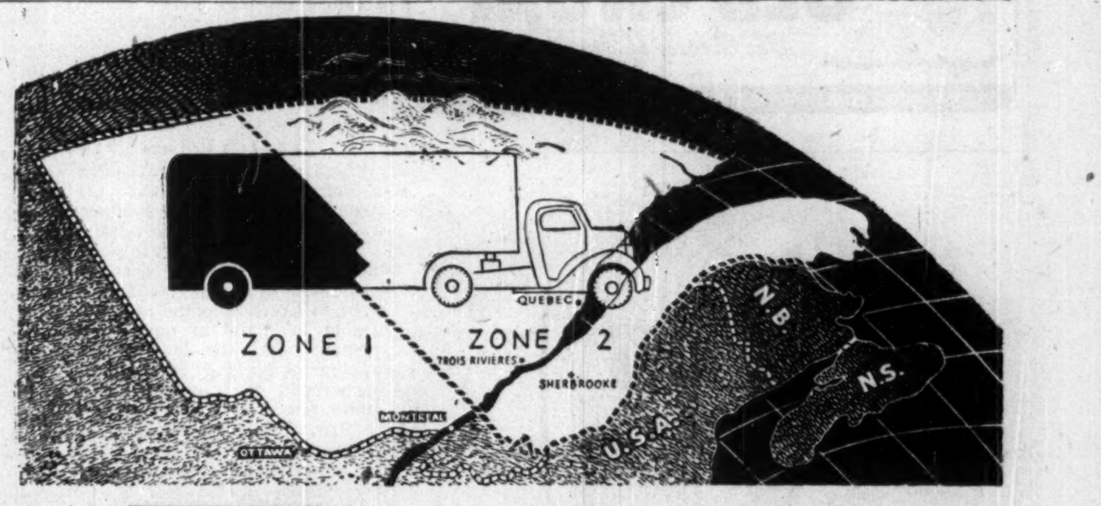

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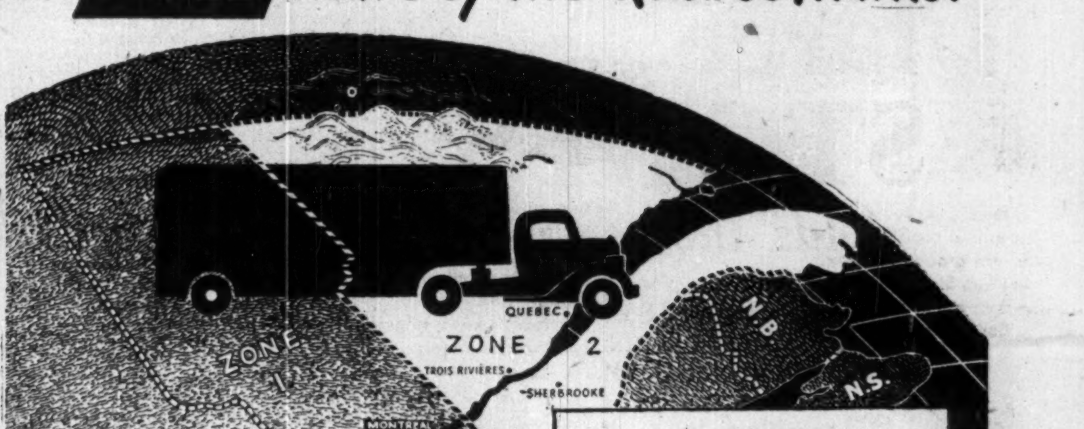

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Le Nouvelliste
Total Net Paid Circulation 24,253*
TROIS RIVIERES. Also, Cap de la Madeleine; south shore St. Lawrence, St. Maurice Valley lumber and pulp region; industrial Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mère.

La Tribune
Total Net Paid Circulation 19,591*
SHERBROOKE. Also, wealthy agricultural and industrial Eastern Townships region, including large summer colonies and resort hotels.

*162,392—Combined Net Circulation of ZONE 2's three papers. A.B.C. first quarter of 1949.

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ZONE 2 DAILIES

LE SOLEIL L'Evènement-Journal — Québec City

Le Nouvelliste — Trois Rivières

LA TRIBUNE — Sherbrooke

Position of Chartered Banks of Canada as of April 29, 1950 Shown by Monthly Returns to Minister of Finance

LIABILITIES

NAME OF BANK	Notes in Circulation	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Dominion Government	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Provincial Governments	Advances from Bank of Canada Secured	Demand Deposits in Canada	Savings Deposits in Canada	Deposits in Canada in currencies other than Canadian	Deposits Elsewhere
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	....	59,108,264	57,147,453	....	573,539,068	1,107,729,643	12,257,083	84,558,955
Nova Scotia	55,379	13,220,528	8,857,210	....	179,945,397	414,945,397	4,635,190	85,119,293
Toronto	....	8,536,581	8,066,351	....	127,286,252	277,364,509	531,255	....
Provincial	....	1,533,527	1,440,096	....	38,910,301	116,593,670	30,211	....
Commerce	31,037	36,190,376	44,370,283	....	439,027,446	838,635,300	16,099,043	96,009,055
Royal	392,240	43,422,260	44,891,546	....	623,878,112	1,004,762,353	38,226,497	373,713,558
Dominion	....	15,771,259	4,081,002	....	120,440,751	224,899,680	5,315,495	11,999,323
Nationale	....	7,052,047	3,335,185	....	90,487,943	292,497,873	596,011	606,762
Imperial	....	11,203,945	40,876,565	....	134,509,625	275,226,599	1,871,917	....
Barclays	....	2,094,160	30,373	....	7,117,038	7,976,123	5,479,135	....
Total	478,656	198,132,947	213,096,064	....	2,329,538,354	4,560,631,147	85,041,837	652,006,946

NAME OF BANK	Bal. due to other banks in Canada	Due to banks in U. K.	Due to Banks Elsewhere	Letters of Credit outstanding	Other Liabilities	Dividends Declared and unpaid	Reserve Fund	Capital Paid Up	Total Liabilities
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	16,422,537	10,513,436	19,324,943	31,915,092	1,040,916	921,540	48,000,000	36,000,000	2,058,478,936
Nova Scotia	8,472,000	1,876,018	4,665,470	19,534,440	507,592	425,801	24,000,000	12,000,000	777,706,143
Toronto	3,955,529	3,689,335	1,435,842	3,381,931	17,438	211,700	14,000,000	6,000,000	454,476,729
Provincial	2,356,011	....	97,209	185,105	63,595	9,845	2,000,000	4,000,000	162,219,573
Commerce	8,462,164	5,526,862	10,338,229	49,772,972	960,528	621,451	30,000,000	30,000,000	1,606,044,452
Royal	10,954,622	6,456,664	43,939,067	53,352,817	3,305,334	944,765	44,000,000	35,000,000	2,327,329,841
Dominion	4,309,790	2,433,221	2,205,559	9,185,430	209,508	177,278	10,000,000	7,000,000	418,328,301
Nationale	1,996,407	77,965	636,891	1,405,508	60,577	158,297	7,000,000	7,000,000	412,911,471
Imperial	3,666,181	4,053,297	3,707,281	9,674,629	245,749	212,697	10,000,000	7,000,000	502,248,490
Barclays	41,618	3,599,487	2,341,519	744,601	11,358	....	1,500,000	1,500,000	32,435,416
Total	60,636,859	38,226,285	88,692,010	179,452,525	6,512,595	3,683,074	190,500,000	145,500,000	8,752,179,352

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NAME OF BANK	Capital Authorised	Capital Subscribed	Last Dividend	†Loans to Directors and firms of which they are partners	Greatest Amount of Notes in circ.	Bills rediscounted with Bank of Canada
	$	$	%	$	$	$
Montreal	50,000,000	36,000,000	10	586,734	....	....
Nova Scotia	15,000,000	12,000,000	14	3,101,382	55,712	....
Toronto	10,000,000	6,000,000	14	551,498	....	....
Provincial	5,000,000	4,000,000	6	619,161	....	....
Commerce	50,000,000	30,000,000	8	1,439,599	31,149	....
Royal	50,000,000	35,000,000	10	2,136,243	402,282	....
Dominion	10,000,000	7,000,000	10	302,486	....	....
Nationale	10,000,000	7,000,000	8	777,692	....	....
Imperial	10,000,000	7,000,000	12	759,221	....	....
Barclays	1,500,000	1,500,000	....	....	....	....
Total	211,500,000	145,500,000	....	10,274,016	489,143	....

†And loans for which they are guarantors

ASSETS

NAME OF BANK	Gold and Subsidiary Coin held in Canada	Gold and Subsidiary Coin held Elsewhere	Notes of Bank of Canada	Deposits with Bank of Canada	Notes and Cheques on other Banks	Govt. and Bank Notes other than Canadian	Balances due by other banks in Canada	Due by banks in U. K.	Due by banks elsewhere
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	2,703,959	15,133	38,566,733	150,308,483	66,761,504	1,502,744	2,361	3,299,313	34,426,825
Nova Scotia	1,234,952	571,704	17,839,998	49,745,362	29,495,097	9,385,396	....	139,251	19,747,106
Toronto	599,167	....	8,032,496	36,893,743	16,951,660	534,084	....	279,719	4,544,541
Provincial	445,154	....	4,381,244	7,983,371	6,117,315	233,483	....	28,767	1,104,588
Commerce†	1,969,008	47,726	25,191,210	97,257,847	42,299,038	2,239,487	206,031	1,399,723	34,125,807
Royal‡	2,910,416	1,638,892	40,871,005	130,236,324	75,845,767	82,637,318	8,440	9,136,986	77,307,648
Dominion	587,712	335	6,494,146	32,637,190	14,334,291	384,247	....	1,087,206	7,728,210
Nationale▲	1,141,697	23	11,610,037	23,229,434	9,206,606	345,742	....	60,541	2,346,915
Imperial	1,276,092	....	12,258,931	20,250,186	18,812,876	529,710	728,350	471,975	4,796,578
Barclays	14,950	....	209,156	3,097,644	409,857	8,521	81,829	353,736	1,664,120
Total	12,883,107	2,273,813	165,454,956	551,639,584	280,234,011	97,800,762	1,027,011	16,789,217	187,792,338

NAME OF BANK	Dom. Gov. Short Term Sec.	Dom. Gov. Long Term Sec.	Prov. Gov. Short Term Sec.	Prov. Gov. Long Term Sec.	Canadian municipal securities	Public Securities other than Canadian	Other bonds and stocks	Call and short loans in Canada	Call and short loans elsewhere
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	207,371,693	578,006,821	33,787,341	92,297,333	47,294,087	58,725,545	140,885,965	15,193,053	23,798,091
Nova Scotia	49,321,275	159,038,609	5,966,624	13,358,511	10,925,110	7,732,448	23,870,408	23,449,045	9,645,751
Toronto	38,870,251	155,691,091	5,021,430	13,228,279	8,032,668	....	14,746,165	5,696,800	....
Provincial	21,718,023	26,936,088	5,572,922	15,645,141	6,898,462	....	8,051,077	2,308,423	....
Commerce†	100,455,317	514,307,862	23,280,419	42,006,905	24,298,981	39,402,803	72,055,707	18,942,087	14,430,251
Royal‡	263,465,922	554,930,242	22,661,335	72,275,494	37,449,274	118,931,069	107,401,141	24,373,117	42,345,416
Dominion	55,251,325	93,130,338	1,108,148	5,438,813	5,644,213	3,709,067	6,785,248	4,315,146	7,295,252
Nationale▲	49,645,596	85,248,130	3,232,050	38,456,402	16,823,685	750,269	15,980,500	1,615,542	....
Imperial	53,626,327	152,294,369	3,850,531	6,850,531	8,935,321	1,645,278	9,903,877	6,114,912	....
Barclays	1,450,077	5,649,506	1,266,140	5,317,936	1,230,202	3,817,866	265,689	884,125	....
Total	850,185,806	2,335,293,056	105,906,940	304,287,084	167,561,983	234,714,345	399,948,777	102,892,250	97,514,761

NAME OF BANK	Current loans in Canada	Current loans elsewhere	Loans to provincial governments	Loans to municipalities	Non-current loans	Real estate other than Bank premises	Bank Premises	Deposit for note circulation	Other assets	▲Total assets
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	466,576,840	21,745,932	2,105,727	20,365,097	369,847	281,709	18,424,222	....	2,970,062	2,059,634,746
Nova Scotia	246,885,544	46,361,204	714,229	16,903,900	65,847	3,833	9,591,059	....	9,019,145	780,543,168
Toronto	130,108,617	....	....	7,331,672	22,462	8,428	5,771,988	....	84,878	455,907,079
Provincial	49,531,909	....	65,371	2,636,830	20,142	85,956	2,364,635	....	284,559	162,721,594
Commerce†	399,613,921	39,135,587	19,708,059	16,323,333	431,071	223,390	17,796,010	....	3,818,914	1,609,749,463
Royal‡	463,144,587	103,183,557	125,230	14,500,128	265,383	245,590	13,511,519	....	6,133,524	2,331,190,155
Dominion	152,510,461	1,132,852	19	3,382,272	25,152	41,180	6,275,871	....	299,872	419,684,006
Nationale▲	133,096,714	264,824	1,504	10,746,600	27,559	199,174	7,118,545	....	204,580	413,457,261
Imperial	177,602,926	96,786	8,326	7,660,738	88,129	....	7,081,587	....	65,008	504,039,524
Barclays	4,475,706	....	....	285,516	882	....	1,340,166	....	20,414	32,588,649
Total	2,226,145,225	211,921,742	23,730,465	100,184,105	1,316,475	1,089,260	89,575,602	....	22,880,265	8,760,515,645

*The business of the Bank in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of a locally incorporated company and the figures are incorporated in the above return.—Footnote to Bank of Montreal return.

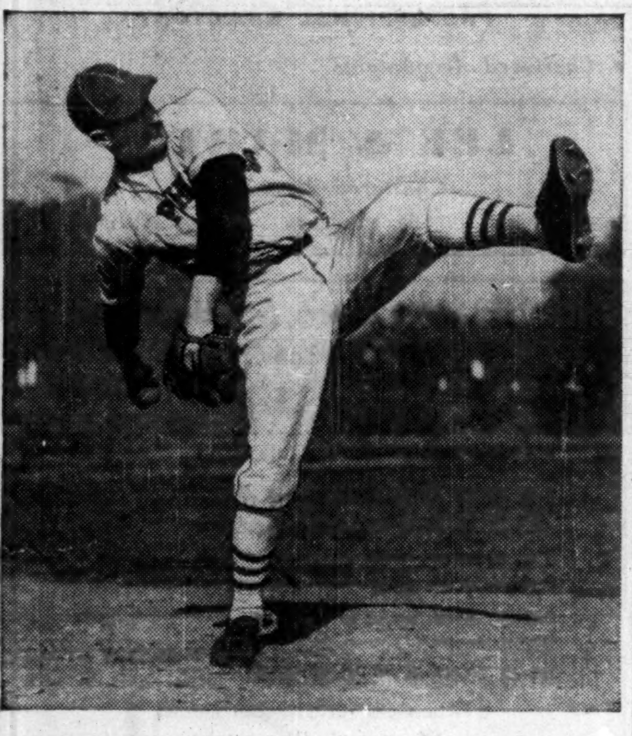
†The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) has been incorporated under the laws of the State of California to conduct the business of the Bank in that State and the assets and liabilities of The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) are included in the above general statement.—Footnote to The Canadian Bank of Commerce return.

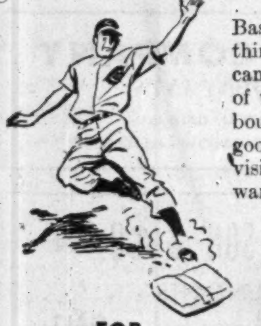
■Includes mortgages.

▲Includes $179,452,525 letters of credit outstanding as shown in liabilities.

‡The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris and the assets and liabilities of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above general statement.—Footnote to The Royal Bank of Canada Return.

▲Banque Canadienne Nationale (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris and the assets and liabilities of the Banque Canadienne Nationale (France) are included in the above general statement. — Footnote to Banque Canadienne Nationale return.





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Here, deep in Canada's beautiful Muskoka lakeland, amid fragrant pines and cool blue waters, is a luxury hotel which offers everything for the gracious holiday. Private Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Swimming, Boating, Steamer and Launch cruises. Music and Dancing to excellent orchestra nightly. Superb meals in Dining Room or Coffee Shop under a Continental Chef. Hotel-trained Staff. For Reservations, telephone Elgin 1464 (Toronto), write to 145 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada; or see your Travel Agent.

THE *Royal Muskoka* HOTEL
LAKE ROSSEAU ONTARIO

Call and Current Loans Increase Bank Investments Deposits Lower

Increases in call and current loans with declines in savings and demand deposits featured the experience of the Canadian chartered banks in April, the regular return of the banks to the Finance Minister as at April 30 reveals:

Savings deposits decreased $11 millions, while demand deposits dropped $69 millions. Factors in the declines in deposits were probably money spent by manufacturers and others on goods and raw materials, especially when spent on imported goods, and money withdrawn for Easter and spring spending and not yet replaced, at date of the return.

The decline of $81 millions in the total of both demand and savings accounts is not regarded as of any special significance being a little over 1% of total deposits.

Borrowing under both current and call loans was attributed to demand for money for spring work and purchases of spring goods. The stock market was more active which increased the demand for call loans. In April, 1949 total loans in Canada increased $263 millions over the previous month. The April loans this year were $25 millions higher on the month, $162.7 millions above the 1949 level on the same date.

Foreign business of the banks showed gains in both current and call loans and in foreign savings deposits probably due to financing the sugar and coffee crops in the British West Indies, Latin America, etc.

Note circulation of the banks now restricted to that outside Canada only, remained constant at $479,000.

Bank investments dropped $55 millions on the month but were still $130.7 millions higher than a year ago.

Use of Bank Credit in Canada
(In Millions of Dollars)

	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Change	Apr. 1949	Change
Loans	2,452.0	2,427.1	+24.9	2,289.3	+162.7
Investments	4,397.9	4,453.2	—55.3	4,267.2	+130.7
Total	6,849.9	6,880.3	—30.4	6,556.5	+193.4
Deposits	6,890.2	6,971.6	—81.4	6,626.8	+263.4
Credit index*	35.6%	34.8%	+.8	34.5%	—.4

*Ratio of current and call loans in Canada to demand and savings deposits in Canada.

ASSETS
Immediately Available Liquid Assets
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Change	Apr. 1949	Change
Canadian coin	12,883	13,511	—628	10,853	+2,030
Bank of Canada notes	165,455	150,477	+14,978	161,701	+3,754
Bank of Canada deposits	551,640	567,299	—15,659	587,250	—35,610
Bank's cash	729,978	731,287	—1,309	759,804	—29,826
Gold sub. coin adb.	2,274	2,138	+136	2,328	—54
Foreign currency	97,801	105,281	—7,480	83,439	+14,362
Foreign banks	204,582	187,969	+16,613	185,107	+19,475
Call loans abroad	97,515	76,147	+21,368	85,698	+12,417
Government securities:					
Dom. short term	850,186	885,443	—35,257	737,371	+112,815
Prov. short term	105,907	109,761	—3,854	74,516	+31,391
Dom. long term	2,335,293	2,354,081	—18,788	2,329,416	+5,877
Prov. long term	304,287	306,530	—2,243	330,220	—25,933
	4,727,823	4,758,637	—30,814	4,587,299	+140,524
Loans and Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Governments					
Municipal secs.	167,562	165,477	+2,085	144,600	+22,962
Public secs.♦	234,714	228,719	+5,995	232,948	+1,766
Other secs.	399,969	403,267	—3,298	418,160	—18,191
Can. Call loans	102,892	83,047	+19,845	89,953	+12,939
Current loans	2,226,145	2,218,109	+8,036	2,092,956	+133,189
Loans abroad	211,922	209,364	+2,558	213,160	—1,238
Prov. loans	22,730	25,799	—3,069	23,543	—813
Mun. loans	100,184	100,192	—.8	82,921	+17,263
	3,466,118	3,433,974	+32,144	3,298,241	+167,877
Other Assets					
Noncurrent loans	1,316	1,249	+67	1,486	—170
Real estate	427	428	—1	533	—106
Mortgages	662	678	—16	760	—98
Premises	89,576	88,883	+693	82,841	+6,735
Letters of credit	179,453	169,899	+9,554	182,410	—2,957
Loans to comp.	18,685	18,047	+638	13,137	+5,548
Other assets	4,195	4,478	—283	6,942	—2,747
	294,314	283,662	+10,652	288,109	+6,205
Total	8,488,255	8,476,273	+11,982	8,173,649	+314,606
Notes in circ. dep.	......	......	......	935	......
Int. bank bal.	281,261	362,323	—81,062	277,732	+3,529
Gross	8,769,516	8,838,596	—69,080	8,452,316	+317,200
LIABILITIES					
To The Public					
Circulation	479	479	......	15,003	—14,524
Dom. Govt.	198,133	196,572	+1,561	227,891	—29,758
Prov. Govt.	213,096	232,122	—19,026	174,218	+38,878
Deposits by Public					
Demand dep.	2,329,588	2,399,084	—69,496	2,287,936	+41,652
Savings dep.	4,560,631	4,572,507	—11,876	4,338,895	+221,736
Total	6,890,219	6,971,591	—81,372	6,626,831	+263,388
Foreign Deposits					
Dep. elsewhere	652,007	645,701	+6,306	626,033	+25,974
For. curr. in Canada	85,042	73,120	+11,922	82,321	+2,721
Total	737,049	718,821	+18,228	708,354	+28,695
Due to Banks Abroad					
United Kingdom	38,226	41,482	—3,256	37,961	+265
Foreign	88,692	77,036	+11,656	83,386	+5,306
Letters of credit	179,452	169,899	+9,553	182,410	—2,958
Other liab.	6,513	5,996	+517	7,530	—1,017
Total public liab.	8,351,859	8,413,998	—62,139	8,063,584	—288,275
Due other banks	60,637	69,632	—8,995	39,468	+21,169
Liability to Shareholders					
Dividends	3,683	1,629	+2,054	3,417	+266
Reserve	190,500	190,500	......	185,750	+4,750
Capital stock	145,500	145,500	......	145,500	......
Gross	8,752,179	8,821,259	—69,080	8,437,719	+314,460

♦Other than Canadian.

BANK OF CANADA

	May 31 1950 $	May 24 1950 $
Liabilities		
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Rest fund	10,050,367	10,050,367
Notes in circ.	1,275,857,782	1,273,024,219
Deposits:		
Govt. of Can.	68,914,779	63,066,165
Chart. banks	534,344,001	506,287,772
Other	202,725,085	207,209,124
Total deposits	805,983,865	776,563,061
Liabs. payable in sterling, U.S.A. & foreign gold currencies:		
(a) to gov. of Can.	78,765,250	75,980,541
(b) to other	26,766	26,766
Total	78,792,016	76,007,307
All other liabs.	16,007,751	18,891,878
Total liabs.	2,191,691,781	2,159,536,832
Assets		
Foreign Exchange:		
Sterling & U. S.	73,292,016	70,507,308
Other curr.	124,475	157,826
Total	73,416,491	70,665,134
Subsid. coin	368,568	429,927
Gov. sh. term	1,685,687,193	1,667,753,685
Oth. gov. sec.	372,624,972	368,958,722
Other sec.	5,500,000	5,500,000
Total invest.	2,063,812,165	2,042,212,407
Total share cap. at cost	25,000,000	25,000,000
Premises	4,429,001	4,426,742
All other assets	24,665,556	16,802,622
Total assets	2,191,691,781	2,159,536,832

Staff Changes

Chartered banks announce the following staff changes:

Nova Scotia:

A. H. CROCKETT, to be manager, Oshawa, Ont.

J. S. TURNBULL, to be assistant manager, Summerside, P.E.I.

R. J. WARNER, to be accountant, Oshawa, Ont.

F. W. BENSON, to be assistant accountant, College & Bathurst, Toronto.

* * *

Royal:

A. S. McKINNON, accountant, Nelson, B.C., to be manager, Hillside & Quadra, Victoria.

J. L. DOUGLAS, manager, 6th & Princess, New Westminster, to be manager, West Vancouver, B.C.

J. G. W. LEE, Noranda, Que., to be manager, Thorold, Ont.

E. A. MENZIES, assistant manager, Regina, to be manager, William & Sherbrook, Winnipeg.

H. BOWER, head office, to be manager, Moose Jaw, Sask.

R. J. ROGERS, Pernambuco (Recife), Brazil, to be assistant manager, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

P. J. CRAIG, to be assistant manager, Buenos Aires, Arg.

E. G. H. PERCIVAL, to be assistant manager, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

R. E. CHARBONNEAU, to be assistant manager, Maracaibo, Venez.

J. E. TIPLER, head office, to be assistant manager, Halifax.

E. A. GARRETT, head office, to be staff officer, supervisors' department, Halifax.

J. P. HOWELL, Brampton, Ont., to be accountant, Burks Falls, Ont.

V. A. CURRIE, St. Peters, N.S., to be accountant, Bridgetown, N.S.

A. J. MACLEAN, Whitney Pier, Sydney, N.S., to be accountant, Dartmouth, N.S.

G. K. HOLT, Niagara Falls, Ont., to be accountant, Sudbury, Ont.

H. OSTROM, West Vancouver, B.C., retires.

* * *

Commerce:

W. R. MUTCH, an audit officer at head office, to be an assistant inspector, head office, Toronto.

W. L. SMITH, accountant, Windsor, Ont., to be an assistant inspector, head office, Toronto.

W. L. KING, to be accountant, Bradford, Ont.

A. M. TARBUCK, assistant accountant, Edmonton, to be manager, Grimshaw, Alta., now operating as an independent branch.

R. D. BURLEY, to be be an assistant accountant, London, Ont.

J. G. ROBERTSON, to be an assistant accountant, Peterborough, Ont.

H. C. GRIFFITHS, to be assistant accountant, Wellington St., Sherbrooke, Que.

C. M. MOUAT an assistant accountant, Windsor, Ont., to be accountant.

G. H. OWEN, to be an assistant accountant, Windsor, Ont.

J. W. W. WILLIAMSON, accountant at Edmonton, to be an assistant manager, Edmonton.

J. R. BLACKBOURN, an assistant cashier at The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California), Los Angeles, Calif., to be an assistant inspector, department of the supt., B. C. branches, Vancouver.

J. F. LORNIE, assistant accountant, Edmonton, to be accountant, Edmonton.

J. A. ROGERS, to be assistant accountant, Edmonton.

J. W. ALLWARD to be an assistant cashier, The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California), Los Angeles, Calif.

W. R. HOPKINS to be assistant accountant, Lindsay, Ont.

J. F. AINSWORTH to be manager of newly opened branch at Millville, N.B.

R. T. THROWER, to be an assistant cashier, The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California), Los Angeles, Calif.

R. A. RITTINGER, accountant, Waterloo, Ont., to be manager, St. Clements, Ont.

R. J. SELF, an assistant accountant, Queen & University, Toronto, to be accountant, that branch.

A. H. BITTLE to be an assistant accountant, Queen & University, Toronto.

F. W. CARTHEW to be accountant, Waterloo, Ont.

OPENING XXI FUR INTERNATIONAL AUCTION

The 21st International Fur Auction will be opened in Leningrad (USSR) on the 24th of July, 1950.

There will be exhibited a great number of different best furs.

The show of goods will begin on the 14th of July, 1950.

Firms and persons interested in receiving a complete information concerning the Auction may obtain it at the Office of the Commercial Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy to the following address: 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa.

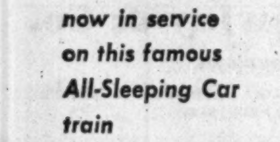
In Australia and New Zealand

With total assets of over £275,000,000 and with over 800 branches and agencies throughout Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua and New Guinea, this Bank is better equipped to facilitate trade with these countries than any other institution there.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES
British & Foreign Department, Sydney, Australia

NEW TRAVEL COMFORT FOR YOU ON THE *Ocean Limited*

C.N.R.'s modern duplex roomettes now in service on this famous All-Sleeping Car train



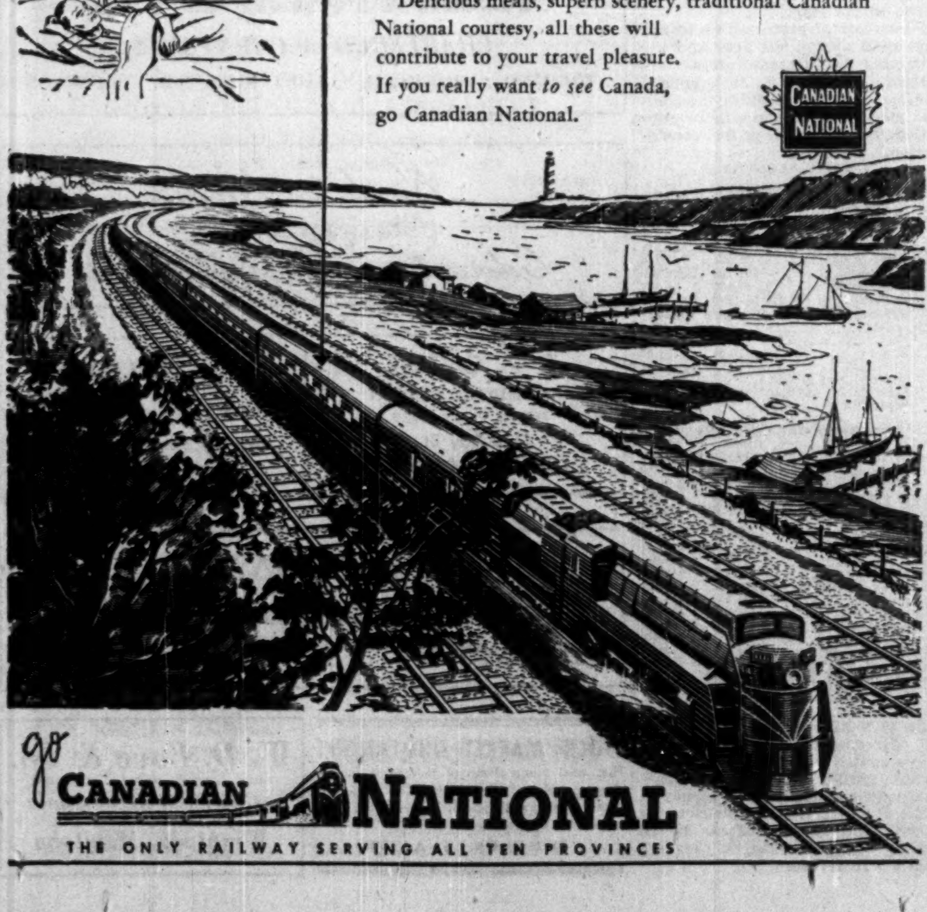
Now this famous train between Montreal and the Maritimes offers you the latest in luxurious travel accommodations — drawing rooms, compartments, bedrooms, roomettes, berths.

Canadian National's smart new duplex roomette cars are regular equipment on the "Ocean". *For only 10 per cent more than lower berth fares*, you get the privacy and convenience of a bedroom . . . your own toilet and washroom facilities . . .

Delicious meals, superb scenery, traditional Canadian National courtesy, all these will contribute to your travel pleasure.

If you really want *to see* Canada, go Canadian National.

CANADIAN NATIONAL



go CANADIAN NATIONAL
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COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

ANGLO - NORWEGIAN HOLDINGS LTD. reports a 1949 net loss of $13,679, against a profit of $29,078 in 1948. No dividends were received during the year but Tonsbergs Hvalfangeri A/S have, since the close of the year, declared one of 10%.

Secretary A. H. Lang states that no common stock dividends can be declared until all the preferred shares (1,096 outstanding) have been redeemed. It is thought that arrangements may be possible to redeem them in the next few months. Delays have been due to difficulties in acquiring sufficient Canadian dollars to complete the purchase.

Holding of the company in Star Holdings Ltd. has been increased to 2,271 shares of £20 each and in Tonsbergs Hvalfangeri A/S has been reduced to 837 shares of Kr.500 each as a result of a share-for-share exchange offered to shareholders of Star Holdings Ltd. and purchase of 108 Tonsbergs shares from subsidiaries. Further Tonsbergs shares have been exchanged, it is stated, and it is expected that more will be in the near future. Star Holdings Ltd. hold 80,000 shares of Star Whaling Co. (which holds all the £70,000 capital of St. Helier Shipowners Ltd.); the majority of the 3,500 shares of Star Holdings Ltd. are now held by the company. Anglo-Norse Co. is now a wholly owned subsidiary.

A new tanker, jointly owned by St. Helier Shipowners Ltd. and Star Whaling Co. is expected to be ready for service in the summer of this year.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1949	1948
Dividends rec'd	nil	$45,325
Less: Expenses	$13,104	15,672
Taxes	575	575
Net loss & def. for yr.	13,679	■29,078
■Profit.		
Earnings per Share:		
Pref.: Earned	d$1.22	$2.53
None paid.		
None earned or paid on common.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1949	1948
Cash	$182,900	$31,530
Amts. rec.	49,211	32,364
Total curr. assets	232,111	63,894
Invests. at cost*	3,596,678	3,562,286
Total assets	3,828,789	3,626,180
Total curr. liabs.	459,559	289,665
Capital stock	2,148,500	2,176,500
Reserve	836,314	808,314
Exch. suspense	158,919	6,989
Earned surplus	225,497	344,712

*Less amount received on capital reorganization of Tonsbergs Hvalfangeri A/S. Comprises 837 shs. of Tonsbergs Hvalfangeri A/S in 1949, 794 shs. in 1948; 171,956 shs. of Anglo-Norse Co. Ltd. in 1949, 171,812 shs. in 1948; 150,000 shs. of Falkland Whaling Co. Ltd. in 1948-49; 2,271 shs. of Star Holdings Ltd. in 1949, 2,206 shs. in 1948; 29,940 shs. of Star Whaling Co. Ltd. in 1948-49.

	1949	1948
Excess of curr. liabs. over curr. assets	227,448	225,771

NORTH DENISON MINES has received payment for 200,000 shares at 15c a share under agreement with Stuyvesant-North Ltd. Issued capital is 1,850,000 shares, leaving 2,150,000 in treasury.

"The bigger the better" doesn't always make sense!

Why be car poor? . . .

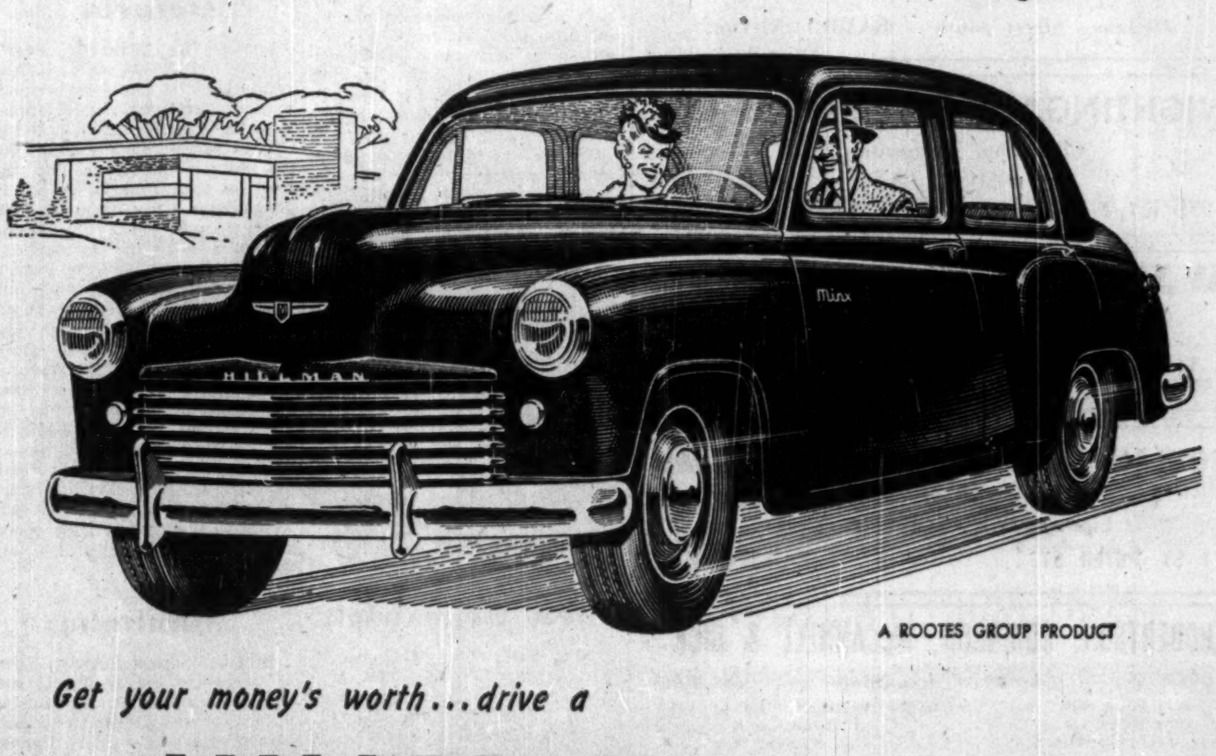
WHY buy twice as much gasoline, at today's sky-high prices, just to drive around unnecessary, extra weight?

You'll find everything you really need for comfortable driving in a new Hillman . . . at much less cost per driving mile.

It's distinctive, too . . . one of the smartest looking cars on the road . . . and it's packed with big car features.

The sturdy new "Plus-Power" engine gets you away smoothly, climbs hills easily and gives up to 35 miles to the gallon. You save on oil and tires, too.

Why pay for extra space you seldom use? See and drive a Hillman today. It has all the room you need for SAFE, COMFORTABLE family driving.



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SHERBROOKE VANCOUVER MONCTON KIRKLAND LAKE

They're Treating Jail As Alma Mater

(Continued from page 15)

pational experience; military, marital and criminal records. At Collins Bay, they get another personal interview and are assigned temporary work.

A month later, each prisoner comes before the Classification Board. This is made up of all senior officers including the new classifications and vocational men and also the spiritual advisors.

"This," said Deputy Warden Richmond "is probably the most important single agency in the institutions as far as the new program is concerned. We consider each case individually.

"If we think a chap has got the right stuff, we'll try to sell him the idea of taking the vocational program. But it's purely voluntary. We can't force them into it."

Individual Treatment

Sometimes, a prisoner favors one trade but aptitude and other tests show he's better suited to another. It's up to the Board to try to get him to take what he seems best suited for.

Once sold, each trainee gets individual treatment. There's a regular follow-up. If he doesn't seem to be doing too well, he's brought before the board but not for a calling down.

"We just sit around and chew the fat," said Deputy Warden Richmond. "The prisoner sits across the desk where you're sitting now. Someone offers him a cigarette. We try to get him to talk. Most of the time we find out what's bothering him. It may be his wife running around, or his girl. We've dug up all sorts of things. Invariably, we've been able to straighten it away."

At first, it wasn't too successful. This was something new. Everyone was suspicious. What were these so-and-so screws up to now? A big obstacle, too, was the certainty that the first to try it would earn the jeers and taunts of fellow-convicts.

"It wasn't easy," said the Deputy Warden. "But we got there slowly. We took this line with them: You have lots of time on your hands. You're not going anywhere. What are you going to do when you get out? Here's your chance."

But there was more to it than this. They also had to break down years of prejudice, perhaps justifiable, against anything that smacked of a training program. Up to now the only way to learn a trade was the hard way in a work gang. But when they got outside, it didn't do them much good; they just couldn't stand the gaff from thoroughly trained tradesmen. The ex-con who made a go of it was the exception rather than the rule.

By sheer perseverance and sincerity that was obvious even to the most hardened inmate, the barrier was broken down. Authorities successfully sold the idea that this was different; that the training they would get would be the equal or superior to anything that could be obtained outside.

It would be a full-time scheme. Prisoners would work at it all day. There would be no regular work-gang assignments. Each course would last a year. The instructors wouldn't be regular guards but specialists brought in from outside.

But more important, they were assured that their training would count toward necessary credit for journeyman's rating when they got out. And in most cases, no one but the boss or the foreman or the union need know where the training was acquired.

Making Transition Easier

Through the John Howard Society, National Employment Society and most provincial apprenticeship boards and trade unions, the transition from prison to civilian life has been made less hazardous.

Three months before his release, any prisoner, not just trainees, can see a representative of the John Howard Society. If he wants a grubstake, the Society will see he gets it. If he wants help locating a job, it will do that too.

If he doesn't want anything to do with the Society, the full facilities of NES are at his disposal. All cases are handled confidentially. The freed prisoner gets an unemployment card issued at his home town. Not Kingston, or Dorchester which might identify him right away as an ex-con.

NES arranges interviews, always telling the prospective employer the score. In some cases, they even arrange to have an employer visit the penitentiary to see the sort of man he's getting.

From Commissioner Gibson down, penitentiary officials have only one word to describe NES co-operation—"wonderful."

These re-establishment services are augmented by provincial apprenticeship authorities and trade unions in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. All recognize prison-trained tradesmen. They rate them according to knowledge and skill. Similar co-operation is developing in the Maritimes. But less progress is being made in Ontario due to restrictions in the Apprenticeship Act. No one over 21 is eligible. This rules out most prison trainees.

Some trade unions are afraid that if the restrictions are lifted, the trades will be flooded with ex-convicts. This isn't so, say prison officials. Because of careful screening and other factors, it's highly unlikely that at the peak, more than one a month will be graduating in each trade. At the most, the number of plumbers going into Ontario in a year will be eight or 10.

Meanwhile, encouraged by the initial success, the program is being broadened. New courses are being opened up; the program extended to other penitentiaries.

Three years ago when the new policy was introduced, they could hardly get enough trainees to start a training course going. Today, they have long waiting lists. Even old timers who scorned the scheme at first, are now trying to get on.

The progress can also be judged by what's happening to prison attitude generally. Not so long ago, it was frequently necessary to hold "Warden's Court" two or three times a week. Here offenses against prison discipline or complaints by prisoners were dealt with. In those days, it is no secret that a guard was expected to turn in a minimum of offense reports.

Just recently, Collins Bay went a month without a court. Instead of the reprimand he would have got in the past, the warden got a pat on the back from headquarters.

This doesn't mean that our penitentiaries have become palaces over night. Far from it. They are still primarily places of punishment and built to give society protection from antisocial behavior.

But today, as Deputy Commissioner McCulley puts it, an increasing number of convicts, "instead of serving time, are making time serve them."

Provincial Roundup

Significant events in public affairs and business in the Canadian provinces

Newfoundland

Plan Air Survey: An aerial mineral survey of about 5,000 square miles of Newfoundland's northeastern "shoulder" will get under way this month, the Provincial Government announced. Survey will cover land between White Bay and Notre Dame Bay and the trans-provincial railway. Government Geologist Claude Howse meanwhile reported discovery of a high-grade hematite deposit "in Southern Newfoundland."

$30,000 Public Building: A combined post office, customs building and RCMP headquarters is to be built at about $30,000 this year at Lewisporte.

Naming Things After "Joey": During his recent trip across Canada, Premier J. R. Smallwood had a street named after him in Toronto, a plane in Vancouver.

• • •

Nova Scotia

Products on Parade: Red Room in historic Province House in Halifax held a miniature industrial exhibition with exhibits from 16 industries which in the past year began production after development co-operation with the Provincial Trade & Industry Dept. On display were furniture and refrigerators, pottery, sheet metal and building products, cutlery, paper boxes, candy, toys, aerated waters, tallow, peat moss, knitwear, seal oil and margarine, all made in Nova Scotia.

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Prince Edward Is.

PC's to Reorganize—Shake-up in province's Progressive Conservatives may come at a convention later in June. Making way for new blood, Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan, Opposition leader during the long Liberal rule since 1935, announced his resignation. He was noted chiefly for his campaigning for better health and welfare facilities; served on numberless organizations devoted to this cause. He also conducted one of the largest medical practices in the province.

Crepaud Village Organizes: Village of Crepaud is province's first area taking advantage of new Village Service Act. By substantial majority residents voted to incorporate. A proclamation is due defining boundaries and naming three commissioners to hold office until the Corporation's first annual meeting. Main plan is for fire-fighting facilities and sidewalks, eventually sewer and water systems.

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New Brunswick

New Sales Tax: New Brunswick's new 4% sales tax on a wide range of goods bought at retail went into force June 1. Most important exemptions are food, fuel, shelter, small purchases, commodities used in fisheries and agriculture and restaurant meals up to 75 cents. Government expects to raise at least $4 millions this way during a full fiscal year. Money is needed for an expanded educational and social service program, is official statement.

Pulpwood Operations Up: Fraser Cos.' new mill at Newcastle has placed orders for 75,000 cords of pulpwood at reported price of $17 a cord delivered to railway cars. This order and improving export business are expected to provide a big boost for pulpwood operations in the province this season.

Bigger Saint John Airport: Federal Transport Minister Chevrier announced at Ottawa that $870,000 has been provided in the 1950-51 estimates for a second runway at the new Saint John airport under construction at Clover Valley. Bush was cleared from the site last winter and main work is to start days hence and main grading on the first runway would be finished about July 1. City will provide the buildings.

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Quebec

Gordon Likes Growth Outlook: "I found it an exhilarating and inspiring experience to see Canada from the railroad bed up," said CNR President Donald Gordon, just back at Montreal headquarters after his first trans-Canada tour of inspection of the railway since assuming the presidency. "I was impressed with the tremendous industrial and other expansion and with immense possibilities ahead."

More Paper Fibre Research?: Information on the elasticity and plastic properties of paper fibres is urgently needed, the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association's annual meeting in Quebec City was told. J. A. Van Ankler, research expert from the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton, Wis., told an assembly of Swedish, British, Canadian and American delegates that work in the treatment of paper fibres should be stepped up substantially in all countries.

• • •

Ontario

Forest Fire "Tragedy Year": Canada in 1949 suffered the greatest forest fire loss in more than a quarter century, Resources Minister Robert Winters stated in Ottawa in releasing statistics for the year. No less than 7,046 forest fires were reported in the 10 provinces in the year, about 1,000 more than in 1948. "Prevention measures must be intensified," said the federal minister, reporting 2.5 million acres burned out.

Ready for "Something Else:" Against a background of wind tunnels and an as yet unnamed mystery formula, of jet research and hot-war potentials, tea was served at the cornerstone laying for National Research Council's new High Speed Aerodynamics Building in Ottawa. It was President Dr. C. J. Mackenzie's stern if smiling reminder that Canada wants to use research for peace, but "going to be ready for something else."

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Manitoba

Biggest Canada Survey: Some 53 parties of the geological survey of Canada will carry out an extensive mapping and examination program in western Canada this summer. In Ottawa, Hon. Robert Winters, Acting Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, said the program includes glacier and ground water studies in N. W. T., Yukon, B.C., Alta., Sask. and Manitoba and a geophysical study of ore bodies in the northern areas of the West. It will be biggest ever undertaken by the geological survey, he said.

Means Test for Floodees?: Manitoba Government is considering application of means test to property loss victims of the Red River flood to determine compensation they'll receive . . . civic flood control committee announced citizens desiring sand used for dike construction on their own property or public streets may remove it at their own expense. Bags must be turned back . . . appointment of a federal commission of Canada's "best engineering brains" to study the Red River control problem was urged by city council.

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Saskatchewan

Ban Mud-splashing Cars?: Better deal may be on the way for hapless Regina pedestrians who have gay spring clothes spattered with muck sprayed over sidewalks by passing cars and trucks. One of three traffic bylaw changes which city council has asked the city solicitor to prepare is one ordering motorists to reduce speeds to protect pedestrians "when the streets are covered" with water, mud or slush. Traffic board recommended the change, already in effect in Moose Jaw and Winnipeg.

Road to Uranium. Plans for construction this year of a road between Stony Rapids and Black Lake in northern region were announced by R. N. Gooding, construction director for province's Dept. of Natural Resources. Purpose is to help transport heavy mining equipment into Black Lake area, potentially rich uranium field where Nisto Mines Ltd. and other interests are pushing exploration and development.

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Alberta

Aid Two Cities' Housing: New rental housing scheme is due for discussion by both Calgary and Edmonton with the Provincial Government, mainly under a $5-million appropriation passed at last session of the Legislature for housing aid in co-operation with Ottawa. Edmonton's discussion may involve a 500-home project just east of the city.

Transit System Prospers: Edmonton Transit System is fast making a habit of posting monthly surpluses. In first four months it showed surplus of $50,000, against a four-month deficit of $12,750 a year ago.

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British Columbia

Streamliners Due In: Great Northern Railway announced its long-expected Seattle-Vancouver streamliner service will start June 18. Two new trains for the international run cost just over $2¼ millions, the company said.

Gas Price Boost Looms: B. C. motorists may have to pay a cent more for their gasoline starting this month. Dr. W. A. Carrothers, chairman of the Coal & Petroleum Control Board was to make a recommendation to the provincial cabinet on the long-standing application of oil companies for an increase in the fixed price of gas. Forecast was a one-cent boost at retail.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

THRIFT STORES LTD. reports a net profit of $103,299 for the year ended March 25, 1950, compared with $82,508 in the previous year. The increase was due, states President J. E. Savard, to an increase in sales, a slightly higher gross profit percentage due to improved merchandising and strict control of expenses.

During the year, 10 new stores were opened, three in Montreal and one each in seven other Quebec cities. The company now operates 67 stores, with two more units under construction. Three stores in Montreal were closed.

To raise funds for further expansion, shareholders will consider, at the annual meeting June 13, ratifying the issue of $200,000 3% bonds and an increase in capitalization to 75,000 shares from 57,000. Approval will also be asked for cancellation of the 14,000 preferred shares included on the balance sheet as authorized capital.

	1950	▲1949
Net earnings	$239,539	$172,169
Less: Deprec.	71,634	38,435
Bond int.	1,104	2,154
Inc. tax res.	64,794	51,295
Add: Asset sale	1,292	2,223
Net profit	103,299	82,508
Less: Ord. divd.	57,000	52,771
Surplus for year	46,299	29,737

▲Consolidated accounts, including subsidiary which was liquidated in 1949.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Ordinary	$1.81	$1.45
Paid	1.00	1.00

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at:	Mar. 25 1950	Mar. 26 ▲1949
Cash	$77,744	$167,033
Accts. rec.	46,017	58,544
Inventories	742,877	624,091
Total curr. assets	866,638	849,668
Prep. exp.§	42,235	48,080
Refund. EPT	25,488	31,825
Fixed assets*	498,759	380,064
Goodwill	39,000	39,000
Total assets	1,472,120	1,328,637
Accts., etc., pay.	617,188	502,549
Divd. pay.	14,250	14,250
Taxes	54,091	23,614
Total curr. liab.	685,529	540,413
Funded debt	......	50,000
Capital stock	408,846	408,846
Earned surplus	377,745	329,378
*After deprec. of	328,807	267,945

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended: Mar. 25 Mar. 26

§Incl. in curr. assets in co's report.

▲Consolidated accounts, including subsidiary which was liquidated in 1949.

Working capital	181,109	309,255

CANADIAN VICKERS LTD. net profit for the year ended Feb. 28, 1950 amounted to $991,174, down 24.3% from the previous year. Much of the profit, states President J. E. Labelle, was derived from orders booked during the previous fiscal year. Under present conditions, particularly in the shipbuilding branch, it is not expected that the company will be able to maintain its 1948-49 average of about 1,700 workmen this year.

Expansion into new fields suitable to facilities has been receiving attention and some progress has been made in the manufacture of equipment for the pulp and paper and oil well drilling industries. Development of these lines is still in the initial stage.

All arrears of preferred dividends were paid during the year and the remaining preferred stock redeemed. On June 5, at a special meeting, a bylaw splitting the common stock ten for one will be submitted to shareholders for consideration.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Feb. 28:	1950	1949
Net earnings*	$1,835,723	$2,345,389
Add: Other inc.	25,790	32,502
Less: Depreciation	215,065	297,480
Income tax res.	635,274	770,247
Net profit	991,174	1,310,114
Less: Pref. divds.	35,000	140,000
Pref. arrears	997,575	1,229,200
Deficit for year	41,401	59,086

*Incl. subsidy of $88,846 in 1949.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Preferred	†	$65.51
Paid	‡31.75	‡7.00
Common	18.04	22.07

None paid.

†Redeemed May 2, 1949.

‡Not including payments on arrears and on redemption.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Feb. 28:	1950	1949
Cash & Dom. bds.	$1,672,376	$3,175,302
Accts., etc., rec.	1,483,332	2,149,693
Inventories	1,787,608	2,259,117
Total curr. assets	4,943,316	7,584,112
Invest. & adv. sub.	512,533	712,533
Misc. assets▲	732,413	1,075,550
Fixed assets‡	2,938,121	3,099,373
Total assets	9,126,383	12,471,570
Accts., etc., pay.	1,119,066	1,863,945
Income tax	370,234	741,551
Total curr. liab.	1,489,300	2,605,496
Misc. liabs.	1,107,960	1,282,555
Reserves	443,307	443,307
Capital stock	2,415,000	4,415,000
Earned surplus	3,670,816	3,725,212
‡After depr. of	6,819,930	6,612,027
▲Incl. ref. EPT	......	337,032
Working capital	3,454,016	4,978,616

EL PEN-REY MINES reports that, by agreement dated May 22, Stuyvesant-North Ltd. has underwritten 200,000 shares at 15c a share. Company has acquired 29 claims in Pickerel twp., Kenora district, for $15,000 and 50,000 shares. Issued capital 2,388,335 shares, leaving 1,611,655 in treasury.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

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LEE & MARTIN
Chartered Accountants
HALIFAX MONCTON SAINT JOHN

SNYDER CRAIG & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
PLAZA 4939 330 BAY ST., TORONTO

Rene de Cotret, Ferron Nobert & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Branch Office — Shawinigan Falls
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INCOME TAX

Farmer's Basic Herd

I am an insurance man, but intend buying a farm and breeding purebred sheep thereon. Somebody tells me I should establish a basic herd for income tax purposes. Why should I do this and what does it mean?

The basic herd in effect means the foundation stock from which you breed animals for sale, whether you sell them as purebred stock or for mutton. The basic herd is your capital investment. If some day you sell all or part of your basic herd, after it has been approved by the income tax department, the proceeds would be regarded as capital return. But if you had not established the basic herd, the proceeds from animals so sold would probably be regarded as income and taxable.

INVESTMENTS

Spike-Redwater

Will you please furnish me with information regarding the financial position of Spike-Redwater Oil Co. and the Capewell Petroleum Corp.?

Spike-Redwater Oil Co. was inporated in April, 1949. It holds a quarter section of land in the St. Michel area and 320 acres in the Lloydminster area, Alberta. To date the company has had little success in drilling for oil. Thus far it has put down two wells, both of which have been abandoned.

Capitalization is 5,000,000 shares, of which, at the beginning of 1950, 2,332,005 shares were outstanding with 775,000 shares under option at 15-17½c a share.

Capewell Petroleum Corp. was incorporated in January, 1949. To date, nothing startling has been shown by this company. It holds 1,280 acres in the general Provost area, Alberta, a 17½% interest in two wells completed as producers in the Dulwich area, Saskatchewan, and a 25% interest in Red Pheasant Syndicate, which holds 76,639 acres in the Battleford area, Saskatchewan, on which a well is being drilled.

Capitalization is 3.5 million shares, of which there were outstanding in January, 1950, 1,595,005 shares, with 825,000 shares under option at 10c. to 25c. a share.

Incorporation

Would you please comment on the advantages of an individual business incorporating? How do you calculate your tax position?

Some of the advantages of incorporating as a limited company are as follows:

(1) A limited company is given, by law, an individuality quite distinct from those who contribute toward its capital and management and consequently its continuance as a business does not depend on the life, solvency or whim of any of its members. This continuity is one of the main reasons for its formation, as in the case of a partnership the death of a partner terminates the partnership and for a sole propietorship the death of a proprietor may destroy his organization.

(2) The liability of the members or shareholders of a company is limited to the amount which, at the time the shares are issued, they subscribed or promised to subscribe to the capital. In case of a sole proprietorship or partnership the liability is unlimited.

(3) In the case of a limited company, the shares are transferable and so it is much easier to dispose of your interest in the business. If the full amount promised by the original holder of a share has been paid, no liability attaches to any subsequent holder of that share.

(4) Where the company is a public company and the shares are widely enough traded to establish a value, this value may be used for purposes of succession duties. In the case of the sole proprietorship or partnership a valuation of the business has to be made and agreed on for succession duty purposes.

(5) It is perhaps a little easier to raise additional capital for a limited company as by the sale of stock in a corporation it is possible to acquire funds from persons willing to invest in the corporation.

Probably there are some other reasons but the above would represent the main reasons for the incorporation of a business.

One disadvantage of incorporating as a limited company arises from the change in liability for income tax. A sole proprietor is required to pay personal income tax on the entire net profit of his business whether he pays it out to himself or not. If the business is incorporated into a limited company, it becomes liable for both Dominion and Provincial corporation income tax on the amount of net profit that is left in the business after deduction of salaries and then the amount of the retained net that is paid out in dividends represents taxable income for the recipient. Thus, to the extent to which dividends are paid the income is liable to double taxation. By a recent amendment to the Income Tax Act a first step has been made in the direction of eliminating the double taxation feature.

If you decide on how much salary you would be taking out of the business, you can then ascertain the amount of net profit which would be left in the business and which would be taxable income of the corporation, should you incorporate the business. On the first $10,000 of taxable income the corporation would have to pay a tax of 10% to the Dominion Government and 5% to the Provincial Government and would pay at the rate of 33% to the Dominion Government and 5% to the Provincial Government on all profits over $10,000. (In Ontario and Quebec, the provincial rate is 7% instead of 5%.) You yourself will know what you would have to pay personally in personal income tax and can figure out the saving which you would make.

An advantage from the change in tax position lies in the fact that the owner can choose the time when he will pay personal income tax on the earnings in so far as he can leave them in the business until he wants to pay them out. Further it may be felt that the other advantages a corporation has to offer outweigh the extra tax cost, which may or may not result, depending upon when and how the profits are distributed.

Thus, there are a number of factors which determine whether it would be wise to incorporate. The advantages and disadvantages accruing to you from each factor would have to be weighed before coming to a decision.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

CANADIAN MALARTIC GOLD MINES milled 452,887 tons of ore in 1949, compared with 344,528 in 1948 and earned a net profit of $211,005, 5.8c a share, up substantially from 1948's 1.7c a share. Gold production totaled 39,661.6 oz. and silver 25,405 oz. and net income from the sale of gold bullion, plus cost-aid, amounted to $1,564,971. Average milled per day totaled 1,240 tons.

The main north ore zone again supplied the bulk of ore treated, with 28% of the mill feed coming from the upper levels and 38% from 708 orebody. The "South Limb" and No. 50 orebodies supplied 22% with the balance from orebodies in the porphyry.

President T. Lindsley reports that a substantial tonnage of what appears to be better than average grade ore is being developed in the area east of the southwest porphyry. Tentative calculations suggest 1,900 tons per vertical ft., averaging .126 oz. per ton, in this area.

The company's mill expansion program is now practically completed, it is reported.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1949	1948
Metal sales	$1,458,143	$1,168,563
Less: Mkt. chgs.	12,379	10,409
Net return	1,445,764	1,158,154
Less: Oper. exps.	1,308,299	1,104,683
Oper. profit	137,465	53,471
Add: Other rev.	7,045	9,418
Est. Cost-Aid	136,145	74,000
Total income	280,655	136,889
Less: Tax prov.	8,700	5,000
Deprec.	50,000	45,236
Outside expl.	......	10,126
Sundry shs. w/o	10,950	14,000
Net profit	211,005	62,327
Less: Divds.	146,054	146,054
Surplus for year	64,951	*83,527

*Deficit.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common	$0.058	$0.0171
Paid	0.04	0.04

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1949	1948
Cash & bullion	$206,513	$149,069
Govt. bonds	250,000	250,000
Accts. rec.	13,921	19,811
Est. Cost-Aid	54,104	32,583
Market. secs.‡	197,092	176,988
Mat. & supplies	164,526	170,666
Total curr. assets	886,156	799,117
Prep. in. & taxes§	31,646	40,808
Sundry shares	36,563	45,350
Recreation Club	......	1,928
Mng. props.	14,151	14,151
Bldgs. & equip.*	324,169	280,346
Total assets	1,292,685	1,181,700
Accts. & tax. pay.	83,284	45,813
Other curr. liab.	43,974	35,410
Total curr. liab.	127,258	81,223
Capital stock	1,201,446	1,201,446
Less: Deficit	36,019	100,969
*After depr. of	1,110,078	1,087,435
‡Market value	197,046	185,051
§Incl. ref. EPT	3,574	3,095
Working capital	758,898	717,894

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1949	1948
Tons milled	452,887	344,528
Average recov.	$3.22	$3.39
Ore reserves, tons	2,069,000	1,674,000
Grade ($35 gold)	$3.71	$3.96

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A. Lambert Inc. Bonds Offered

MONTREAL (Staff) — Bonds and debentures of Alfred Lambert Inc. totaling $2,850,000 are offered by a syndicate headed by Rene T. Leclerc Inc.

The offering consists of $1,350,000 4% first mortgage and collateral trust sinking fund bonds, Series A, dated July 2, 1950 to mature July 2, 1967; and $1.5 million 4½% sinking fund convertible debentures, Series A, dated July 2, 1950 and due July 2, 1968. Offering price for both issues was par and accrued interest.

Proceeds will be used: (a) to cover redemption of all outstanding funded debt of Alfred Lambert Inc. and its subsidiaries, and all Alfred Lambert preferred shares; (b) to defray cost of constructing a new $350,000 boot and shoe factory in Montreal and $150,000 addition to Acton Rubber Ltd. plant at Actonvale; and (c) approximately $580,000 for general corporate purposes.

Company is retiring $581,400 5% preferred shares and $370,000 2½%, 3% and 3½% bonds of Alfred Lambert Inc.; $338,000 3%, 3½% and 4% Acton Rubber Ltd. bonds; $94,500 4½% preferred notes of Beaudin Ltée; and $159,500 4% and 4½% preferred notes of Trans-Canada Shoe Ltd.

The debentures are convertible into common stock on the basis of 50 $1 par common shares per $1,000 debenture at any time before maturity or redemption.

Prospectus states that consolidated net earnings for the seven years ended Dec. 31, 1949, before interest on bonds and preferred notes, depreciation and taxes, averaged $446,528 per year, or 8.6 times the $54,000 annual interest on the bonds; 5.28 times the $67,500 annual interest on the debentures after providing for the $54,000 bond interest.

Capitalization on completion of present financing will be: $2.5 millions authorized, $1,350,000 outstanding Series A bonds; $2 millions authorized, $1.5 million issued debentures; 150,000 authorized, 75,000 issued $1 par common shares (75,000 have been reserved for conversion of Series A debentures).

ST. HYACINTHE Catholic School Commission has sold $254,500 2¾% bonds due May 15, 1951-60 and $137,500 3% due 1961-70 to Dominion Securities, A. E. Ames & Co. and Canadian Bank of Commerce. Price was 98.70 for net cost of 3.0588%. Provincial grant of $190,000 payable in 10 annual installments to service loan. Proceeds are for construction of school for boys. No other long-term debt. Population 16,158.

CPR Net For 4 Mos. Up By $1.7 Millions

MONTREAL (Staff)—Despite a $2.7 million drop in gross earnings, CPR net for the first four months this year was up $1.7 million at $3.3 millions. April net earnings were 49% higher at $1.9 millions. Comparative statements follow:

April:	1950 $	1949 $	Incr. $
Gr. earns.	29,782,941	30,136,788	*353,847
Wkg. exp.	27,843,187	28,832,033	*988,846
Net earns.	1,939,754	1,304,755	643,999
4 Mos. ended Apr. 30:			
Gr. earns.	112,960,308	115,695,086	*2,734,578
Wkg. exp.	109,657,712	114,071,681	*4,413,969
Net earns.	3,302,796	1,623,405	1,679,391

*Decrease.

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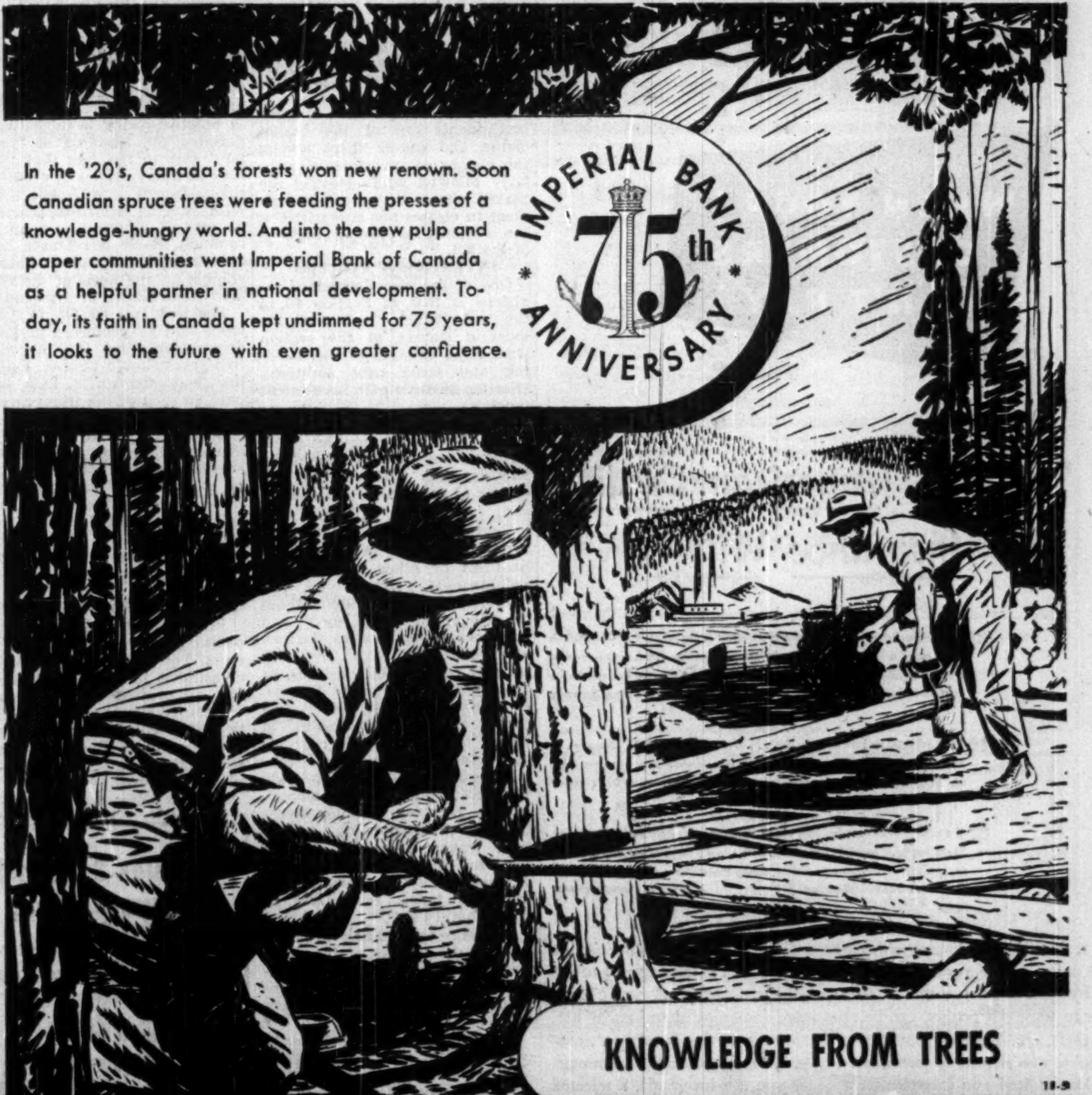

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Here's How Proposed Amendments Widen Insurance Investment Field

New insurance legislation introduced in the Senate last week (The Financial Post, June 3) is aimed mainly at revising the investment powers of the companies operating in Canada.

Because of the fiduciary nature of the insurance business, the investments which the companies may make are regulated by law. But as the country grows and develops changes are necessary. The tremendous growth in the volume of insurance in force has increased the volume of assets held as security for the policyholders and available for investment, far beyond the investment outlets permitted by earlier laws.

Moreover, new methods of financing have developed new types of investment. Accordingly, investment powers of the companies are being revised to keep pace with changing conditions and to allow insurance companies to enter new fields of investment.

TWO BILLS

The new legislation is contained in two acts, one amending the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act; the other amending the Foreign Insurance Companies Act, which regulates the Canadian operation of U. S. insurance companies.

The amendments to the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act:

(1) Confer wider powers on Canadian companies as to the type of

(a) Security on which they may lend money

(b) Securities which they may purchase.

(2) Bring into harmony with the regulations affecting Canadian companies, the sections governing the type of assets that will be accepted from British companies as deposits for the sole protection of their Canadian policyholders.

(3) Revise legislation on such points as date of making returns to the Government, inspections of company accounts by the Federal Department of Insurance, company organization, status of directors, etc.

(4) Cleans up and clarifies a number of existing sections by revising punctuation, modernizing wording, etc.

Amendments to the Foreign Insurance Companies Act are intended to make changes similar to those for British companies.

Change "Basket Clause"

In 1948, the life insurance companies were authorized to invest up to 3% of their assets in investments and loans not previously eligible (including rental real estate). This was known as the "basket clause" and enabled companies to make investments (within the 3% of total assets limit) in stocks which, while having a good earnings record, did not meet the dividend requirements regularly provided for in the act, etc.

The new act lifts some of these investments out of the basket clause and places them among the classes of investments regularly allowed while leaving the basket clause to permit investment in classes not authorized in the regular investment sections of the act.

INVESTMENT POWERS

One of the most important revisions is that of Section 60 in the act which re-enacts the existing clauses of the section with some changes in the wording and some new additions. (Section 60 deals with investment powers.)

First paragraph in section 60 states "A company may invest its funds or any portion thereof in" and is then followed by the classes of securities authorized.

REVENUE BONDS

Revised section 60 (1) (f) authorizes investment in "bonds, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness issued by an authority or other body without share capital established and empowered pursuant to the law of a country in which the company is carrying on business, or of a province or state thereof, or of a colony, dependency, territory, or possession thereof in which the company is carrying on business, to administer, regulate the administraton of, provide or operate port, harbor, airport, bridge, highway, tunnel, transportion, communication, sanitation, water, electricity, or gas services or facilities, and for any of these purposes to levy, impose or make taxes, rates, fees or other charges that:

"(1) May be used only in carrying out the objects of the authority or other body and are sufficient to meet its operating, maintenance and debt service charges, or

"(2) In the case of an authority constituted by an act of a national government are fixed or authorized by law or subject to the approval of the Government or a minister or ministry thereof or of a body responsible to the Government or the minister or ministry."

This new clause enlarges the powers in the existing act to include the purchase of the bonds or debentures issued by an authority . . . in any country where the company does business. It adds to the classes of public undertakings covered by the clause to include airports, bridges, highways, tunnels, transportation, communication, and sanitation services and facilities.

Former act authorized only the purchase of such securities issued by a public authority constituted under an act of Parliament of the United Kingdom or of a Dominion.

Examples of securities such as these (often called "revenue bonds") include the bonds of the Port of New York Authority, Pennsylvania Turnpike Authority, Triborough Bridge Authority, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Chicago Transit Authority, Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa which are, of course, subject to the requirement as to whether the company does business in the country where the authority operates.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT TRUSTS

Revised section 60 (1) (i) authorizes investment in railway equipment trust obligations issued by companies domiciled in the United States. Present legislation permits the investment in such trust certificates of Canadian rail ways only.

COMMON STOCKS

Subsection 60 (1) (l) authorizes the purchase of fully paid common shares of a corporation that, in each year of a seven-year period ended less than one year before the date of investment, has paid a dividend upon its common shares of at least 4% of the average value at which the shares were carried in the capital stock account of the corporation during the year in which the dividend was paid, but (1) not more than 30% of the common shares and not more than 30% of the total issue of the shares of any corporation shall be purchased by any company and

(2) A company shall not invest in its own shares and a company registered to transact the business of life insurance shall not invest its life insurance funds in the shares of another life insurance company.

The proposed paragraph authorizes only the purchase of fully paid shares. The change in the dividend requirement to 4% of the value at which the shares are carried in the books places all shares whether of par or no-par value on an equal footing. The new regulation it is understood would permit life companies to invest in such Canadian common shares as Ogilvie, National Steel Car, Page Hersey and in U. S. common stocks such as Aluminum of America, National Cash Register, Consolidated Edison. Present dividend requirements are 4% a year on par value stocks, $4 on no par stocks.

PREFERRED SHARES

The test for investments in preferred shares is also clarified.

The existing act permits investment in "the preferred stocks of any corporation which has paid regular dividends upon such stocks or upon its other preferred stocks ranking equally therewith or upon its common stocks for not less than five years preceding the purchase of such preferred stocks."

The words "regular dividends" have caused conflicting opinions in practice owing to difficulty in defining the meaning of "regular," also to the fact that there may be many classes of preferred shares issued at different times, with varying priorities. Further, no rate of dividend payment on common shares is set as a basis for rendering the preferred shares eligible on the basis of the common stock record of dividends.

The new bill 60 (1) (k) proposes that all preferred dividend requirements for the preceding five years should be met. Failing that, a dividend must have been paid, in each of the five years on the common shares of the corporation, at least equal to 4% of the average value at which those shares were carried in the capital stock account of the corporation in each of those years, that being the specified rate of dividend proposed to make eligible common shares. For common shares, however, the period is seven years.

GUARANTEED DEBENTURES

Proposed section 60 (1) (j) deals with corporation debentures. The present act authorizes investment in the debentures of any corporation which has paid regular dividends on its preferred or on its common stocks for at least five years immediately preceding the date of investment in such debentures.

There is some uncertainty about the meaning of the words "regular dividends on its preferred or on its common stocks." It is now proposed to strengthen this dividend test by requiring that the corporation has paid:

(1) —a dividend in each of the five years immediately preceding the date of investment, at least equal to the specified annual rate upon all its preferred shares or

(2) —a dividend in each year of a five-year period ended less than one year before the date of the investment on its common shares of at least 4% of the average value at which the shares were carried in the capital stock account of the corporation during the year in which the dividend was paid.

This section also authorizes investment in debentures guaranteed by corporations subject to the same dividend record as required for debentures directly issued by corporations. It also provides an alternative test to that now allowed covering debentures of a corporation that has paid regular dividends on its preferred or its common stocks for a term of at least five years immediately preceding the date of investment in such debentures or other evidence of indebtedness.

The alternative test, based on earnings of the corporation, permits investment in the debentures of a corporation that in the five-year period preceding the date of investment has earned an amount equal to twice its interest requirements over the five-year period preceding the date of investment, and which earnings in each of any four of the five years were at least equal to one and one half times the annual interest requirements at the date of the investment.

This takes into consideration the fact that a company that has been plowing back its earnings into the company may be just as sound or sounder than one that has been paying dividends freely, if dividends have been paid at the expense of strength.

RENTAL REAL ESTATE

The new provisions in the act (60, (1) (o)) also allow investment in rental real estate, if the real estate or leasehold is leased to or the lease is guaranteed by a corporation which meets the dividend requirements to make its own bonds, debentures, etc., eligible as life insurance investments. This is to ensure a tenant of substance. The revenue from the lease must be sufficient to give a reasonable yield and repay at least 85% of the investment price within the term of the lease but not exceeding 30 years. The investment of a company in any one such parcel is limited to one half of one per cent of the book value of the total ledger assets of the company and a proposed subsection (8) limits the total investment in real property for production of income to 5% of

(Continued on page 23)

THE ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Notice is hereby given that The Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, having ceased to carry on business in Canada and having reinsured its liabilities in Canada as of June 30, 1950, in the Insurance Company of North America which is registered under The Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended, to transact business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release on the 21st day of August, 1950, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance; and that any Canadian policyholder opposing such release should file his opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, on or before the 21st day of August, 1950.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 15th day of May, 1950.

H. C. MILLS,
Chief Agent for Canada

Dominion Appraisal Company Limited
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137 Wellington St. West
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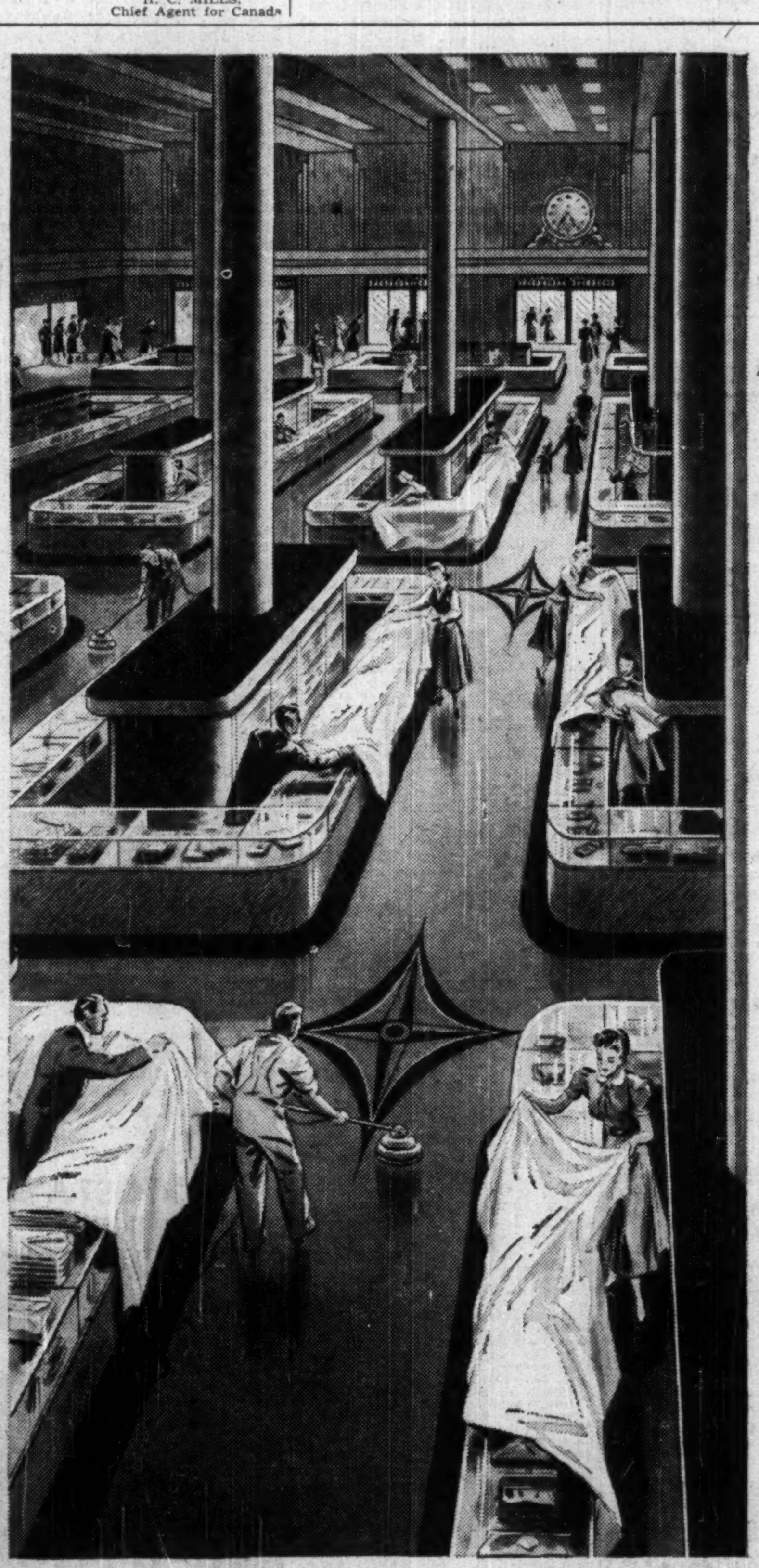

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DIVIDEND NOTICES

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable

MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF JULY

next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of June, 1950.

The payment of this dividend will not be affected in any way by the proposed change in the par value of the Corporation's shares, which change, if authorized, will become effective on the 10th July next.

By Order of the Board.
J. W. ROSE, JR., Secretary.
Toronto, May 17th, 1950.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, together with an extra dividend of 25c per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on

1st July, 1950

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th June, 1950.

By order of the Board.
CHARLES PETTIT, Manager.
1st June, 1950

Golden Manitou Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

Interim Dividend Notice No. 8

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared by the directors of the company, payable in Canadian funds on July 3rd, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 12th, 1950.

By Order of the Board,
S. A. PERRY, Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, May 30th, 1950.

The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%), being at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, for the quarter ending May 31, 1950, on the Preferred Stock of the Company, has been declared, payable July 3, 1950, to Shareholders of record 9th day of June, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
P. W. HOLLINGWORTH, Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, Que. April 14, 1950.

ERIE FLOORING & WOOD PRODUCTS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE
Class "A" Shares

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share on the outstanding Class "A" Shares of the Company has been declared payable on the 30th day of June, 1950, to shareholders of record as of the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1950.

Dated at Toronto this 18th day of May, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
E. S. LIVERMORE, Secretary.

Abitibi

POWER & PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that dividends, in the respective amounts per share set out below, have been declared payable July 1st, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 1st, 1950, on the following outstanding shares of ABITIBI POWER & PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED:

Preferred 37½c per share
Common 50c per share.

By Order of the Board.
L. B. POPHAM, Secretary.
Toronto, May 24th, 1950.

THE MONARCH KNITTING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared: **On the 4½% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preference Shares.**

A quarterly dividend of $1.12½ per share for the quarter ending June 30, 1950, payable on and after July 3, 1950, to the holders of record at the close of business on June 10, 1950.

On the Common Shares.

A quarterly dividend of 25c per share for the quarter ending June 30, 1950, payable on and after July 3, 1950, to the holders of record at the close of business on June 10, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
D. A. McINTOSH, Secretary.
Toronto, May 30, 1950.

H. R. MACMILLAN EXPORT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of .12½c per share on the Class "A" shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1950, payable June 30th, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 9th, 1950.

NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a dividend of .12½c per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1950, payable June 30th, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 9th, 1950.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 23rd day of May, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
G. D. ECCOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Ontario Loan & Debenture Company

252nd DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share for the current quarter ending 30th June, 1950, has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company and will be payable at the Company's Office, London, Ontario, on the 3rd July, 1950, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th June, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
F. E. A. McKELLAR, Manager.
London, Ontario, 30th May, 1950.

HIGHLAND-BELL LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 37

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five cents (5c) per share has been declared by the directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on July 5, 1950, to all shareholders of record at the close of business on June 17, 1950.

A. T. CARLSON, Secretary-Treasurer.
Vancouver, B. C. May 29, 1950.

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable June 16th, 1950 to shareholders of record at close of business June 5th, 1950.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER, Secretary-Treasurer.

Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on April 26, 1950, the Board of Directors of this Company declared a dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share upon the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable July 1, 1950, to Shareholders of record at the close of business, June 14, 1950, subject to the regulations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board of the Dominion Government.

Cheques will be mailed to Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
W. A. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
Hamilton, Canada, May 30, 1950.

THE FOUNDATION COMPANIES CANADA

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of thirty-five cents ($0.35) per share for the quarter ending June 30, 1950, has been declared on the No Par Value Common Stock of the Foundation Company of Canada Limited, payable July 21, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
H. C. LINK, Secretary.
Montreal, May 30, 1950.

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared payable July 15th, 1950, to shareholders of record June 15th, 1950.

On the Preferred Shares $20 Par $1.40 Series—35 cents a share;

Or alternatively $1.75 a Share on the Preference Shares $100 Par not yet exchanged for Preferred Shares $20 Par pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946;

On the Class A Shares—50 cents a share;

Or alternatively $2.00 a share on Common Shares not yet exchanged for Class A Shares and New Common Shares pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946.

W. P. RILEY.
Winnipeg, Man. June 1st, 1950.

LEDUC-WEST OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Calgary — Alberta

DIVIDEND NO. 4

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four Cents (4c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1950, to Shareholders of Record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
(Signed) A. D. MATHIESON, Secretary-Treasurer.
Dated at Calgary, Alberta, June 1st, 1950.

WOOL COMBING CORPORATION OF CANADA LTD.

A quarterly dividend of forty cents (40c) per share on the outstanding shares of the par value of five dollars ($5) each of the Company has been declared payable July 10, 1950, to shareholders of record June 24, 1950.

Dated at Toronto this 30th day of May, 1950.

D. A. McINTOSH, Secretary.

Verney Corporation of Canada Ltd.

DIVIDEND NOTICE
Preferred Shares

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a regular quarterly dividend of 1⅛ (56c) per share has been declared on the outstanding 4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, payable July 1st, 1950, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1950.

JOHN G. PORTEOUS, K.C., Secretary.
Montreal, P.Q., May 29th, 1950.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 88

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending June 30th, 1950, payable by cheque dated July 15th, 1950, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on June 30th, 1950. Such cheques will be mailed on July 15th, 1950, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE, Secretary
Vancouver, B.C. May 25th, 1950.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND
GENERAL PETROLEUMS Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Two Cents (2c) per share has been declared payable to the Ordinary and Class "A" Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on Thursday, the 15th day of June, 1950, and that the said dividend is payable on Wednesday, the 5th day of July, 1950.

Shares of the Company are transferable at the offices of the Crown Trust Company, at Calgary, Vancouver, Toronto, or Montreal, Canada.

By Order of the Board,
H. E. HOWARD, C. A., Secretary.
Calgary, Alberta, May 23rd, 1950.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividends.

6% First Cumulative Preferred Stock

No. 100, quarterly, $1.50 per share.

6% Non-Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock (Par value $50)

No. 92 quarterly, 75c. per share. Payable July 15th, 1950, to holders of record at the close of business on June 20th, 1950.

V. J. NIXON, Secretary.
Montreal, May 26th, 1950.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

A dividend of One dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share on the preference shares of Canada Steamship Lines Limited for the six months period ended June 30, 1950, was declared payable July 3, 1950, to shareholders of record June 8, 1950.

Dated at Montreal, this 2nd day of June, 1950.

R. B. THOMSON, Vice-President and Secretary.

THE STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% for the current quarter ending June 30th, 1950, has been declared on the paid up capital stock of the Corporation and will be payable on July 3rd 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1950.

By order of the Board,
E. R. MEREDITH, *Secretary.*

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends:

6% Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock

No. 122, quarterly, $1.50 per share, payable July 15th, 1950, to holders of record at the close of business on June 20th, 1950.

No par value Common Stock

No. 101, quarterly, 35c per share, payable August 15th, 1950, to holders of record at the close of business on July 20th, 1950.

V. J. NIXON, Secretary.
Montreal, May 26th, 1950.

DIVIDEND NOTICE
The CRAIG BIT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the half-yearly dividend of two and one-half per cent (2½%) upon the outstanding 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares of the Company, will be payable on July 1, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 17, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
J. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
North Bay, Ontario, April 29, 1950.

BELGIUM GLOVE & HOSIERY CO. OF CANADA LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the Preferred Shares and a dividend of 15c on the Common Shares have been declared, payable July 1st, 1950, to Shareholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1950. Cheques will be mailed in payment. Transfer books will not close.

By Order of the Board.
JOHN G. PORTEOUS, K.C., Secretary.
MONTREAL, May 30th, 1950.

CANADA DRY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Board of Directors of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Incorporated, at a meeting thereof held on May 23, 1950 declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.0625 per share on the $4.25 Cumulative Preferred Stock and a dividend of $0.15 per share on the Common Stock; both payable July 1, 1950 to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15, 1950. Transfer books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.

WM. J. WILLIAMS, *V. Pres. & Secretary*

Wider Insurance Investment Powers

(Continued from page 22)

the ledger assets of the company.

AMORTIZED VALUES

One of the most important changes in the act is that proposing that a company may now take into its annual statement, securities of the Government of Canada, the Canadian provinces, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom at not more than amortized values with other securities being taken in at not more than market value, amending 67.

Under the amortization method of valuation, a security of fixed interest rate and term is gradually written up or down from the purchase price in accordance with a mathematical formula, depending on whether it was purchased at a discount or a premium until at maturity the value is equal to the redemption price. If the general level of bond prices declines, amortized values might exceed market values for some years. But this is not regarded as a matter of concern if no default occurs in connection with the bond and if it is not necessary to sell it before the maturity date. Conversely an advance in bond prices might cause market values to exceed amortized values for a number of years.

Most life insurance companies have been carrying their securities in their balance sheets at book values which are well below current market values. These book values will also be below the combination of amortized values for specified government bonds and market values for other securities as permitted by the new legislation.

Accordingly the new basis of valuation of assets should not cause much, if any, alteration in the companies' present balance sheets. Its beneficial effects will be felt if there is any downward fluctuation in market values in the future.

Another new clause empowers the company to split fully paid up capital shares, provided the par value of the new shares so created is not less than $10 each (Sec. 7 adding section 43A to existing act). This, if implemented, will permit wider distribution of the stock as in the case of the shares of the chartered banks whose stock was split after the 1944 revision of the bank act.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE MURPHY PAINT COMPANY LIMITED

The following quarterly dividend has been declared payable 30th June, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 15th June, 1950.

Common Stock—Twenty Cents ($0.20) per share on the No Par Value shares.

P. L. TOD, Secretary.
MONTREAL, 30th May, 1950.

Union Acceptance Corporation Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share in Canadian currency on the 60c Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preference Shares has been declared payable July 1st, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
J. C. VERNON, Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, Ontario, June 6th, 1950.

MERSEY PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 10
PREFERENCE SHARES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a regular quarterly dividend of $1.125 per share on the Preference Shares of the Company has been declared payable July 2nd, 1950, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on June 10th, 1950.

DIVIDEND NO. 7
COMMON SHARES

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable July 2nd, 1950, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on June 10th, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
J. A. PARKER, Secretary.
Liverpool, Nova Scotia. May 30th, 1950.

COCHENOUR WILLANS GOLD MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NOTICE
INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 17

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of four cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the issued capital stock of Cochenour Willans Gold Mines, Limited (No Personal Liability), and will be paid on the 4th day of July, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
G. M. HUYCKE, Secretary.
Toronto, Ont., 2nd June, 1950.

Dividend Notice
T. H. ESTABROOKS CO. LIMITED

"Red Rose Tea and Red Rose Coffee"

Notice is hereby given that the quarterly dividend (26 cents per share) on the 4.16% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preferred Shares (par value $25.00 per share) of the Company has been declared payable July 15, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 16, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
J. B. BRYDON, C.A., Secretary-Treasurer.
Saint John, N.B., 31st May, 1950.

Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited

DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend (No. 11) of twenty-five cents (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1950, on the paid-up 4% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preference Shares of the Company. The said Dividend will be paid on Tuesday, the 1st day of August, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, the 20th day of June, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
A. R. TILLEY, Secretary.
Montreal, P.Q. 1st June, 1950.

NOTICES

MOSHER LONG LAC Gold Mines Limited

SHAREHOLDERS are advised to have all shares transferred into their names before June 10th, 1950, in order to receive Notice of forthcoming Meeting of Shareholders and subscription Warrants of LUNECHO GOLD MINES LIMITED.

Send certificates for transfer to
CHARTERED TRUST COMPANY,
34 King Street, West,
TORONTO, Ontario.

OIL PRODUCTION

Stettler Well Scores In Lower Cretaceous Zone

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—Oil has been found in the Lower Cretaceous sands of the Stettler area, in a further sector to the west, opening up the possibility of a development there similar to that in the Casagama region. The well is Piccadilly-Interleduc-Laguerre-Pyramid No. 1, with interest in it divided: Piccadilly Petroleums 37½%, Laguerre Gold Mines 25%, Pyramid Oils 25% and Interleduc Oils 12½%.

Thickness of the porous zone is not yet known. Gas flow, however, was 1.5 million cu. ft. and a drill stem test brought a rise of 945 ft. of clear oil and sweet gas into the hole in 40 minutes. Production casing has been set and a production test was planned for Wednesday of this week.

The Piccadilly-Gulf lease surrounding the new success comprises 15,500 acres. Officials report that a continuous drilling program will be announced shortly, with two rigs working in the Stettler acreage.

* * *

Canadian Fina Under Way

The recently formed Canadian operating unit of Petrofina of Belgium, Canadian Fina Oil Ltd., has started work on its first exploratory well. Location of the test is about 125 miles northeast of Calgary, in the Bulwark area. It is one of two to go down on seismograph anomalies on a farm-out agreement with Sun Oil. Fina interest in the 56,000-acre reservation involved is 50%, Sun has 25% and Husky Oil and Phillips Petroleum 12½% each.

A second exploratory venture is scheduled to get started in about two weeks in the Smith area of north-central Alberta. Interest in the 99,840-acre reservation on which the well will be spotted is divided; Canadian Fina 25%, Pacific Pete 25% and Fortune Oil and Bradley Oils 50%.

To be assured of production revenue from the start, Canadian Fina acquired a 25% interest in five proven well sites in the Redwater area put on the block in the May 11 Crown reserve sale. First well on this acreage is nearing completion, it is reported.

* * *

Alberta Well Completions

A total of 27 wells was completed in Alberta in the week ended June 3, including 21 oil wells, two gas wells and four failures. Score for the year to date now stands at 235 oil wells, nine gas wells and 72 failures.

Redwater was again first with 16 successes and two failures. Imperial Oil, as usual, accounted for the bulk of the new wells, placing 12 on steady production. The Texaco-McColl team scored two oil wells and the Federated group one; the Pacific Pete team registered a success and a failure; Legion Oils had one failure.

At Leduc-Woodbend, three producers were placed on steady production, one each shown by Imperial, the British American-Leduc Leaseholds team and the Bailey-Conick Petroleums team. The growing Excelsior field chalked up two successes, one by Imperial and one by Metro Oil & Gas Co. Canadian Gulf Oil Co. abandoned its Huxley wildcat and Wilton Park Oils abandoned its Telfordville area test.

The two gas wells completed were brought in by Northwestern Utilities and Bonnyville Gas Co., in the Viking-Kinsella and Bonnyville areas respectively.

* * *

Shell Oil Co. appears to have encountered a fairly substantial gas well 35 miles east of Peace River town in Alberta. The well was drilled on a Crown reservation under a 50-50 deal with British American, struck gas in a sand through a section reported to be more than 200 ft. thick. In drill stem tests, the largest single flow clocked was seven million cu. ft. daily from the interval 3,371 ft. to 3,468 ft. From 3,464 ft. to 3,492 ft., gas came at the rate of 2,259,000 cu. ft. daily, reports state.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM 1949 net profit of $1,645,473 was up 19.8% from 1948, due to a $184,500 increase in dividend income, an $80,000 drop in interest expense and an $8,800 fall in other expenses. Common dividends of Eastern New York Power Corp. were up $320,000 to $960,000 but net dividend income from the other principal investments fell by $135,527, of which $66,087 resulted from devaluation of the Canadian dollar.

Gatineau Power Co. consolidated net profit rose to $3,176,340 ($2,892,647) due to a boost in output to 3,072,495,940 k.w.h. (2,864,239,400). The 27,000 hp generating unit of the Bryson plant and the regulating dam went into service in August.

Eastern New York Power Corp. net income totaled $1,488,856 ($1,559,122); electricity output amounted to 271,255,538 k.w.h. (249,881,794), including 32,187,900 k.w.h. from the new station High Falls, N.Y.

Consolidated net income of New England Electric System was $9,567,000 ($7,205,000). The System is now about half-way though its $185 million construction program, which is beginning to bear fruit in increased revenues and reduced operating costs. A total of 4,304 billion k.w.h. were generated and purchased.

Part 2 of the plan for liquidation of I.H.E.S. has been approved and President I. L. Moore reports that steps are being taken to consummate it promptly. Hearings are not expected on Part 3 until funds have been provided for retiring the System's 6% debentures under Part 2.

GENERAL INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1949	1948
Total net income	$2,800,437	$2,615,964
Less: Expenses	102,436	104,299
Tax. not incl. inc.	16,376	22,845
Net income	2,681,625	2,488,820
Less: Deb. int.	1,036,152	1,115,856
Net profit	1,645,473	1,372,964
Times Debent. Int. Earned	2.59	2.23

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1949	1948
Cash	$1,415,958	$2,763,928
Accts. rec.	449,600	691,960
Total curr. assets	1,865,558	3,455,888
Office equip.	......	189
Investments:		
Gatineau Pwr.	8,895,018	8,895,018
New Eng. Elec.	57,584,794	57,023,937
East N. Y. Pwr.	9,813,810	9,813,810
Sundry	373,000	373,000
Total assets	78,532,180	79,561,842
Accts., tax., etc., p.	192,028	170,511
Interest pay.	239,112	278,964
Debents. due	15,940,800	18,597,600
Total curr. liabs.	16,371,940	19,047,075
Capital stock	28,557,909	28,537,909
Paid-in surplus	42,084,277	42,084,277
Capital surplus	21,567	21,567
Deficit	8,503,513	10,148,986
Excess of curr. liab. over curr. assets	14,506,382	15,591,187

Grain Prices

Chicago Futures

Week to June 5, 1950

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1949 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close June 5
		Wheat—			
2.24¼	1.84	July	2.18¼	2.12⅞	2.13⅜
2.23¼	1.86¼	Sept.	2.19⅜	2.13¼	2.14¼
2.25	1.88¼	Dec.	2.22¼	2.16⅜	2.17
2.24¼	2.16⅜	Mar.	2.22¼	2.16¾	2.17¼
		Corn—			
1.49¼	1.19	July	1.49¼	1.46¼	1.47
1.48	1.17¼	Sept.	1.48	1.43¼	1.44¼
1.38⅜	1.10⅜	Dec.	1.38⅜	1.35¼	1.36⅜
1.39⅜	1.31¼	Mar.	1.39⅜	1.36⅜	1.37⅜
		Oats—			
.84	.56¼	July	.84	.81⅜	.83⅜
.77¼	.59⅜	Sept.	.76⅜	.75	.76
.78¼	.61¼	Dec.	.77⅜	.76¼	.71¼
.80¼	.73⅜	Mar.	.77¼	.76¼	.77
		Rye—			
1.52⅜	1.26⅜	July	1.41¼	1.35⅜	1.36¼
1.49¼	1.28¼	Sept.	1.43⅜	1.38¼	1.39¼
1.53¼	1.31⅜	Dec.	1.47¼	1.42¼	1.43
		Soybeans—			
		July	3.29¼	3.09	3.13⅜
		Nov.	2.28	2.17	2.19¼
		Jan.	2.29¼	2.18	2.20

Chicago Cash

	For Week June 5 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Corn—				
3 Yel.	1.53	1.50⅜	1.55	1.43
Oats—				
1 H. Wh.	.96¼	.96¼	.96¼	.92¼

Winnipeg Futures

Week to June 3, 1950

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1949 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close June 3
		Oats—			
1.30¼	.69⅜	May	1.30¼	1.12⅜	1.12⅜
1.04⅜	.72¼	July	1.04⅜	.87¼	1.04⅜
.90	.70¼	Oct.	.90	.86¼	.90
.84⅜	.83⅜	Dec.	.84⅜	.83⅜	.84⅜
		Barley—			
1.55	1.09¼	May	1.55	1.47⅜	1.48
1.52¼	1.09⅜	July	1.44⅜	1.39⅜	1.44¼
1.24¼	1.01¼	Oct.	1.22⅜	1.19	1.21¼
1.16⅜	1.16⅜	Dec.	1.16⅜	1.16⅜	1.16⅜
		Rye—			
1.64	1.40⅜	May	1.51	1.47⅜	1.48
1.60⅜	1.36¼	July	1.53¼	1.49¼	1.49⅜
1.60⅜	1.33¼	Oct.	1.54⅜	1.50⅜	1.50⅜
1.51¼	1.51	Dec.	1.51¼	1.51	1.51
		Flax—			
3.79⅜	2.62	May	3.79⅜	3.79⅜	3.79⅜
3.79	3.48	July	3.77	3.72	3.78¼
3.59¼	3.27	Oct.	3.59¼	3.49¼	3.59¼

Winnipeg Cash

	For Week June 3 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Oats—				
2 C. W.	1.20⅜	1.05¼	1.22¼	1.07
3 C. W.	1.17⅜	1.05	1.19¼	1.04
Barley—				
1 Feed	1.48¼	1.43⅜	1.49⅜	1.41
2 Feed	1.48	1.42⅜	1.48⅜	1.40⅜
1 Malt	1.78¼	1.74⅜	1.80⅜	1.63⅜
Rye—				
2 C. W.	1.50¼	1.48⅜	1.50⅜	1.49
Flax—				
1 C. W.	3.79⅜	3.72¼	3.79¼	3.78¼

DISTRIBUTORS OF QUALITY BUILDING MATERIALS
INSULATION INDUSTRIES (CANADA) LTD.
355 BURRARD STREET VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
Branches VANCOUVER • CALGARY • EDMONTON • REGINA • SASKATOON • WINNIPEG

Two Drills Shipped To Bi-Ore Property

Bi-Ore Mines has announced that two drills are en route to its property for a drill campaign to precede further underground work. The new program, recommended by G. R. McLaren, M.E., will try to prove up enough ore to feed a mill of substantial tonnage.

The vein he noted was 4,000 ft. long, open at both ends, and there was no reason, he said, why further high grade copper should not be located both "along the vein as well as at depth."

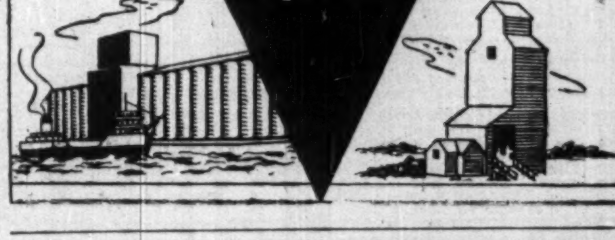
Bi-Ore was a producer of concentrates until December, 1949, when its pilot mill was destroyed by fire.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LIMITED

Grain Merchants
Shippers and Exporters

HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG MANITOBA

OFFICES THROUGHOUT CANADA



THE CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

Operators of Country Elevators in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Terminal Elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur

Grain Commission Merchants — Shippers and Handlers of All Grains

Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

Western Grain Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG — CANADA
COUNTRY ELEVATORS — MAN., SASK. & ALTA.
TERMINAL ELEVATOR — FT. WILLIAM, ONT.
GRINDING PLANTS and FEED MILLS
GRAIN SHIPPERS - EXPORTERS - GRAIN FUTURES

HALLET & CAREY LIMITED
GRAIN SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS
GRAIN FUTURES
Owners and Operators
Fort William Terminal Elevator Co. Ltd.
and Powell Transports Ltd.
Head Office—563 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.
Branch Offices—Fort William, Ont., Montreal, Que. — Vancouver, B.C.

FEDERAL GRAIN LIMITED
AND
THE ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN CO. (1943) LTD.
WINNIPEG — CALGARY
Country Elevators located in all Prairie Provinces, and Terminals at Fort William, Port Arthur and Vancouver.
Cereal and Forage Seed Plant at Winnipeg.
We invite your inquiries regarding feed and seed grain.

N. M. PATERSON & COMPANY LTD.
Own and Operate
Terminal Elevators in Fort William
109 Country Elevators
Total Storage Capacity 12,000,000 bus.
31 Vessels on the Great Lakes
Total Carrying Capacity, 4,500,000 bus. per trip
Head Office: FORT WILLIAM, ONT.
609 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

TORONTO ELEVATORS LIMITED
TORONTO • MONTREAL • SARNIA • WINNIPEG
GRAIN MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURERS OF MASTER FEEDS
Processors of LINSEED OIL, SOYBEAN OIL, LINSEED OILCAKE MEAL, SOYBEAN OILCAKE MEAL

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

Montreal and Toronto Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver

WEEK ENDING JUNE 2, 1950

Range 1950 High	Low	Div R'te $	June2 Y'ld %	Company	Sales	Last May 26	Week end. June 2 H	L	Cl'se
33¾	21½	2.00	6.2	Abitibi	16321	32¾	33¾	32¾	32¾
24¾	22	1.50	6.1	Do. $1.50 pf.	13117	24¾	24¾	24½	24½
25½	22¾	1.00+†.70		Acadia At. A.	565	25½	25½	25½	25¾
9	8½	.60	6.8	Agnew Surp.	515	9	8½	8½	8¾
17¾	13¾		...	Algoma Steel	7760	16½	17	16½	16¾
27½	26	1.00	3.7	Alum of Can p	845	26½	26¾	26½	26¾
67	52¾	2.40	3.6	Aluminium, n.	3275	64½	65	62¾	65
9	5	▲.40	...	Andian Nat.	100	7¾	7½	7½	7½
47½	45½	2.25	4.8	Ang Can Tel p	350	46½	46½	46½	46½
20	14½	1.00	5.1	Ang. Nfld.	27710	19½	19½	18	19½
9	7	.60	7.0	Argus	4000	7¾	8	7¾	8
84	73	4.50	6.2	Do. 4½% pref.	15	81	73	73	73
.45	.05		...	Do. Warr.	67	.05	.05	.05	.05
30	24½	1.20+†.20		Asbestos	3447	29½	30	29	29¾
16	13¾	.60	4.1	Ashdown Hdwe	310	15½	15½	14½	14½
9½	7½	■.75	...	Atlas Steels	1300	8¾	9	8½	8¾

Range 1950 High	Low	Div R'te $	June2 Y'ld %	Company	Sales	Last May 26	Week end. June 2 H	L	Cl'se
13½	13	.50	3.8	Guaranty Trust	20	13½	13	13	13
21	17½	1.40	6.8	Gypsum, Lime.	3405	20½	20¾	20½	20½
25	14	†.30+4.20		Hahn Brass	50	16	15½	15½	15½
27	20	1.00+†4.20		Do. pref.	50	21½	22	22	22
15¾	11¾	.50+†.12½		Ham. Bridge	502	13¾	13½	13	13
15½	13½	1.00	6.6	Ham. Cot.	60	15	15½	15½	15½
11	9½	.80+■.10		Harding Carpet	390	9½	9½	9½	9½
41	27	■1.00	..	Hayes Steel	25	31	30¾	30¾	30¾
18	16½	1.00	5.7	Hinde & Dauch	705	17½	18	17½	17½
49	34¾	2.00	4.1	H. Smith Paper	1227	49	49	46	49
50	48½	2.00	4.0	Do. pref.	200	50	50	50	50
9	7	†.10	...	Hunts A	245	7½	7½	7	7½
9	7	†.10	...	Do. (B)	628	7½	7½	7	7½
125	121	5%	4.0	Huron & E. M.	54	125	125	124¾	125
4.25	3.40	■.20	...	Hydro Electric	233	4.05	4.00	3.75	3.75
32	30½	1.20	3.7	Imperial Bk.	810	31¾	31½	31	31¾

Mining Stocks

Week Ended June 2

Range 1950 High	Low	Div. Rate $	June 2 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last May 26	Week Ending June 2 High	Low	Close
.55	.35	.....	....	Acadia	1,875	.42	.45	.40	.45
1.75	.72	.....	....	Akaitcho	18,625	1.58	1.63	1.46	1.55
.12	.04	.....	....	Do. Rts.	24,900	.11	.12	.06	.10
.06	.05	.....	....	Alta	500	.05	.06	.06	.06
.49	.15½	.....	....	Amal. Lard.	167,962	.34	.49	.27	.30
.65	.50	.....	....	Amer. Neph.	500	.57	.57	.57	.57
.14½	.07	.....	....	Amer. Y.K.	17,500	.12	.13	.09	.09
2.86	.43	.....	....	Anacon L'd.	395,925	2.63	2.73	2.50	2.70
11.25	9.40	†.15	....	Anglo-Hur.	220	10.50	10.50	10.25	10.50
.32	.18	.....	....	Anglo-Rou.	12,500	.28½	.29	.25½	.25½
.60	.12½	.....	....	Aquarius	804,200	.43	.60	.42	.60
.23½	.14	.....	....	Area	2,700	.19	.19½	.18	.19½
.40	.22	.....	....	Arjon	90,300	.35	.40	.35	.40
.19	.09	.....	....	Armistice	40,200	.17½	.19	.15	.15
.05	.01	.....	....	Arno	2,000	.04	.05	.04½	.04½
1.37	.50	.....	....	Ascot Met's	123,450	1.32	1.35	1.28	1.31
.17½	.07½	.....	....	Athona '37	18,500	.12	.12	.11	.11½

Oil Stocks

Range 1950 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Yield %	Company	Sales	Last May 26	High	Low	Close
.05	.01½	.....	....	Richfield	5,220	.04	.05	.02½	.04½
.49	.25	.....	....	Roxana	29,200	.33	.40	.32	.36
.11½	.05	.....	....	Royal Can.	170,650	.07½	.11½	.07½	.11
15.50	8.80	†.13	....	Royalite	20,098	14.12½	14.50	13.75	13.87½
.11½	.05½	.....	....	Share Oils.	153,490	.08½	.11½	.08½	.11
.16	.09½	*.01	....	So. Brazeau	368,400	.12	.16	.12	.15
.48	.29	.....	....	So. West Pete	800	.36	.45	.40	.45
.62	.15	.....	....	Spooner	172,097	.49½	.62	.44	.50
.40	.15	§.01½	....	Sunset	98,975	.24	.40	.24	.37
1.20	.40	.....	....	Superior	764,475	.78	1.20	.78	.95
.50	.24	.....	....	Tower Pet.	212,200	.31	.40	.31	.38
.25	.10	.....	....	Turner V.	1,085	.20	.25	.18	.18
.50	.18	.....	....	United Oils	163,921	.42	.50	.42	.47
.....	.20½	.....	....	Vanalta	56,800	.45	.50	.44	.50
.42	.21	.....	....	Vulcan	41,981	.30	.42	.32	.36
.06	.02	.....	....	Warner	41,000	.04	.05	.04½	.04½
.13	.07	.....	....	York Oils	29,200	.13	.13	.11½	.13

* N. Y. Funds. ■ Extra. ▼ Paid or payable in 1949. § Paid in 1948. ‡ Capital Distribution. † Payable in 1950.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal	Toronto	Calgary	Vancouver	New York
June 5	......	......	......	......	1,990,000
June 3	......	......	......	......	....
June 2	597,900	4,855,000	486,727	406,570	1,770,000
June 1	622,000	3,486,000	581,665	402,701	1,900,000
May 31	716,000	3,431,000	670,108	367,146	1,880,000
May 30	799,200	3,467,000	788,667	425,854	....

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

Company	Div. Rate $	Last sale	June 2 Bid	Ask
Cent. Nor. Air. A	■.25	5.00	..	6.25
Do. B		2.00	..	2.50
Chatco Steel	■.25	13½	13	13½
Do. pref.	.50	7½	7	7½
Cinzano A	4½d	.35	.50	.85
Do. 5½% pref.	52%	2½	..	..
Circle Bar Knit. A	1.00	15	..	..
Claude Neon A	..	2.00	2.00	2.50
Cochrane-Dun. pf.	1.20	24½	24¾	26
Coghlin, B. J.	.80	12½	12½	13
Coll. Terminal	.25+†.25	8½	9½	..
Do. pref.	.25+†.25	8½	9½	..
Cons. Fire Co	..	5	..	..

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 10	Pulp and paper 10	Milling 4	Oils 5	Textiles and clothing 10	Food* and allied prod. 15	Beverages 10	Bldg. mater. 16	Power and traction 12	Banks 8	Total utilities 16	Total co's 106
*1935 to date:												
High	247.7	287.9	149.7	123.7	221.9	138.5	447.0	168.5	146.2	136.3	149.0	126.1
Low	69.7	31.6	61.2	41.2	73.4	79.5	79.3	66.7	60.2	60.0	65.2	61.1
1950: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	231.5	286.1	90.7	82.8	235.0	123.7	351.0	169.1	114.7	143.0	124.3	119.0
Feb.	229.9	291.7	86.1	80.5	236.9	123.2	355.8	169.7	116.5	143.0	125.2	118.3
Mar.	241.5	304.9	83.3	80.3	245.7	119.1	371.7	168.9	121.9	142.9	126.8	118.7
Apr.	250.4	326.2	85.8	93.3	247.4	120.6	394.5	174.8	127.2	144.4	132.2	125.9
1950: Weekly Figures:												
May 4	270.3	344.2	85.9	93.8	259.6	121.4	385.8	176.5	126.6	147.6	131.8	128.0
May 11	272.4	347.4	84.0	95.6	264.4	123.3	382.2	178.4	125.6	145.5	131.3	128.7
May 18	268.3	356.6	85.9	95.9	267.6	123.0	387.2	175.6	124.7	144.8	130.8	129.2
May 25	269.4	360.8	90.1	94.3	263.6	121.4	378.8	177.5	124.6	146.5	130.9	128.8
June 1	272.3	365.2	86.6	95.6	285.2	122.9	380.3	179.0	125.3	147.2	132.5	130.7

*High and low for year from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	15 B.M.	15 W.O.
June 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 2	239.54	98.79	120.93	78.39
June 1	239.67	99.74	121.02	78.37
May 31	238.99	101.12	120.37	77.96
May 30	238.16	100.63	119.94	78.19
Month ago	230.17	100.10	117.50	71.79
Year ago	162.01	90.52	80.55	41.97
1950 High	239.85	105.15	121.15	78.99
1950 Low	203.27	96.85	104.35	58.45

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Com.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
June 5	...	....	....	.....	....
June 3	...	....	....	.....	....
June 2	84.0	154.7	131.1	492.89	65.10
June 1	83.2	155.2	131.2	493.12	66.38
May 31	83.1	154.7	138.8	492.30	66.28
May 30	82.8	153.1	130.2	491.76	65.86
Month ago	81.7	151.5	128.3	450.81	65.40
Year ago	70.2	112.7	98.6	262.25	61.14
1950 High	84.0	155.2	131.2	493.12	68.87
1950 Low	74.5	138.1	117.2	385.89	63.80

Dow-Jones Closing Stock Averages

	30 Indust.	20 Rails	15 Util.	65 Stocks
June 5	221.76	54.37	43.31	77.41
June 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 2	223.71	55.33	43.50	78.19
June 1	223.23	55.70	43.50	78.21
May 31	223.42	56.28	43.80	78.54
May 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Month ago	216.71	56.42	43.45	77.11
Year ago	165.15	42.58	34.51	59.12
1950 High	223.71	56.96	44.26	78.72
1950 Low	196.81	52.88	40.79	71.28

Unlisted Stocks

(Compiled from quotations by Kippen & Co., Montreal and Intercity Securities Ltd., Toronto.)

June 5, 1950

	Bid	Ask
Allens Toronto units	42.00	....
Anglo Can. Telephone A.	10.25	11.00
Ash Temple Co.	4.50	5.50
Ashdown Hdwre. B	14.75	15.75
Beauharnois L. H. & Pwr.	22.00	23.00
Beauharnois Power	9.50	11.00
Brand & Millen	.45	.60
British Mtge. & Trust	195.00	....
B. C. Sugar	91.00	93.00
Can. General Invest.	19.25	20.00
Can. Gen. Sec. C.	7.00	....
Can. Invest. Fund	5.35	5.80
Can. Motor Lamp	12.50	....
Can. West. Nat. Gas Co.	60.00	....
Do. pfd.	19.25	20.25
Capital Wire Cloth com.	14.25	....
Chase, A. W. units	52.00	56.00
Colonial Steamships com.	125.00	135.00
Commercial Finance com.	18.00	....
Commercial Life 20% paid	45.00	....
Corporate Investors	9.45	10.48
Detroit Intl. Bridge	16.75	18.00
Dover Industries Ltd.	9.50	10.25
Dunlop Tire pfd.	25.00	26.00
Empire Life Ins. 25% pd.	17.00	19.00
Galt Brass com.	32.00	....
Goderich Elevator & Trans.	14.75	16.00
Great West Life	460.00	....
Guardian Realty pfd.	54.00	....
Huskey Oil & Ref.	4.50	5.25
Imperial Life	345.00	365.00
Kop Beverages	.55	.65
Lambton Loan & Inv. $50 p.	85.00	....
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	27.25	27.75
Manufacturers Life Ins.	345.00	365.00
Medical Arts Bldg.	35.00	40.00
Mon. Life Assoc. 40% paid	136.00	143.00
Mountainview Apts. pfd.	28.00	....
Northern Tel. com.	1.60	1.95
Ontario Jockey Club	1,450.00	....
Peller Brewing com.	1.00	1.50
Do. pfd.	11.00	12.75
Ritchie Cut Stone pfd.	8.25	9.75
Rosedale Golf	140.00	....
Sawyer Massey com.	.75	....
Seiberling Rubber com.	5.00	....
Sincennes McNaught. Tugs	2.00	3.00
Sovereign Life 25% paid	50.50	....
Standard Fuel pfd.	37.00	40.00
Do. com.	3.00	5.00
Sun Life Assce.	675.00	700.00
Third Can. Gen. Inv.	4.10	4.45
Toronto Gen. Ins.	6.00	8.00
United Co-ops Ont. pfd.	2.00	....
United Farmers Co-op.	2.00	....
United Steel A pfd.	24.00	25.50
Victoria Trust & Savings	145.00	....
Waterloo Manuf. com.	6.00	6.75
Waterloo Trust & Savings	124.00	128.00
Western Assurance com.	72.00	....
Western Grain com.	1.50	2.50
Do. pfd.	45.00	....
York Trading com.	11.00	....

Stocks Not Traded This Week (Continued)

Company	Div. Rate $	Last sale	June 2 Bid	Ask
Cons. Litho.	2.00	26¾	..	27½
Cons. Press B	..	1.25	1.50	1.95
Cons. Textile pf.	1.00	18	..	18¾
Corr. P. Box	1.50	21	21½	25¾
Do. 5% pref.	5.00	100	100	..
Craig Bit. pref.	.50	9½	9½	10
Cres. Cream pref.	5.00	76	70	..
Crown Cork	2.00	38	37	37½
Stovel Press pref.	.50	3½	3¾	4
Stowell A pref.	1.50	17	..	19½
Do. B	..	3	6	..
Sun Publishing	†.50	18½	18½	19
Sup. Pete. com.	†.50	5	75	..
Do. pref.	1.50	27½	28	..
Taylor Pearson	†.55	6¾	6¾	7
Theatre Props.	..	4½	4	5

Mining Stocks

Company	Div. Rate $	Last sale	June 2 Bid	Ask
S. Amer. G.	*†.12½	1.10	..	..
Star Lake	...	.01	.01	.01½
Yukon Cons.	.06	.58	.50	.65
—OIL STOCKS—				
Commoil	.01	.67	..	.68
Royal Crest	...	.06½	.07½	..
Texas Can.	▲‡1.85	.40	.58	1.00
Three Point	...	.06	.07½	..
Vul. Brown	...	.25	.19	..

▲Paid or payable in 1949. §Paid in 1948. *N. Y. funds. †Payable in 1950. ‡Capital distribution.

Supplementary Bond Quotations

Furnished by Investment Dealers' Association

Month-end Closing Prices

May 31, 1950

	Bid	Ask.
Adelaide Peter 4%, '67 & com.	83	..
Adelaide Sheppard 5-7%, 1948	70	..
Alex. Bldg. 6%, 1962 & com.	90	..
Ancroft Place 4%, 1956 & com.	85	..
Balfour Bldg. 3-6%, 1943	84	..
Bay Adelaide 4½%, '68 & com.	92	..
Bay Cumb. 3½%, 1958 & com.	81½	..
Bay St. Albans 4%, 1953	86	..
Bloor St. George 4%, 1967 & com.	93	..
Clarendon Apts. 7%, 1946	72	..
Clarendon Properties 7%, 1947	67½	..
Deer Pk. Manor 4%, '59 & com.	91	..
Dom. Square 4%, 1959	102	105
Ellis Park 4½%, 1960 & com.	93	..
400 Ave. Rd. 4½%, '57 & pfd.	93	..
Gleneagles Inv. 5%, '59 & com.	124	..
Lomb. Rlty. 2½%, 1951 & com.	61	..
Lord Nelson Hotel 4%, 1947	89	..
Metropolitan Bldg. 4½%, 1952	104	..
Montreal Apts. 1st 4½%, 1964	99	..
Do. 2nd 4½%, 1954	93	..
Municipal Bankers 4-5%, 1948	32	..
Oshawa Bldg. 4%, 1953 & pfd.	88	..
Ramsden Park Apts. 5%, 1961 & com.	68	..
St. Clair 200 W. 4½%, '58 & pf.	91½	..
Sherbrooke St. Realty 4%, 1952	98	..
Stanley Realty 3%, 1962	32	..
York Adelaide 4½% 1959	78	..

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$26.39	$26.05	$21.75
Hogs	31.73	28.60	30.60
Copper, lb.	.20½	.20½	.17⅛
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0525	.0524	.0533
Coffee, lb.	.46½	.45½	.27⅛
Hides	.25½	.25	.25
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	156.1	155.9	153.3
Dow Jones	144.01	142.55	124.92
Fisher's	165.2	164.9	164.5
Monthly Indices			
Retail (May)†	164.0	164.0	159.3
W'sale (Apr.)	160.1	159.3	157.5
U. S. (Mar.)	152.6	152.7	158.4
Gt. Brit. (Mar.)	245.5	255.1	220.5

Note: The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base price of quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good, up to 1,000 lb., top price Toronto. Copper-electrolytic, New York. Coffee, No. 4 Santos. Rio Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York.

BUSINESS BAROMETERS

	MAY	APR.	MAR.	FEB.	Year Ago
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (millions of $)					
Dom. total expend.	....	88.0	....	....	75.0
Dom. total revenue	....	166.1	....	....	181.6
MERCHANDISING					
Dept. store sales (3)	+6	—10.1	—9	+0.2	....
Country store sales (3)	....	....	—2.8	—1.5	....
Retail store sales (3)	....	....	+5.9	+8.9	....
Wholesale sales index (1)	....	....	294.2	244.6	283.4
FINANCE					
Dividend payment index (1) (5)	....	210.3	212.1	212.4	217.2
Money supply (millions $)	....	....	....	4,413	4,091
NEWSPRINT CAPACITY					
Production ratio (7)	....	100.1	98.6	97.7	102.9
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS					
Tons (D.B.S.) (1)	....	196.9	220.3	195.1	220.3
Cars (D.B.S.) (1)	....	148.8	163.7	137.5	157.6
COST OF LIVING					
■D.B.S. (1)	164.0	164.0	163.7	161.6	159.5
EMPLOYMENT INDEX					
All industries (6)	....	....	186.6	187.2	188.9
Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (2)	....	....	212.1	209.3	207.2
MANUFACTURING					
Inventories (1947=100)	....	....	126.8	125.4	133.7
Employment (6)	....	....	199.7	198.9	203.0

	1950	1949	1950 Jan. 1 to date	1949 Jan. 1 to date	% Change
RAILWAYS—(000's omitted)					
■Carloadings (week May 27)	72.8	66.2	1,473.3	1,517.1	—2.9
C.N.R. gross rev (Apr.)	43,978	40,355	160,649	156,001	+2.9
C.N.R. net rev. (Apr.)	4,456	1,607	3,604	—533	....
■C.P.R. gross rev. (Apr.)	29,783	30,137	112,961	115,695	—3.2
■C.P.R. net rev. (Apr.)	1,940	1,305	3,303	1,623	+103.5
IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION (000's omitted) (April)					
■Pig iron production (tons)	185	181	708	739	—4.2
■Steel production (tons)	279	270	1,122	1,112	—0.9
CONSTRUCTION (000's omitted)					
Contracts awarded (Apr.)	112,886	76,794	309,467	280,498	+10.3
Cement prod., bbls. (Mar.)	1,303	1,340	3,665	3,565	+2.8
AGRICULTURE (000's omitted)					
Flour exp., bbls. (Apr.)	732	871	3,212	3,230	—0.6
Wheat exp., bush. (Apr.)	9,334	16,382	38,097	52,052	—26.8
Cattle sales (Apr.) (4)	111.1	108.3	489.1	460.5	+6.2
Hog sales (Apr.)	427.0	347.0	1,686.3	1,397.5	+20.6
SEA FISHERIES (000,000's omitted)					
■Catch, lb. (Apr.)	30.8	32.7	252.4	224.1	+13.0
■Landed value (Apr.)	2.1	2.1	7.8	7.1	+10.0
NEWSPRINT (000's omitted)					
Production (Apr.) (7)	423	442	1,691	1,726	—2.0
Exports, tons (Apr.) (7)	426	429	1,632	1,644	—0.7
MINING AND OILS (000's omitted)					
Coal prod. (tons) (Apr.)	1,309	1,229	6,748	6,458	+4.5
Gold prod. (fine oz.) (Mar.)	383	343	1,083	960	+13.0
Petroleum prod. (bbl. (Feb.)	1,955	1,443	3,882	2,799	+38.3
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT (000,000 omitted) (Feb.)					
Total monthly kw.h.	4,177	3,924	12,020	11,023	+9.0
FOREIGN TRADE (millions of $)					
Imports (Mar.)	237.4	235.9	649.5	665.7	—2.6
Exports (Apr.)	205.5	237.8	854.4	896.6	—4.7
FINANCE (millions of $)					
Bank debits (Apr.) (8)	7,443	7,267	28,480	27,039	+5.3
Bond sales (Apr.)	221.0	164.6	2,001.8	1,444.9	+38.5
Life insurance sales (Apr.)	107.1	102.9	419.3	413.4	+1.4
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS					
Shoe prod. (Feb.)	2,842	2,963	5,351	5,492	—2.1
Cigarette cons. (000,000) (Mar.)	1,364	1,342	5,858	5,188	+12.9

(1) Base period 1935-39=100.
(2) All industries.
(3) % change from year ago, latest week or monthly average.
(4) Total at yards and plants.
(5) Nesbitt Thomson, ec.
(6) Base period 1926=100.
(7) Includes Newfoundland.
(8) Includes debits in St. John's, Nfld., since April only.

Government Bonds

June 6, 1950 (Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

%	Due	Bid	Ask
Victory Loans:			
3	June 1951	101	101¼
3	Mar. 1954	102¾	103¼
3	Nov. 1956	103¼	103¾
3	May 1957	102¼	102¾
3	Jan. 1959	102¾	103¼
3	June 1960	102¾	103¼
3	Feb. 1962	102½	103
1¾	Nov. 1950	99¾	100¼
3	Oct. 1963	102½	103
3	Sept. 1966	102½	103
Dom. of Can. Bonds:			
3	June 1958	102¼	102¾
3¼	Feb. 1952	102¼	102¾
3¼	June 1966	103¾	104¼
3	Perpetual	†102	102½
2¾	June 1968	99¾	100
Dom. Guaranteed Bonds			
Can. Nat. Railways:			
3	Jan. 1959	101¼	102¼
4½	Feb. 1956	■122¾	124¾
4½	July 1957	♦125	126½
5	Feb. 1954	108¼	109¼
4¾	June 1955	■122¾	124¾
2¾	Jan. 1967	99	99¾
2¾	Sept. 1969	99¾	100¾
3	Jan. 1966	101¾	102¾
Can. Nat. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955	■122¾	124¾
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962	■114½	116½
4	Jan. 1962	■125	127

%	Due	Bid	Ask
Provincial Govt. Bonds			
Alberta:			
2¾	Dec. 1953/57	101	102
British Columbia:			
4½	Jan. 1969	♦135	137
5	Sept. 1953	106¼	107¾
3	Dec. 1960	99¼	100¾
3	June 1964	98¾	100¼
5	Sept. 1959	♦129¾	131¾
B. C. Power Comm.:			
3	Oct. 1967	98¼	99¾
Manitoba:			
4	Dec. 1957	♦119¼	121¼
4½	Dec. 1956	♦122¼	124¼
5	Dec. 1959	■129¼	131¼
5½	July 1958	116¾	118¼
3	Oct. 1965	99¼	100¾
New Brunswick:			
4½	Apr. 1961	♦123¼	125¼
2¾	June 1966	95¼	97¼
3¼	May 1957	98¼	100¼
3¼	Sept. 1965	98	100
Nova Scotia:			
3¼	June 1956	101¼	102¾
4½	Nov. 1960	♦126¾	128¾
5	Mar. 1960	♦129¾	131¾
3	June 1956/58	99¾	101¼
2¾	Sept. 1966	95¼	97¼
3¼	June 1963/65	101¼	102¾

%	Due	Bid	Ask
Ontario:			
2¾	Nov. 1965/69	96¾	98¼
3¼	May 1952/55	101½	102¼
4	June 1962	■123¾	125¾
4½	Jan. 1962	♦129½	131½
2¾	July 1967/77	95	97
3	Nov. 1963/65	100¾	101¾
5	May 1959	■131¼	133¼
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
4	Aug. 1957	■119¾	121¾
2¾	Oct. 1965/68	96¾	97¾
3	Dec. 1963/65	100¼	101¼
3	Nov. 1967/69	99¾	100¾
Prince Edward Island:			
3¼	Dec. 1961	101¼	102¼
Quebec:			
3¼	Mar. 1954/59	102¾	103¾
3¾	Feb. 1952/55	102¼	103¼
4¼	Aug. 1958	108¼	109¼
4½	Jan. 1963	113¼	115¼
4	Nov. 1950/52	100¼	101¼
3	Sept. 1962/64	100	101¼
Quebec Hydro Commission:			
3	Feb. 1969/73	99¼	100¾
3	Dec. 1958/60	100¾	101¼
Saskatchewan:			
4	Nov. 1955/60	101¼	102¾
5	Aug. 1958	108¼	110¼
4½	Mar. 1960	♦121¼	123¼
5½	Oct. 1952	104¾	105¾
6	Mar. 1952	104¼	105¾
5	Dec. 1959	♦125	127
3	Mar. 1963	94¾	96¾
3¼	Nov. 1960/62	96	98
3¾	Oct. 1962/65	101	102¼

†Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966.
■Payable Can., N. Y. or £.
♦Payable Can. or N. Y.

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investments Dealers' Association of Canada)

June 6, 1950

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
▲Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	85	88	86
Bell Telephone	3	'77	98¼	101	98¼
B. C. Electric	3¼	'67	96¼	99	96¼
Do.	3¾	'69	101	103¼	101
Calgary Pwr.	3¼	'72	98¼	...	98¼
East Kootenay	3¾	'67	93	...	93
‡Gatineau Pwr. D	3¼	'70	101	103¼	101
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'69	98¼	101	98¾
•Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	65¼	68	65¼
L. St. Law. Pwr.	3¾	'65	97¼	100¼	97¼
Maclaren-Quebec Power	3	'69	97	...	97
Mtl. Trams. B	5	'55	98¼	101	98¼
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	4½	'61	100	...	100
North. Que. Pr.	4½	'67	99¼	102	99¼
Power Corp.	3¼	'67	97	...	97
Quebec Power	3	'62	98¼	101	98¼
St. Maurice Pr.	3¼	'70	99¼	102	99¼
Shaw. W. & Pr.	3	'61	99¼	102	99¼
Do.	3	'71	98	100¼	98
Do.	3¼	'73	102	104¼	102
Union Gas	4½	'50	100	103	100
Un. Fuel Invest.	4	'59	102	104¼	102
United Secs.	3	'52	99¼	...	99¼
Wpg. Electric	3¾	'71	102	104¼	102
Industrial Issues:					
Abitibi Pr. P.	3¼	'67	101¼	104	101¼
Acadia-Atlantic Sugar	3¾	'65	102	...	102¼
Aluminum Co.	3¼	'74	102	...	102
Bathurst P. & P.	3¾	'68	100	...	99¼
B. C. For. Prod.	4	'66	96	99	96
B. C. Pulp & P.	3¼	'67	97	100	96¼
Bowater's Nfld. P. & P.	3¼	'68	97	...	97
Brompton Pulp & Paper	3¼	'66	94¼	...	94¼
†Brown Co.	5	'59	107	110	107¼
Burns & Co.	4	'63	99¼	102	99¼
Can. Steamship	3¼	'57	99¼	102¼	99¼
Do.	4	'66	99	102	99
Can. Bread	4½	'67	100	...	99¾
Can. Brew.	3¼	'67	95¼	98	95¼
Can. Celanese	3	'62	98¼	101¼	98¼
Can. Oil	3¼	'62	99	101¼	99
Can. West. Lum.	4	'62	101	103¼	101
C.P.R.	3¼	'51	100¼	...	100¼
Do.	4	Perp.	118	...	118
Cockshutt Plow Co.	4½	'65	102	104¼	102
Columbia Cell.	5	'68	101¼	104	101¼
Consol. Paper	3¼	'67	101¼	104	101¼
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	100¼	...	100¼
Dom. Tar & Ch.	3¼	'57	102	...	101¼
Dom. Textile	3¼	'59	102	...	101¼
Dom. Woolens	5	'64	95	98	95
Dryden Paper	4	'61	99¼	...	99¼
E. B. Eddy	3¼	'66	100	102¼	100
Do.	4	'66	102	...	102
English Elec.	4	'67	95¼	...	95¼
Federal Grain	4	'64	99¼	102¼	99
Gt. Lakes Pap.	3¼	'67	100¼	...	100¼
Imp. Tobacco	2¾	'66	97	100	97
Indust. Accept.	4	'69	99¼	102	99¼
Lake St. J. P.	5	'61	101¼	...	101¼
Laurentian Silk	4½	'67	99¼	...	99¼
MacMillan (H.R.) Ex.	4	'65	101¼	...	101
Maple L. M.	3¾	'63	97	100	97
Massey-Harris	3	'66	96¼	...	97
Do.	4¾	'63	103¼	106	103¼
McColl-Front.	4	'71	96¼	...	96¼
Mercury Mills	4	'63	98¼	...	99
Mon. Knitting	4	'66	97	100	96¼
N. S. Steel Coal	3¼	'63	98¼	101¼	98¼
Penman's	3¼	'66	100	...	100
Price Bros.	3¼	'66	101	103¼	101
Silv. Dairies	4	'60-64	99¼	...	99¼
Do.	4	'71	95	...	94
Simpsons Ltd.	3¼	'60	101¼	104	101¼
Steel Co. of Can.	2¾	'67	96¼	99¼	96¼
Tor. Elevators	3¼	'66	99	...	99¼
Traders Fin.	4	'64	111	115	110
United Corp.	4	'58	100¼	...	100¼
United Steel	4	'60	99¼	...	99
Un. Grain Gr.	4	'63	100	...	100
†Western Grain	5	'63	89	...	89
York Knit. Mills	3¼	'71	90¼	...	90

•Payable in Canada or United States.
‡Payable in Canada only.
▲Payable in Canada or U. K.
†Payable in Canada, U. S. or U. K.

Municipal Bonds

June 6, 1950

	Coup. %	Matur.	Bid $	Ask $	Yld. %
Victoria	3¾	'68	99	101	3.67
Vancouver	3¾	'69	100	102	3.60
Calgary	3½	'69	99½	101½	3.38
Edmonton	3½	'69	99½	101½	3.38
Regina	3	'64	93	95	3.43
Moose Jaw	3-3½	'60	95	98	3.40
Winnipeg	3	'69	97½	99½	3.04
Ottawa	3¼	'68	103	105	2.89
Toronto	3	'68	99	101	2.92
Hamilton	3	'67	98½	100½	2.96
Windsor	2½	'75	72	75	4.05
Windsor	2¾	'75	76	79	4.05
Windsor	3½	'75	88	91	4.05
Montreal	3	'70	93	95½	3.30
Quebec	3½	'64	99	101	3.42
Halifax	3	'66	95	98	3.15
Saint John	3½	'65	99½	102½	3.29

Unlisted Mines, Oils

(By the Broker-Dealer Assoc. of Ontario)

Approximate quotations, 3 p.m., June 2, subject to confirmation and change. An asterisk (*) indicates an increase in price, a dagger (†) a decrease in price.

	Bid	Ask
Abenakis	2¾	4
Advance	4	4¾
Alexander	*4	6
Ama Kir	6	7
Angus	51	53
Anna'que	4½	5½
Arctic	†5½	7
Argonaut	1½	2½
Ava	17	19
Barber N	*2½	4
Beacon	..	65
Beaulieu	3	5
Beauriv	3½	5
Bi Ore	20	25
Biroco	*16	18
Blondor	2	3
B McDad	12	14
Bour C	5	6
Bouzanne	6	8
Braminco	*24	29
Bright RL	2	3
Bulldog	†40	45
Burley Po	2½	3½
Camray	8	9
Camlaren	3½	4½
Captain	9½	11
Cassidy	2½	3½
Cent Man	*6	7
Cock	2	3
Columbier	2	3
Con Chib	17	20
Con Cop	8½	9½
Craibbe	8	10
Croydon	1½	3
Cuyuni N	†26	30
Delhi	21	23
Derlak	3½	5
De Sant	3½	5
Dick'son	33	36
Doris	4½	5
Durham	6	8
Echo Ind	5	7
El Bnanz	†13½	15
Elmac	5½	7
Erin Kirk	2½	3½
Erndale	3½	5
Forty For	85	95
Gan Cop	2½	4
Geneva L	2	3
Glencona	6½	7½
Golpac	9	12
Gov Gold	3	6
Grd Chib	30	40
Greenlee	7	8
Habitant	6	8
Halden	3	5
Harker	7	8
Hornfault	*15	17
Hoodoo	*4	6
Hu Pam	*25½	27
Independ	11	13
Insco	8	10
Isle Pinn	15	18
Jerome	22	25
Kamlac	27	30
Ken Bay	12	14
Kenda Pe	11	13
Kenogami	4	6
Kirk GG	†2	3
Lar Add	*9	10
La Salle	*7½	9
Lavalie	*11	11½
Lassie	4½	5½
Lennie	2½	3½
Lk Expa	6½	8
Lwr Can	4	5
Marbenor	†21	23
Mallen RL	4½	5½
Mar Bird	5	6
Marquette	1½	2½
Mary Ann	4¾	5¾

	Bid	Ask
Mat Con	38	42
Mate Yel	*18	20
McCuaig	4	6
McManus	5	6
Metalore	5½	6½
Miles RL	4	6
Mindus	27	30
Mink	2	4
Mistassini	6	8
Mohawk P	2	3
Murmac	†10	11
Nat New	†10	12
Newcor	9	11
New Aug	8	11
New Mal	3½	4½
Nickel L	5	7
N Offsets	115	135
Nisto	40	42
NoAcme	120	130
Norbeau	110	120
Norbec	*10	12
Norcourt	6	8
Norford	1½	2½
Normar	2½	3½
Novele P	2	4
Obalski O	†6	8
do '45	*28	30
Obaska	*26	28
Oklend	*6½	7½
Olivet	3	4
Opemiska	*55	58
Ortona	5½	6½
Pascalis	*16	18
Payne	*17	19
Pelangio	4	6
Phelps	*2	4
Presdor	*1½	2½
Privateer	14	..
Quejo	4½	6
Que SR	48	52
Quest	2¾	3½
Rand M	16	18
Randona	3	4
Raymond	1½	2½
Redruth	3	5
Redwood	4½	6
Rhyolite	*2½	4
Richgroup	7	9
Russet	6	8
Salmita	8	10
Santiago	7½	8½
S Dufault	4	6
Sepha	3	5
Sheldon	14	16
Silv Arro	5	7
Skynner	2	4
Snow L	2	3
Starlight	1	3
Sunbear	4½	5
Thornhill	1½	2
Tobico	3	4
Vinray	4½	6
Viking	25	26
Walcoro	4	6
Wesley	1	2
West RL	3	5
Y Davids	17	18
Yelknife	260	..
do vt	200	..
OILS		
Crusader	..	25
Franco	55	58
Granled	*9	12
Jupiter	*45	50
Lingnora	4½	6
Major Oil	2½	3½
Nw Ranch	3	5
P Oil Ref	†10	13
Princess	58	60
Vermilion	*22	24
West Loc	12	14

Company Meetings

June 12—Can. For. Inv. Corp. ... Montreal
June 13—Thrift Stores Ltd. ... Montreal
June 14—David & Frere Ltee. ... Montreal
June 14—Dom. Stores ... Toronto
June 14—T. H. Estabrooks ... Montreal
June 15—Castle-Trethewey ... Toronto
June 15—London Hosiery ... London
June 15—McIntyre Porcupine ... Toronto
June 15—Temiskaming ... Toronto
June 16—Canada Perm. Mtge. ... Toronto
June 16—McDougall-Segur ... Calgary
June 19—Calmont Oils ... Calgary
June 20—Vulcan Oils ... Calgary
June 27—Brazilian Traction ... Toronto
June 27—Pend Oreille M ... Spokane, Wash.
June 28—Dom. Textile ... Montreal
June 28—Nipissing M. ... Toronto
July 7—Hudson Bay Co. ... London, Eng.

Bond Tenders

8 p.m., June 12, 1950. City of Sherbrooke, Que., due May 1, 1951-70, $50,000. Dated May 1, 1950.

12 noon, June 8, 1950, Canada Treasury Bills, payable Sept. 8, 1950, $75,000,000. Dated June 9, 1950.

Market Comment

What stocks and bonds are doing and what prominent observers say

Here are a few guiding posts it might be well to look over at this time of rising bull market fervor:

1. The market has been going up now for 12 months without any important setback. This is a record in itself.

2. Market and business sentiment has become pronouncedly bullish during the last few weeks. Historically, final phase of a bull market is marked by just such a phenomenon but of a more flagrant character than yet prevails.

3. Commodity prices, moving off for more than a year, have begun an advance on a broad front paced by the base metals. This second lift has more the inflationary trend seen toward the close of a boom.

On the other side of the picture:

1. If the 30 stocks which make up the Dow-Jones industrial average sold at an average of 20 times earnings (which has happened at each of the high points of the past two decades) the D-J average would be currently hovering around 480. At midweek it was just fractionally over 223.

2. Despite rising daily activity in market, majority of stocks are still bought for 100% cash. This has been far from the case in other market booms.

3. In relation to high level of business activity, bank credit is still at historically low levels.

4. Although increasing, public participation in the market is still small.

Existing high business level and rising business sentiment does not necessarily suggest an early end of the current boom. It does raise the question, however, as to whether the long period of high postwar business activity is not now entering into that phase where optimism starts to feed on itself and eventually helps bring about a business reverse.

* * *

BURNETT & CO. (Montreal)

In spite of the fact that the market has been going up steadily for a year with no major interruptions, there appears to be little evidence at the moment of any turn in the trend except that from a technical standpoint some reaction is long overdue on account of the time element.

The main bullish factors are the comparatively high yields on first class stocks as compared with those bonds, and especially the inflationary atmosphere in the United States as evidenced by the apparent government policy of excessive spending, and also there is the prospect of an increasing demand for stocks from institutions such as life insurance companies and from pension funds. For example, the fact that on July 1, trustees in New York will be allowed to invest up to 35% of trust assets in common stocks is an evidence of the trend in this direction. We have also inflationary evidences in the record automobile production, higher prices for non-ferrous metals, high meat prices, and high costs in the building industry.

In addition, the outlook for earnings remains most impressive, and barring international complications it would appear that any reaction occurring in the immediate future should not be of major proportions.

* * *

STANTON, HATCH & McCARTHY (Toronto)

The basis for the current strong position of metals is the high level of industrial activity in the United States which in the postwar period has become an importer of metals on a large scale. Spring business has been as strong as anyone dared hope, and its vigor has pushed demand for basic raw materials beyond most expectations. The recovery from last summer's recession is still under strong momentum and confidence in the outlook for the second half of 1950 has improved indicated in the willingness to enlarge programs for capital expenditures and the feeling that the commodity price outlook is firming. In addition, the federal deficits in prospect suggest the possibility of a resurgence of inflationary trends which, of course, would be reflected in metal prices.

* * *

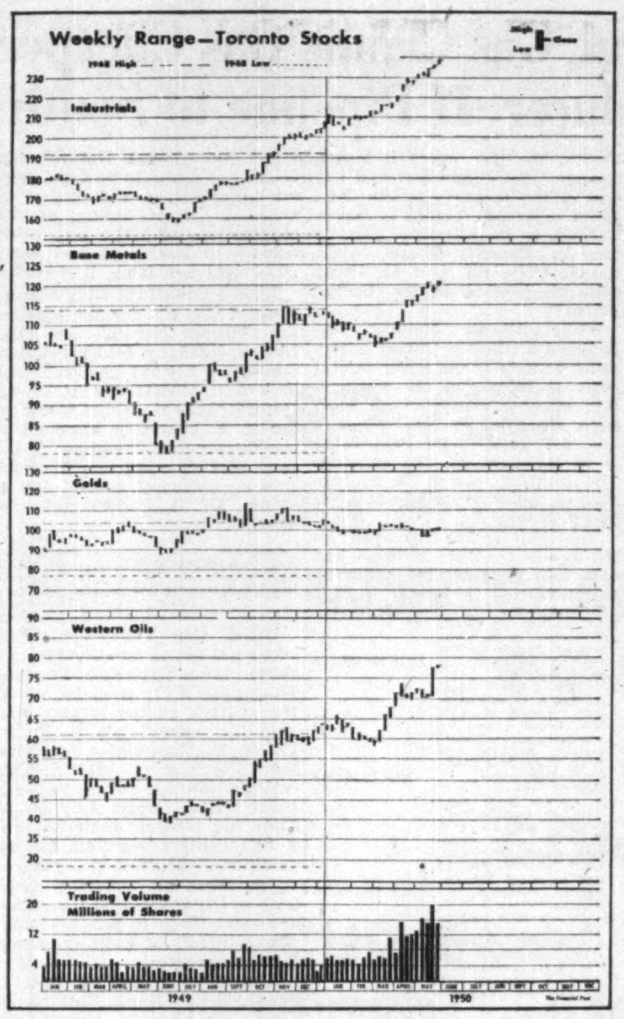
OPPENHEIMER, VANDEN BROECK & CO. (New York)

As to the stock market, the year-old pattern of an investment market rather than a speculative one is expected to continue. High-class issues will stay in the foreground. Speculation is confined to a minor role. Starting July 1, legal trusts in the State of New York will be allowed to invest in common stocks, which might push blue chips into higher ground. It is generally expected that one third of the potential $1 billion available for this purpose will be used at the start.

This is why we want to repeat our previous advice to maintain investments in high-grade stocks. As the above danger points might lead to a more or less short-lived interruption of the industrial boom, the coming summer months should be used to weed out secondary and less promising positions in order to build up cash reserves, or switch into more sheltered securities.

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Abitibi Pwr. & Pap.	.50	July 1	June 1
Do. pref.	.37½	July 1	June 1
Acadia-Atlantic Sugar A	.25+.70	July 3	June 9
Do. 5% pfd.	1.25	June 15	May 19
Alta. Pac. Cons. Oils	.02	June 10	May 10
Aluminum Co. pf.	.25	Sep. 1	Aug. 2
Am. Cyanamid Co.	†.62½	July 1	June 12
Do. pref.	†.87½	July 1	June 12
Anglo-Nfld. Devel.	1.00	July 7	May 31
Asbestos	.30+.10	June 30	June 8
J. H. Ashdown A	.15	July 1	June 10
Associated Tele. & Tel. pf.	†1.50	July 1	June 1
Do. 7% 1st pf.	†1.75	July 1	June 1
Auto Electric com.	.10	June 15	May 19
Do. A	.12½	June 15	May 19
Auto Fabric Prod. A	.15	July 3	June 15
Do. B	.10	July 3	June 15
Barber-Ellis	.62½	June 15	May 3
Beatty Bros.	.20	July 3	June 15
Beaver Lumber A	.25	July 3	June 10
Do. pfd.	.35	July 3	June 10
Belding Cort. com.	1.50	July 3	May 31
Do. pref.	1.75	July 3	May 31
Belgium Glove	.15	July 1	June 15
Do. pf.	.25	July 1	June 15
Bell Telephone	.50	July 15	June 15
Brazilian Tr.	1.00	June 15	May 10
Do. pf.	1.50	July 4	June 15
T. G. Bright	.25	July 15	June 30
B. A. Bank Note	.40	June 15	May 31
B. A. Oil	.25	July 3	June 7
Do. pfd	.234375	July 3	June 7
B. C. Elec. 4% pf.	1.19	July 3	
		Coup. 13-xc-June 30	
Do. 4¾% pfd.	1.00	July 3	
		Coup. 7-xc-June 30	
B. C. Forest	.15	Aug. 1	June 30
		Coup. 6-xc-July 31	
B. C. Power A	.40	July 15	June 30
Broulan Porc. M.	.02	Aug. 1	June 30
Bruck Mills Ltd. A	.30	June 15	May 15
Do. B	.07½+.07½	June 15	May 15
Building Products	.40	July 3	June 9
Bulolo Gold	.50	June 12	May 19
Burlington Steel	.25	July 3	June 10
Burns Co. A & B	.40	July 28	July 7
Do. A & B	.40	Oct. 28	Oct. 7
Burrard A	.11	June 15	May 27
Can. Cement	.32½	June 20	May 19
Can. Crushed Stone	.20	June 20	June 1
Canada Dry	.15	July 1	June 15
Do. pref.	1.06¼	July 1	June 15
Can. Fdry. A	.37½	June 15	May 29
Can. Machinery	.25	June 28	June 8
Can. Malting	.50	June 15	May 15
		Coup. 90-xc-June 14	
Can. Northern Pwr.	.15	July 25	June 20
Can. Perm. Mtge.	2.25	July 3	June 15
Can. Starch pf.	1.75	June 30	June 23
C. Steamships L. pf.	1.25	July 3	June 8
C. Wire & Cable A	1.00	June 15	May 31
Do. B	.50	June 15	May 31
Can. Breweries	.50	July 1	May 31
Can. Canners	.31¼	July 3	June 10
Do. pf.	.15+.10	July 3	June 10
Candn. Celanese	.50	June 30	June 9
Do. 1.75 pf.	.43¾	June 30	June 9
Do. 1.00 pf.	.25	June 30	June 9
Candn. Cottons	.70	July 3	June 2
Do. pref.	.30	July 3	June 2
Can. Dredge	.70	June 15	May 15
Do.	.70	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Candn. Fire Insur.	.40	July 3	June 20
Can. Food Prod. A	.25	July 3	May 31
Do. pref.	1.12½	July 3	May 31
Can. For. Inv.	.50	July 3	June 1
Can Gen. Elec.	2.00	July 1	June 15
Candn. Ice Mach. A	.20	July 1	June 14
Can. Indemnity	.50	July 3	June 20
Candn. Ing.-Rand	1.00	June 28	June 14
Candn. Malartic	.02	June 15	May 31
Can. Motor Lamp	.15	June 15	May 25
Do.	.15	Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Do.	.15	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Can. Oil Cos. 8% pf.	2.00	July 3	June 9
Do. 5% pf.	1.25	July 3	June 9
Do. 4% pf.	1.00	July 3	June 9
C. Refractories pf.	1.12½	July 15	June 29
Candn. Silk Prod.	.37½	June 30	May 31
Can. West. Lumber.	.10	July 15	June 17
Do	.10	Oct. 16	Sep. 18
Can. Westinghouse.	.50	July 1	June 14
Candn. Wirebound Boxes A	.37½	July 3	June 10
Carnation	†.50	June 15	June 5
Do. pf.	†.93¾	July 1	June 15
Cassidy's	.20	July 3	June 2
Do. pfd.	1.75	July 3	June 2
Celanese Corp.	†.60	June 23	June 2
Do. 1st pf.	†1.18¾	July 1	June 2
Do. 2nd pf.	†1.75	July 1	June 2
Celtic Knit.	.50	July 31	July 15
Central Can. Loan	2.00	July 3	June 19
Chartered Trust Co.	.25	July 3	June 15
Chateau Gai Wines	.45	June 14	June 3
Coch.-Willans	.04	July 4	July 15
Cockshutt Plow	.35	Sep. 1	Aug. 1
Do.	.35	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Coniaurum Mines	.02½	June 20	June 7
Confed. Life	2.00	June 15	June 10
Do.	2.00	Sep. 15	Sep. 10
Do.	2.00	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
Cons. Litho.	.50	June 30	May 29
Cons. Paper	.75	July 17	June 5
Craig Bit pfd.	.25	July 1	June 17
R. L. Crain	.10	July 3	June 16
Crown Trust	1.25	July 3	June 27
David & Fr., A	.25+.25	June 30	June 15
Disher Steel A pf.	.37½	Aug. 1	July 15
Distil. Corp.-Seag.	.30	June 15	May 25
Dome M.	.17½	July 31	June 30
Dom. Dairies	.12½	July 15	June 30
Do. pf.	.44	July 15	June 30
Dom. Foundries	.50	July 3	June 10
Dom. Glass	.25	July 15	June 28
Do. pfd.	.35	July 15	June 28
Dom. Square	1.00	July 15	June 15
Dom. Stores	.37½	June 15	May 18
Dom. Tar & Chem.	.25	Aug. 1	July 3
Do. pfd.	.25	July 3	June 1
Dom. Textile Co.	.15	July 3	June 5
Do. pf.	1.75	July 15	June 15
Donnacona Pap. pf.	1.12½	Aug. 15	July 14
Easy Washing	.05+.05	July 3	June 15
Economic Inv. Tr.	.40	June 30	June 12
Eddy Paper A	.25	June 15	May 16
Electrolux	†.40	June 15	May 15
Empire Brass A	.25	July 15	June 30
Do.	.25	Oct. 14	Sep. 29
Enamel & Heat.	.50	July 31	June 30
Estabrook pf.	.26	July 15	June 16
Famous Players	.25	June 24	June 9
Fanny Farmer	†.37½	June 30	June 15
Fibre Products	.20	June 22	June 1
Do. pf.	.25	June 30	June 15
Fed. Fire Ins.	1.00	Aug. 15	Aug. 11
Fittings A	.30	July 1	June 6
Found. Co. of Can.	.35	July 21	June 30
Fraser Cos.	.50	July 24	June 30
Do. pfd.	1.19	July 1	June 10
Gatineau Power	.30	July 1	June 1
Do. 5% pf.	1.25	July 1	June 1
Do. 5½% pf.	1.38	July 1	June 1
Genl. Pete. ord. & A	.02	July 5	June 15
Golden Man. M.	.05	July 3	June 12
Goodyear Tire	1.00	July 2	June 9
G. Mackay & St. A	.12½	June 15	May 15
Do. B	.25	June 15	May 15
Grafton & Co. A	.25	June 15	May 25
Do.	.25	Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Do.	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
B. Greening Wire	.05	July 3	June 15
Gt. Lakes Pap.	.40	June 30	June 9
Do. A	.30	June 30	June 9
Do. B	.62½	June 30	June 9
Gt. West Felt pf.	.12½	July 1	June 16
Great West Life	5.00	July 3	June 20
Gypsum, Lime A	.35	Sep. 1	Aug. 1
Do	.35	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Hamilton Bridge Co.	.12½	July 1	June 15
Harding Carpets	.20	July 3	June 15
Hart Battery	.15	July 6	June 8
Highland Bell	.05	July 6	June 17
Hinde & Dauch	.25	July 3	May 31
Hollinger Cons.	.06	June 30	June 2
Home Oil	.25	June 15	May 15
F. W. Horner A	.12½	July 2	June 1
How. Smith	.50	July 29	June 30
Do. pfd.	.50	July 20	June 30
Howe Sound	†.50	June 10	May 31
Do. pf.	†▲.42	June 10	May 31
Hubbard Felt A	.75	July 1	June 10
Hudson Bay M. & S.	1.00	June 12	May 12
Huron & Erie	1.25	July 3	June 15
Do. 20% pd.	.25	July 3	June 15
Hydro-Elec. Sec. Corp. B	.25	Aug. 1	June 30
Imp. Tobacco	.12½	June 30	May 16
Do. 4% pf.	.25	Aug. 1	June 20
Indust. Accept.	.50	June 30	June 1
Do. 4¼%	1.06¼	June 30	June 1
Do. 5%	1.25	June 30	June 1
Do. 5% c. p. $25	.31¼	June 30	June 1
Do. 5% c. p. $32	.40	June 30	June 1
John Inglis Co.	.10	July 1	June 16
Int. Bronze Pwds. pf	.37½	July 15	June 14
Inter City Baking	.20	June 30	June 14
Int. Coal & Coke	.01½	June 15	June 1
Int. Metal Ind. A & B	.50	July 3	June 9
Do. pfd.	1.12½	July 3	June 9



Dividends Declared (con'd)

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Intl. Nickel	†.40	June 20	May 23
Intl. Paper pf.	†1.00	June 26	May 26
Inter. Power	.60	July 15	June 15
Do. 1st pf.	.63	July 3	June 10
Do. 2nd pf.	3.00	July 15	June 15
Invest. Found. pf.	.75	July 15	June 15
Jamaica Pub. S. Ltd.	.25	July 3	May 31
Do. pf.	1.75	July 3	May 31
Kelvinator	.75	June 20	June 5
Kerr-Addison G. M.	.20	June 28	May 31
John Labatt	.25	July 3	June 15
Lake Dufault M.	.02½	June 22	June 7
Lake Shore M.	.20	June 15	May 15
J. A. Lang	.25	July 1	June 10
Leduc-West Oils	.04	July 15	June 15
Leverage Fund	.03	June 15	May 31
Lewis Bros.	.15	July 31	June 30
M. Loew's Theatres	1.00	June 30	June 10
Louis. Land & Expl.	†.50	June 15	June 1
W. M. Lowney	.25	July 15	June 15
Macassa M.	.03	June 15	May 15
MacKinnon Struct. Stl. Co. pf.	1.25	June 15	May 31
H. R. MacMillan. A	.12½	June 30	June 9
Do. B	.12½	June 30	June 9
Madsen R. L.	.05	June 15	May 15
Maple Leaf Gardens	.25	July 17	July 3
Mari. Tel. & Tel.	.20	July 15	June 20
Do. pfd.	.17½	July 15	June 20
Massey-Harris	.37½	June 15	May 20
L. McBrine	.50	July 1	June 14
McCarthy Mill A	.27½	July 3	June 5
Do. B	.07½	July 3	June 5
McColl-Front.	.25	July 15	May 15
McLennan, McFeely & Prior pf.	1.12½	June 30	June 20
Melchers Dist. pf.	.30	June 10	May 31
Mersey Paper	1.00	July 2	June 10
Do. pf.	1.12½	July 2	June 10
Mid. & Pac. Gr.	.50	Aug. 1	July 15
Mining Corp.	.15	June 30	May 31
J. S. Mitchell	1.25	July 3	June 15
Robt. Mitchell	.50	June 15	May 15
Do	.50	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Modern Contain. A	.25	July 1	June 20
Molsons A	.20	June 22	June 1
Do. B	.20	June 22	June 1
Monarch Knit.	.25	July 3	June 10
Do. pfd.	1.12½	July 3	June 10
Mt'l City & Dist. Sav. Bank	.35	July 3	June 1
Montl. Loco.	.40	July 3	June 6
Mtl. Refrig.	.75	June 30	June 14
Moore Corp.	.75	July 3	June 1
Do. A & B	†1.75	July 3	June 1
Do. 4% pf.	.25	July 3	June 1
Mt. Royal Metal Co.	.15	July 3	June 1
Natl. Biscuit Co.	.50	July 14	June 6
Nat. Brew.	.50	July 3	June 9
Do. pref.	.44	July 3	June 9
Nat. Grocers	.15+.20	July 1	June 15
Do. pf.	.37½	July 1	June 15
Nat. Hose. Mills A	.15	July 1	June 2
Do.	.15	Oct. 1	Sep. 1
Do.	.15	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Do. B	.40	July 1	June 2
Nat. Sew. Pipe A	.60	June 15	May 31
Natl. Stl. Car Corp.	.37½	July 15	June 15
New England Elec.	†.20	July 1	June 12
Noranda M.	1.00	June 15	May 12
Normetal M.	.09	June 30	May 31
North Amer. Elev.	1.75	June 1	May 15
North Star Oil	.08¾	July 3	June 10
Nor. Can. Mtge. pfd.	.50	July 1	unstated
N. S. Lt. & Pwr.	.25	July 3	June 7
Ogilvie Flour	.25	July 3	May 23
Ont. Loan & Deben.	1.25	July 3	June 15
Ont. Steel Products	.75	Aug. 15	July 14
Do. pf.	1.75	Aug. 15	July 14
Page-Hersey Tubes	.50	July 1	June 15
Parmenter & Bulloch	3.00	June 10	May 31
Paton Mfg. Co.	.20	June 15	May 31
Do. pref	.35	June 15	May 31
Peoples Credit Sec.	.25	July 15	June 30
Pickle Crow G.M.	.10	June 30	May 31
Placer Development	.25	June 16	May 25
Powell River	.50+1.50	June 15	May 23
		Coup. 22-xc-June 14	
Power Corp.	.50	June 30	May 31
Do. pfd.	1.50	July 15	June 20
Do. 6% pfd.	.75	July 15	June 20
Pressed Met.	■1 sh.	June 20	May 20
Do.	.25	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Do.	.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Preston East Dome.	.02	July 15	June 15
Price Bros. pf.	2.00	July 1	June 5
Proprietary M.	.20	June 28	May 31
Provincial Trans.	.40	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Purity Flour M. pf.	.87½	Aug. 1	July 14
Regent Knit. pfd.	.40	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do.	.40	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Remington Rand	.25	July 1	June 9
Do. pfd.	1.12½	July 1	June 9
Renold Cov.	.28+.05	July 3	June 15
Do.	.27+.05	Oct. 2	Sep. 16
Ritchie Cut Stone	.50	June 1	May 15
Riverside Silk A	.50	July 1	June 15
Robertson Mfg.	.50	July 1	June 20
Do. pf.	.62½	July 1	June 20
Robinson Little com.	.20	June 30	June 15
Rolland Pap. pfd.	1.06¼	June 15	June 1
St. Law. Pap. 1st pf.	1.50	July 25	July 4
Do. 2nd pfd.	.60	July 25	July 4
Saguenay Pwr.	1.06	July 1	June 7
Sarnia Bridge	.10	June 15	May 31
Shawinigan W. & P. A pf.	.50	July 2	June 2
Do. B pf.	.56¼	July 2	June 2
Sherwin Williams pf	1.75	July 3	June 9
Sicks Brewery	.30	June 30	May 23
Do. V.t.	.30	June 30	May 23
Sigma Mines	.25	July 29	June 28
Silknit	.25	June 15	June 1
Do. pf.	.50	June 15	June 1
Silverwood Dair. A	.15	July 3	May 31
Do. B	.10	July 3	May 31
Silverwood West. pf.	1.25	July 3	May 31
Simpson's pfd.	1.12½	June 15	May 15
Southam	.25	June 28	June 13
So. Can. Pwr.	.35	Aug. 15	July 20
Do. pfd.	1.50	July 15	June 20
Stand. Oil (N.J.)	†1.00	June 12	May 11
Stedman	.20	July 3	June 15
Sterling Trusts	1.50	July 3	June 15
Sylvanite Gold M.	.04	July 1	May 16
Tamblyn Ltd.	.25+.05	July 3	June 9
Do. pfd.	.50	July 3	June 9
Tay. Pear & Car.	.20	July 3	Mar. 1
Thrift Stores	.30	July 1	June 15
Tip Top Tailors	.15	July 3	June 1
Tooke Bros.	.10	July 3	June 15
Tor. Gen'l Trusts	1.75	July 3	June 9
Tor. Mtge. Co.	1.25+.25	July 1	June 15
Trans-Can.	.452	June 1	Coup. 34
Tuckett Tobacco pf.	1.75	July 15	June 30
Union Gas Co.	.20	Aug. 1	July 7
United Steel Corp.	.15	June 30	June 15
Ventures Ltd.	.05	July 5	June 16
Verney Corp. pf.	.56	July 1	June 15
Viau Ltd.	.50	July 3	June 20
Viceroy Mfg.	.20	June 15	June 1
Do.	.20	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Wabasso Cotton	.25	July 3	June 10
Waite Amulet	.25	June 10	May 10
H. Walker-Good.	.60	June 15	May 22
Westeel Products	.75	June 15	May 22
West. Can. Brew.	.25	Sep. 1	July 31
Western Grocers pf.	.35	July 15	June 15
Do. A	.50	July 15	June 15
Weston, Geo.	.25	July 3	June 9
Western Assur. pfd.	1.20	July 3	June 29
Wilsil Ltd.	.25	July 3	June 1
J. C. Wilson	.10	June 19	June 5
Winnipeg Electric	.75	June 30	May 15
Do. pref.	2.50	June 30	May 15
Wood, A. J. pf.	1.75+1.75	Aug. 1	July 15
Woods Mfg. Co. Ltd.	.25	June 30	May 31
Wool Combing	.40	July 10	June 24
Wright-Hargreaves	.04	July 3	May 26
York Knitting A	.20	June 30	June 15

■1 sh. for each 20 shs. held.
†American funds. *Initial. ‡Extra.
▲Initial for period. Apr. 4-June 10.

Bulldog Treasury To Get $80,000

A special meeting of shareholders of Bulldog Yellowknife Gold Mines has approved sale of 600,000 company shares for $80,000 to Canus Petroleum Corp. An option is extended to Canus on 700,000 further shares at prices ranging from 20c to 80c a share.

At the annual meeting, Dr. A. P. Beaven, Consulting Geologist, stated that since May 16, seven holes had been drilled for a length of 2,000 ft. on the Matthews vein with good results.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Call	Price
▲Sao Paulo 50-yr. 1st mtge. bds.	5%	1962	July 1	100

▲$74,900.

Investment Trust

	Bid	Ask.
Affiliated Funds	4.54	4.91
Can. Invest. Trust	4.50	5.25
Can. Invest. Fund	5.25	5.75
Can. Invest. Corp.	11.25	12.00
Corporate Invest.	9.44	10.20
Commonwealth Int.	4.00	4.40
Investors Mutual	5.22	5.64
Leverage Fund	2.91	3.20
Trans-Canada	15.00	....
Do. B	....	16.30

New Highs & Lows

During the week ended June 3, 77 new highs were recorded among the general stocks on Canadian stock exchanges and 10 new lows. In the mining group there were 61 new highs and 11 new lows. In the western oil group there were 46 new highs and no new lows.

GENERAL

New Highs—1950

Abitibi, Asbestos Corp., Bank Montreal, Bank Nova Scotia, Bathurst Pwr. A, Bell Telephone, B. C. Power A, Do. B, B. C. Pulp & Paper, Burnett Ltd., Burns & Co. A, Do. B, Can. Packers B, Can. Perm. Mtge., Can. Bk. of Com., Can. Cottons, Can. Gen. Invest., Can. Oil 4% pf., Can. West. Lumber, Chartered Trusts, Cons. Div. Sec. pf., Cons. Paper, Cons. Gas, de Havilland "A", Dom. Corset Co., Dom. Foundries, Dom. Stores, Donnacona Paper, Economic Inv. rts., Eddy Paper, Fanny Farmers, Ford Motor A, For. Pwr. Secs. pf., Fraser Cos. 4½% pf., Gt. Lakes Paper, Do. pf., Ind. Accept. Corp., Do. 5% conv. pf., Do. 5% CC p., Intl. Bronze, Intl. Metal, Inter. Nickel, Inter. Pete., Inter. Power, Inter. Utilities, Invest. Found., Kelvinator, Lawson Jones A, Do. B, C. W. Lindsay, MacLaren Power, MacMillan Exp. B, Mari. Tele. rights, Massey-Harris, Mersey Papers, Minn. & Ont. Pap., Moore Corp., National Trust, N. S. Lt. & Pr. pf., Ont. Loan & Deb., Ont. Steel, People's Cred. Secs., Powell River, Royal Bank, St. Law. Corp. 2nd pf., St. Law. Paper 2nd pf., Sheraton, Silverwood West. Dairies pf., Stanley Brock B, Stedman's, Supertest Pet. ord., Thrift Stores, Traders Fin., Do. B, Walker-Hiram

New Lows—1950

Can. Converters B, Can. Ingersoll-R., Cons. Press A, Eastern Steel, Harding Carpet, Hunts A, Do. B, Imp. Tobacco ord., Mari. Telegraph pf., Union Gas

MINING

New Highs—1950

Akaitcho rts., Alta., Amalg. Larder, Aquarius, Arjon, Armistice, Beatrice, Bevcourt, Bouscadillac, Brazil, Brewis, Buffalo Candn., Cartier Mal., Cheskirk, Chimo Gold, Colomac Gold, Crowshore, Falconbridge, Fontana '45, Gillies Lake, Glenora, Goldbeam, Gold Eagle, Golden Arrow, Goldhawk, Graham Bousquet, Hard Rock, Heath Gold, Hugh Malartic, Hoyle, Jack Lake, Kayrand, Keyboycon, Laguerre, Lake Osu, Lake Wasa, Lapa Cadillac, Macho River, McWatters, Mosher Long Lac, Mylamaque, Newlund, Norgold, Norlartic, O'Leary Malartic, Omega, Omnitrans, Osisko, Pickle Crow, Porcupine Pen., Powell Rouyn, Quebec Gold, Silver Miller, Standard Gold, Tiblemont, Vicour, Vinray, West Malartic, West. Uranium, Westville, Winchester

New Lows—1950

Belleterre, Brazil, Hallnor M., Hollinger M., Mentor Explor., New Norseman, Privateer, Renabie, Soma-Duvernay, Starrat, Olsen, Violomac

OILS

New Highs—1950

Acme, Admiral, Alta. Pac. Cons., Anaconda, Br. Dominion, Br. Empire, Calnorth, Calvan, Central Leduc, Coastal, Commonwealth, Cons. Homestead, Cont. of Canada, Del Rio, Federated Pet., Foothills, Freehold, Gen. Pet., Do. A, Highwood-Sarcee, Kroy Oil, Leduc Calmar, Leduc Cons., Leduc West, McDougall-Ségur, Mercury, Mill City, Model, Nat. Petroleum, New Pacalta, New Ranchmen, North Continental, Oil Selections, Pan West, Piccadilly Pet., Redwater Lease, Richfield, Royal Canadian, So. Breazeau, Spooner, Sunset, Superior, United, Vanalta, Vulcan, Warner

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GRAHAM BOUSQUET GOLD MINES has acquired a working option on a group of mining claims in Laval twp.; $10,000 has been paid and 100,000 shares will be issued in six months with a further 100,000 shares in nine months if option is exercised. By agreement of May 25, Wedlake Interests Ltd. has underwritten 200,000 shares at 13½c a share and optioned 800,000 shares at 18½c to 40c a share. On issue capital will be 1,810,005 shares, leaving 1,189,995 in the treasury.

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Alberta Natural Gas Claims Gas Cheaper More For Producer, If Pipeline to South

With Alberta's Petroleum & Natural Gas Conservation Board proceeding with hearings on various pipeline gas export proposals—and adequacy of gas reserves for an export program—details of proposed routes are rapidly being aired.

The "all-Canadian" route proposals to the Pacific Coast of Westcoast Transmission came in for early attention. A proponent of a pipeline to the Pacific Coast via the United States, the recently chartered Alberta Natural Gas Co., has now presented its case to the Conservation Board on why it favors a southerly route via the U. S. Still to be heard are others with proposals for gas pipelines to either the Pacific Coast or eastward to Winnipeg and to Minnesota.

In the hearings of Alberta Natural Gas Co. (sponsored by Morgan Stanley & Co., New York, A. E. Ames & Co., Jas. Richardson & Sons, Tanner & Co., Dominick Corp., and Greenshieds), President A. Faison Dixon declared that all parties admit that for a pipeline to the Pacific Coast to be feasible 75% of the gas must ultimately reach the United States, and "no other gas line except the cheapest can be financed and built" because Alberta natural gas must compete with fuel oil in the Pacific Northwest. Producers of gas, consumers of gas, or both, would be affected by high capital costs on a difficult northerly route as profits from operation of a pipeline would be fixed in relation to capital cost.

"If we are authorized to build the line via Washington, we plan to have Canadian customers at Trail, Vancouver, New Westminster and other B. C. points take title to the gas before it leaves Canada," Mr. Dixon declared. "It will be the property of the Canadian purchaser before it leaves Canada, to be delivered back to him in Canada. There would therefore be no way to divert this gas for use in the United States."

While Alberta Natural Gas favors a southerly United States route because of the lower capital costs it feels can be attained, five possible routes in all have been surveyed by the company and the Yellowhead Pass route is to be surveyed this summer. The company states its willingness to utilize any route authorities may approve.

The five routes surveyed by the company, their mileage and cost are given by the company as follows:

	Mileage	Cost
ROUTE "A"— All-Canadian via Trail, Princeton, Hope, Vancouver; branch as far south as Portland ...	1,011	$95,929,719
ROUTE "B"— Via Crow's Nest Pass, leaving B. C. at Kingsgate, passing through NW Idaho extending westward across Washington; branches to Trail, Vancouver, Hanford, Portland	930	76,450,859
ROUTE "C"— Via Crow's Nest Pass with loop outside B. C. from Kingsgate to Trail to serve Newport and Spokane. Line from Vancouver end to serve Monroe, Seattle, Portland	1,014	*76,550,000
ROUTE "D"— Via Crow's Nest Pass to Trail with dip into U.S. and return at Osoyoos (branch to Westport & Spokane), Monroe - Seattle - Portland line off Osoyoos - Vancouver line	1,015	*77,740,000
ROUTE "E"— Same as "C" save main line in U. S. between Trail & Osoyoos, Trail being served by branch line	1,020	*75,984,000

*Plus substantial additional charges for contractors' fees, interest, etc.

Route "B" is the main one urged by Alberta Natural Gas Co. It was found to be the cheapest to construct and easiest to maintain. Open nature of the country would make any areas subject to landslides and earth movement avoidable, it is stated.

Joint applications with Alberta Natural Gas Co. for the pipeline are Alberta Natural Gas Grid Ltd., a company incorporated to operate a natural gas collecting system in Alberta and Northwest Natural Gas Co., which would be the U. S. operating associate of the former two. Summary of the total cost of construction of the grid or gathering system and of route "B" is broken down as follows:

Company	Cost of construction
Alta. Natural Gas Grid	$33,594,595
Alta. Natural Gas Co.	21,324,997
Northwest Natural Gas Co. ...	55,125,862
	110,045,454

While the Yellowhead Pass route has yet to be surveyed, the route via the Crowsnest Pass and Kingsgate, B.C., is stated to be the shortest to the largest markets for natural gas in British Columbia, Washington and Oregon. The cost of $110 millions includes interest during period of construction, import duty for all Canadian pipeline materials and a 10% contingency item for unforeseen difficulties. It is planned to purchase all materials available in Canada so that the import tax item tends to possibly make the estimate of costs conservative, it appears.

The main collecting line, as proposed by Alberta Natural Gas Grid, would run almost due north from the Pincher Creek locality, touching the Leduc, extending as far north as Legal to the west of Redwater. Among the fields which branch lines would tap are Pincher Creek, Jumping Pound, Princess, Foremost and Pakowki Lake. A line would extend from the main system near Langdon to Calgary to provide gas to the Canadian Western Natural Gas System. In the lower part of the province 24-in. pipe would be used. Main line of Alberta Natural Gas Co. would vary from 24 in to 20 in.

As proposed, Alberta Natural Gas Co. would be a subsidiary of Northwest Natural Gas Co. No securities of any of three companies embraced in the setup have been sold to the public but Canadian and United States associates will underwrite securities for the proposed lines if the necessary permissions are obtained, the submission states.

Any fear that export of gas will build up chemical industries outside of Alberta, which might otherwise come to Alberta, is unwarranted, Mr. Dixon claims. Raw material mainly desired by the chemical industry is not the methane or ethane (about 90% of volume of gas as produced) but butane and propane which amount to less than 10% of total gas volume. Large quantities of cheap propane and butane will be available for chemical use in Alberta only if a large pipeline is built to use the 90% of methane and ethane, it is stated. Cost of methane and ethane, after it leaves Alberta, to the limited extent usable for chemical purposes, would be too high to compete with methane and ethane from gas fields in the United States where gas would be cheaper and transportation better than along the northern border of the U. S., Mr. Dixon states.

New Dickenson North 'C' Shows 1,807 ft. Fine Ore

New mill equipment has been turned over, ore lengths in the fine north "C" zone are still being extended, and a new roaster costing $105,200 will be possibly in operation within two months, President Arthur W. White of New Dickenson Mines informed shareholders at the company's annual meeting.

A second ball mill unit was turned over May 20 and during the month 3,789 tons of ore were milled for an average of 122 tons daily. Mill heads averaged $17.70 for May. A little difficulty was experienced for two days in the thickener tanks but this was ironed out and everything was operating smoothly within a matter of a few days, Mr. White indicated.

As a new flow sheet was introduced into the mill circuit, it is too early to predict accurately the recovery factor, until the roasting plant is in operation but the management knows that recovery will be better than 80%.

On June 1, concrete footings were poured for the roasting plant and equipment. It is estimated that within 45 days the structural steel and roaster should be erected and subject to the delivery of control equipment, the roaster could possibly be in operation within a two-montn period. Estimated cost of $105,200 for the roasting unit does not include shipping costs or structural duties on the equipment coming from the U. S.

A total of 1,807 ft. of ore averaging better than a half ounce gold per ton has been opened up on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th levels of the North "C" zone by the end of May.

A total of 455.6 ft. opened up on 1st level averaged 0.46 oz. gold per ton; 936 ft. of 0.54 oz. grade was opened on the 2nd level; 370 ft. of 0.56 oz. grade on the 3rd; and 169 ft. of 0.50 oz. grade on the 4th level. To the western boundary, this zone has still 900, 420, 800 and 900 ft. to be developed on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th levels respectively, and its eastern extensions are still wide open, Mr. White indicated.

Since the last annual meeting, $850,000 has been provided the treasury through sales of bonds and shares and an option is outstanding on 100,000 shares at $1.10 a share.

Production at the company's Red Lake property had been temporarily affected by the flood in Winnipeg. The Ear Falls plant was asked to allow extra water over its spillway to help relieve the situation at Winnipeg and this, in turn, brought some reduction in power for Red Lake.

Mosher Plans Distribution

Shareholders of Mosher Long Lac Gold Mines are to be asked to approve a plan for distribution to them of Mosher's holdings in Newlund Mines, on the basis of 15 Newland shares for each 100 Mosher shares.

The proposal, states President Murdock Mosher, would involve reorganizing the company. Remaining assets would be sold to a new company, which may be known as Consolidated Mosher Long Lac Mines. As both the authorized and issued capital stock of the new company would be the same as Mosher Long Lac, shareholders would receive 15 shares of Newlund and 100 shares of Consolidated Mosher for each 100 shares of Mosher.

Consolidated Mosher would hold the 20 patented mining claims in the Little Long Lac area, adjoining McLeod-Cockshutt to the west, and also "securities and cash assets of considerable value."

When notification of the date of the special meeting to consider the plan is sent to shareholders, detailed information will also be given concerning rights to purchase shares of Lun-Echo Mines, formed to acquire Mosher's 11 mining claims adjoining Newlund Mines to the northeast.

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BREWIS RED LAKE MINES has started diamond drilling on its 527-acre property adjoining Campbell Red Lake on the west and northwest and New Dickenson Mines on the south. Program will test "strong evidence" of intense folding and faulting formations indicated in preliminary diamond drilling and geophysical exploration work.

TECK-HUGHES GOLD MINES estimated net profit for the four months ended April 30, 1950 was $419,244 or 8.72c a share, up from 6.95c a share for the same period in 1949. Gross value of bullion produced totaled $534,098 ($365,477), from 49,675 tons milled (28,005). The mill treated an average of 414 tons a day (233).

VILLBONA GOLD MINES has received payment for July 1 and Sept. 1 installments, each for 100,000 shares at 10c a share, and another 50,000 shares at 15c to apply on Nov. 1 installment, under agreement with Federal Trading & Agency Co. Issued capital is 3,033,338 shares, leaving 966,662 in treasury.

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Around the Home . . .

June, the month of brides—and roses! I'm not going to concern myself with brides, but am greatly interested in discussing roses. This universally popular flower should be in every garden in at least one of its varied forms. It is wise to grow hybrid teas and hybrid perpetuals massed together in solid beds. Ramblers, pillar roses and climbers can be used to advantage on trellises or pergolas.

Plans for different types of supports abound. Two trellises and two arbours are shown. If you are not anxious to tackle the curved archway, then stick to a design which has straight lines.

If you are a rose enthusiast or would like to become more familiar with rose culture, why not join the Ontario Rose Society? We would be pleased to forward to you the particulars for joining this active organization.

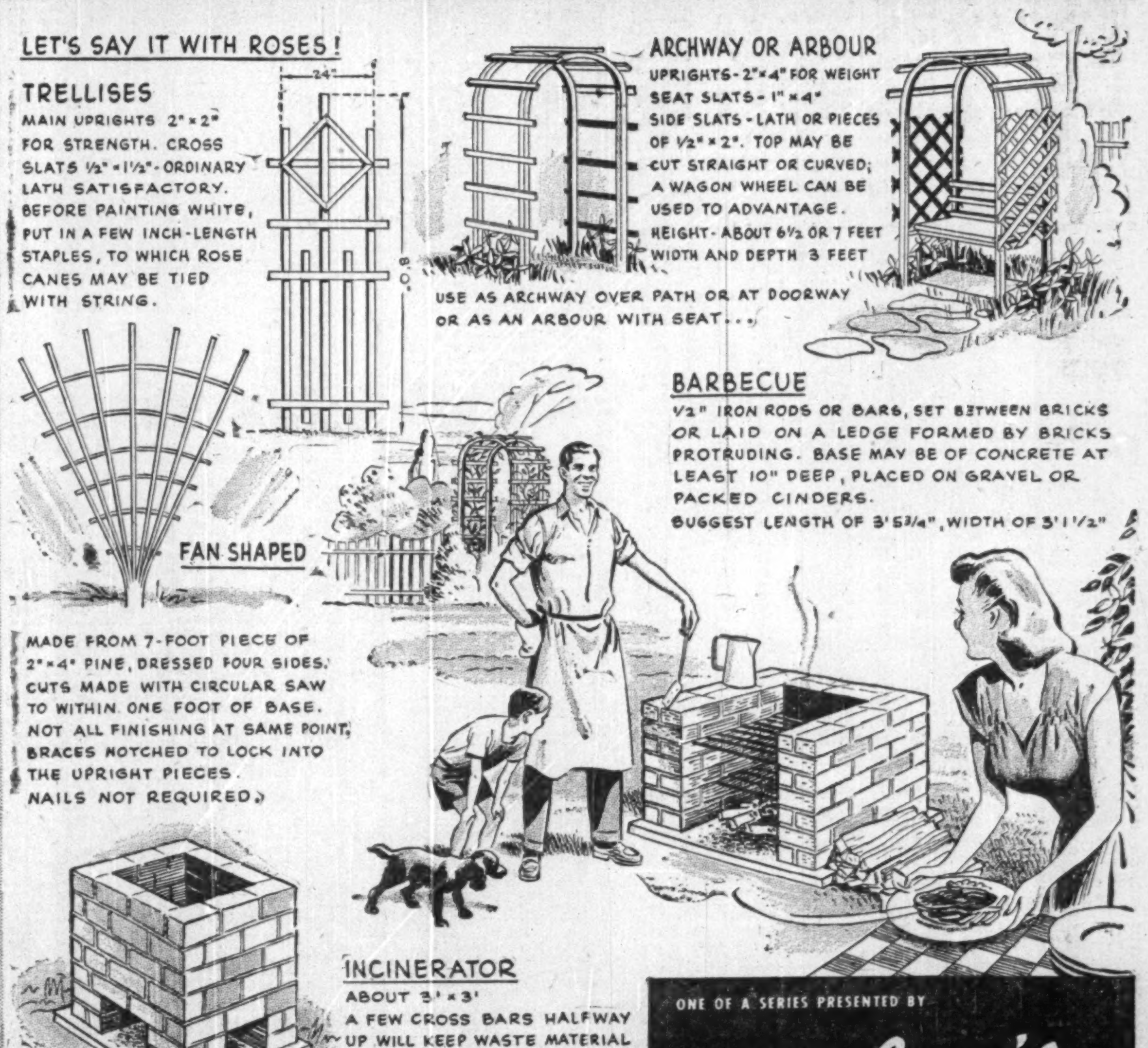
For Outdoor Living

Nothing tastes so good as food cooked in the open over an outdoor fireplace. My teen-age daughter kept at me until I finally broke down and built a barbecue in a secluded corner of the garden. Ever since it was finished there has been a continual round of weiner roasts, picnics and impromptu gatherings in our back yard. I must admit its use has not been restricted to teenagers!

Refuse Burner

It was a toss-up whether I would include an incinerator with the brick barbecue or not. Saw a combination arrangement — barbecue at one side, incinerator at the other — in Kingston over a year ago, which was very effective. Because of the layout of my garden I decided on two separate units and intend to follow the incinerator design shown. It should help keep debris about the place to a minimum.

This marks the halfway point of this present series. I'd be delighted to hear from you if you have any comments to make on any of the suggestions already presented here or in the booklet "Around the Home".



More about these and many other ideas in the booklet "AROUND THE HOME". Write for your copy to Tom Gard, c/o MOLSON'S (Ontario) LIMITED, P.O. Box 490, Adelaide St. Station, Toronto.

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Sharp Increases in Nickel, Copper, Zinc Usher in Base Metal Industry Prosperity

By GORDON M. GRANT

A powerful new stimulus to earning power of Canadian base metal mining has been provided by latest increases in the price of nickel, copper and zinc.

In terms of U. S. funds—in which nonferrous metals are usually quoted—nickel at 48 cents a lb., is up 8 [illegible] including tax; copper at 22½ cents a lb. is up 2 [illegible] and zinc at 14½ cents a lb. is up 1½ cents a lb. or over 10%. And all within a week. Only one large U. S. producer had not raised its copper price to the 22½ cents a lb. level by Tuesday night.

In terms of Canadian funds, nickel is 51.4 cents a lb., the highest in recent times; copper at 24¾ cents a lb. is believed to be the highest since the boom of the twenties, while zinc at 15¾ cents has retracted a substantial part of last year's decline which hit zinc profits sharply.

Costs Up Too

Because costs have risen so much during World War II and since, producers are inclined to feel that present prices are perhaps realistic despite the fact that the price of copper, in terms of sterling, is now by far the highest in well over 100 years.

International Nickel Co. and Falconbridge Nickel are double beneficiaries, as the rise in the price of copper followed hard on the heels of the higher price for nickel. As costs are greater, extra revenue produced by higher nickel-copper prices can't be translated directly into terms of greater profits. Nickel sales of Inco have averaged over 200 million lb. annually for the last 10 years and 8 cents (U. S.) extra a lb. would mean about $16 millions or a good dollar a share of extra revenue except that some products such as nickel oxide sinter don't necessarily bring the full 8-cent increase.

Refined copper sales of Inco in 1949 were 221.1 million lb. and about $4.4 millions extra revenue, or better than 30 cents a share, will be added to revenue from this quarter, it appears.

Falconbridge Nickel doesn't publish exact production figures for nickel and copper but improvement in results for this company will likely prove just as marked as for International Nickel Co.

In both instances, there has been no doubt some "forward" selling of metal but the full effect of increase should appear before very long.

Financing of production plans should become much more simple for the Lynn Lake nickel-copper deposits of Sherritt Gordon Mines.

Coppers Fare Well

Producers of copper should do extremely well with the present price of copper, particularly with the higher price of zinc which most companies produce as a by-product. Noranda Mines stands an excellent chance of record profits in 1950. Hudson Bay, Quemont, Normetal, Waite Amulet, Sherritt Gordon's Sherridon mine, etc., should get the full advantage of the higher price; smelters in Canada usually pay the producer the full increase received in the price of copper; in the case of zinc the producer only receives a percentage of the increase.

Zinc producers didn't have too happy a time of it in 1949. Profits attributable to zinc weren't too satisfactory as the very modest profit realized by Golden Manitou testified. But the situation looks a lot better today. There is an extreme shortage of special grade zinc in the United States, a grade which Canada supplies.

The very high level of industrial activity in the United States—plus stockpiling—has been directly responsible for the very firm tone of base metal markets.

Boosting Capacity At Powell Rouyn

An increase in mill capacity from 450 to 625 tons daily has been decided on by Powell Rouyn Gold Mines and work has already started on increasing capacity, President L. M. Keachie informed shareholders at the company's annual meeting.

New agitators have been installed and foundations have been poured for housing of additional equipment. The increase in capacity is expected to become effective in mid-August and will permit treatment of less siliceous material not being shipped to the Noranda smelter.

Preparations are being made for shaft deepening from 2,500 to 3,000 ft. to make four further levels available.

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Newlund Shoot 400 ft. Long 40 ft. Wide, Open to West

An approximate length of 400 ft. has now been indicated for the west ore shoot of Newlund Mines with an average width of 40 ft. and the shoot still open to the west with drifting in progress, President James Ingram informs The Financial Post.

The ore shoot starts 250 ft. west of the main crosscut on the 200-ft. level. While complete wall sampling assays are not available, muck samples from crosscut through the ore body have returned values as follows:

Crosscut No.:	Width ft.	Muck value oz.	Feet to west of main crosscut
103	41	0.16	270
104A	35	0.92	365
104	45	0.33	455
106	38	0.21	540
107	40	*	623

*Face samples for first three rounds average 0.38 oz. gold.

At a point 730 ft. east of the main crosscut on the 200 ft. level, a crosscut has been commenced opposite a drill hole intersection that returned 0.26 oz. over 29 ft. of core. The first round broke into heavy mineralization with some visible gold which persists to the present face 29 ft. south of the drift. Both crosscut and drift are being advanced.

New Ore Zone Helps Cariboo

Operations of Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co. are already beginning to benefit from the improved grade of ore being drawn from the new Tailings zone, "172R." Profit for the first three months of the fiscal year President W. B Burnett told shareholders at the annual meeting, amounted to $46,062, before write-offs, or half the operating profit for the full year ended Jan. 31, 1950. About a fifth of the mill feed came from the new zone.

This ore body, on the bottom or 2,000-ft. level is currently yielding the best grade of ore found to date and shaft sinking to develop it further on deeper levels is under way. Plans are to deepen the shaft 300 ft.; the first station, at 2,140 ft., has already been cut but further sinking will be deferred until the fall and winter when more experienced men will be available.

Second only to the "172R" replacement ore body are the ore lengths now being opened on the "52" and "53" veins from the main 1,500-ft. level about two miles away. Above these are 800 ft. of "highly potential ore ground" states Dr. A. C. Skerl, consulting geologist.

Giant Extends New Ore North

An additional length of 100 ft. of ore has been indicated by diamond drilling to the north of the fourth level of No. 2 shaft at Giant Yellowknife Mines. In section 1900 north, down hole No. 844, cut 99.5 ft. of ore averaging 1.65 oz. gold per ton. In the same direction, hole No. 847 was drilled downward and cut 38 ft. averaging 1.34 oz. gold.

At a distance of 50 ft. north, vertical hole, No. 859, intersected 32.5 ft. of ore averaging 1.07 oz. and 4.5 ft. assaying 0.21 oz. In section 2,000 north, hole No. 866 was put down vertically and returned two sections, the first running 0.75 oz. over 23.7 ft. and the second, 0.46 oz. over 10.0 ft. Hole No. 868 was a down hole also and returned 80 ft. of core averaging 0.80 oz.

A deal has been completed between the company and Conwest Exploration Co., under which Giant will buy the 6-claim Lolor group, adjoining Giant on the east. The price paid totals $115,000 and a 12½% interest to Conwest in a million share company that may be formed. Cash is payable over four years at a rate of $25,000 annually for the first three years and $40,000 in 1953. The initial payment has been made.

While the claims are being secured primarily for tailings disposal, the agreement provides that Giant will have the right to explore, develop and mine ore that may be found.

Akaitcho Now Readying For Sinking of Shaft

A small crew of men are now at work at the property of Akaitcho Yellowknife Gold Mines preparing footings for the shaft and hoist and compressor bases. Excavations to bed rock have been completed. All necessary materials for the head frame are on the ground and the compressor, hoist and other equipment are at the site.

A mining camp was opened on May 23.

A three-compartment shaft is to be extended to a depth of 1,000 ft. with stations to be cut for seven levels. It is proposed to carry out 5,000 ft. of lateral work and a program of 5,000 ft. of surface diamond drilling has been recommended.

Negotiations are proceeding with the Northwest Territories Power Commission for power from the substation on the Giant property. A transmission line requiring two miles of construction will be undertaken by the company on behalf of the commission.

Macdonald Gets First Payment For Property

Macdonald Mines has now received from Noranda Mines $75,000, the total 1950 payment due it under the terms of the agreement, concluded recently, whereby Noranda leased 50 acres of Macdonald property (including the developed ore body) for a period of 50 years.

This payment is an advance, during the preproduction period, against the amounts which Macdonald will receive from Noranda after the property is brought into production. After production is attained, Macdonald may elect to receive either 25% of the net profits made by Noranda on Macdonald ore or a return varying with the price of zinc and of pyrite concentrate. The latter option, at current prices and assuming treatment of 1,500 tons a day, would net Macdonald about $650,000 a year.

On the other parts of Macdonald property, steps are being taken to resume diamond drilling from the 925-ft. level, "where there is reason to expect the existence of other ore bodies," states President Carlton Street.

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IN REDWATER AREA

The undersigned will receive up to the close of office June 29, 1950, offers to purchase a Petroleum and Natural Gas Lease for each of the following parcels in Township 56, Range 20, West of the 4th Meridian, namely:

Parcel 90—North West quarter of Section 31—160 acres.
Parcel 91—South East quarter of Section 31—160 acres.

and the following parcels in Township 56, Range 21, West of the 4th Meridian, namely:

Parcel 92—South East quarter of Section 33—160 acres.
Parcel 93—North West quarter of Section 34—160 acres.
Parcel 94—North East quarter of Section 35—160 acres.
Parcel 95—South East quarter of Section 35—160 acres.

and also the following parcel in Township 57, Range 21, West of the 4th Meridian, namely:

Parcel 96—North West quarter of Section 4—160 acres.

Any lease that may be granted shall be issued pursuant to Part VI of The Mines and Minerals Act.

The offer in each case must be accompanied by the full amount of the purchase price together with the rental at the rate of $1.00 an acre for the first year, and the lease fee of $10.00.

The purchase price, rental and fee must be in the form of cash, bank [illegible] cheque on a chartered bank certified Treasury Branch order cheque, certified non-negotiable transfer voucher, or a letter of [illegible] any chartered bank in Canada in favor of the Provincial Treasurer.

Anyone may ask that if his offer on one parcel is not accepted that he be considered on another parcel providing his order of choice is clearly stated and that the amount of his remittance is sufficient to satisfy the purchase price, rental and fee on the further choice.

The offer should be mailed to the undersigned or may be handed to the Director of Mineral Rights, Room 227, Administration Building, Edmonton.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all offers received and to refund to the person making the offer the moneys received from him.

To avoid any misunderstanding it is stated that the lease, if issued, will be subject to the royalty that may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council pursuant to Section 263 of The Mines and Minerals Act and any offer to receive consideration must be on a strictly cash purchase basis.

The person making an offer accepted by the Department will be given a stated time within which to make formal application.

I. N. McKINNON,
Deputy Minister of Mines and Minerals.

May 26, 1950,
Edmonton, Alberta.

NATURE UNSPOILED

YOURS TO PROTECT

The CRESTED FLYCATCHER is common in parks, orchards and woodlands. He's olive-grey, reddish-brown and sulphur-yellow in color. Look for his short, ragged crest. His loud, harsh cry is heard in tall trees everywhere. He lives on insects, and should be protected.

YOURS TO ENJOY

CARLING'S

THE CARLING BREWERIES LIMITED
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

© 1948 CARLING'S D80C

DO YOU KNOW THAT

the city zone circulation of

MONTREAL-MATIN (31,821)

E-Q-U-A-L-S

the

COMBINED

City Zone Circulation of

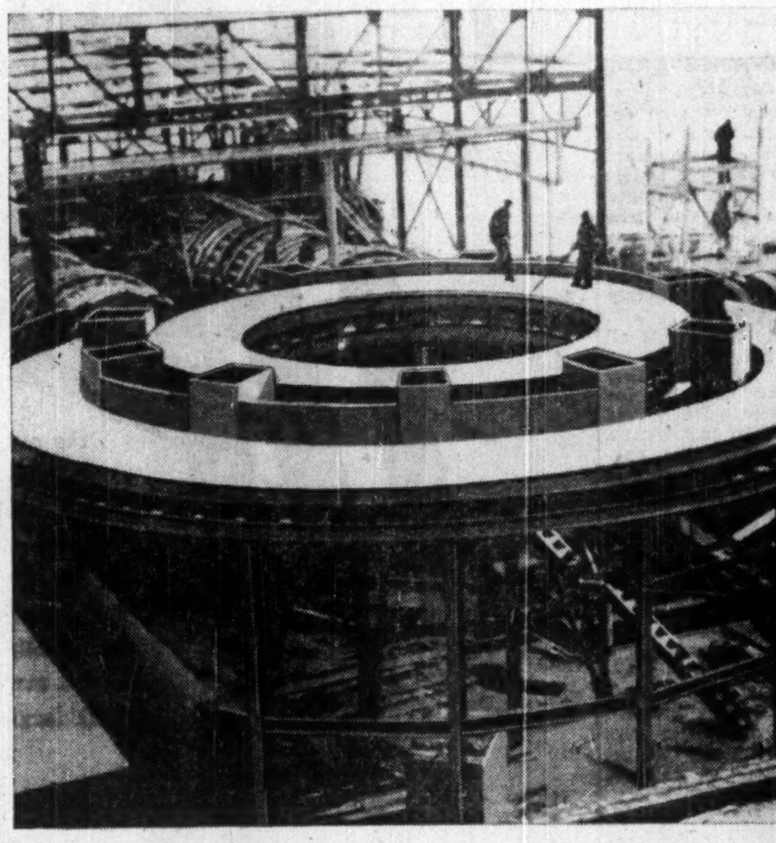
LE CANADA - LE DEVOIR - AND LA PATRIE

(3 Papers combined 31,866)

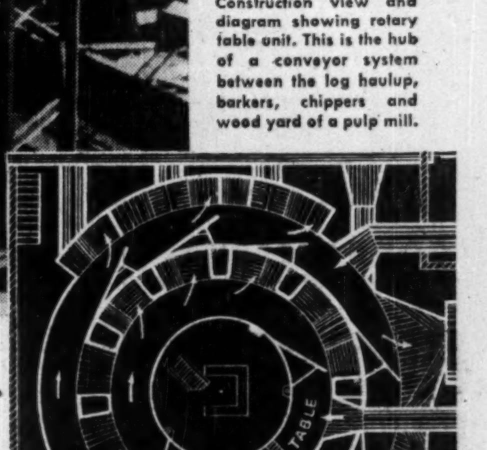
MONTREAL-MATIN

Montreal's Second Largest French Daily

D. W. CAMPBELL, ADV. MAN., 1124 MARIE ANNE, EAST, MONTREAL, 34
ONTARIO REPRESENTATIVE: D. L. BOUFFORD, 112 YONGE ST., TORONTO



Construction view and diagram showing rotary table unit. This is the hub of a conveyor system between the log haulup, barkers, chippers and wood yard of a pulp mill.



THREE RING CIRCUS?

This revolutionary machine is the first of the kind in the world. It is bringing increased efficiency and lower costs to the operation of grading and sorting pulpwood.

Designed by engineers of the Bathurst Power and Paper Company* and now in continuous use, its performance has far exceeded expectations.

The development, fabrication and erection of this outstanding project is an example of the way in which Dominion Bridge engineers and technical resources are helping Canada to maintain leadership in many basic industries.

Tackling out-of-the-ordinary jobs is a speciality with Dominion Bridge. Whether your problem involves structural steel, mechanical handling, platework, combustion engineering—or a combination of all four—our unrivalled resources are at your disposal.

*Manufacturers of industrial paper boards.

Plants at: VANCOUVER, CALGARY, WINNIPEG, TORONTO, OTTAWA, MONTREAL
Assoc. Companies at: EDMONTON, SAULT STE. MARIE, QUEBEC, AMHERST

MECHANICAL DIVISION*
DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY LIMITED

*Other Divisions: PLATEWORK, BOILER, WAREHOUSE, STRUCTURAL

J. H. RATCLIFFE

Who has been elected a director of Standard Radio Limited and its subsidiary, Radio Station CFRB. Mr. Ratcliffe, Vice-President of McLeod, Young, Weir & Company, fills the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. D. I. McLeod.

LONDON CALLING—*By Adelphi*

Socialist Govt. Playing All Trumps Now In Readiness For Snap General Election?

LONDON — Nobody quite knows how or why it happened but this is Merrie England again. After denouncing Mr. Churchill as irresponsible for saying that gasoline rationing should end, the Government did that very thing. All sorts of cars appeared like a plague of ants in the countryside. London, with the assistance of the usual road repairs, resolved itself into a series of traffic blocks.

Then, off went the five-shilling limit on restaurant meals. You can eat now until you burst or until your purse is empty. There are no steaks, of course, and if you get a chop it is hard to decide whether it is animal or mineral, but the thing that matters is that you can order what you like even if you don't get it.

However, this does not end the list of good things which Father Attlee is bestowing upon us. For two years the Tories have gunned for Sir Leslie Plummer, the man in charge of the famous groundnuts scheme, but Food Minister Strachey said that Plummer had the complete confidence of the Government. But as soon as War Minister Strachey went on a jungle tour to Malaya his successor at the Food Ministry, Maurice Webb, promptly threw Plummer to the Tory wolves.

Then there was the Control of Engagements Order which was virtually industrial conscription. The Tories said it should be done away with. "Certainly," said the jolly old Government and did away with it.

* * *

Does It All Mean Election Any Day?

But what about the egg and milk rationing, and those tiresome points for canned goods and other things? "Forget 'em," said the Government. "The sky's the limit now." But even this government of jolly sandboys still has to ration butter, cheese, tea and sugar.

The Tories went into a huddle. All this could only mean an election at once. No Government in its senses would play out all its trumps unless it meant to win the hand. "It will be in July," whispered the Tories and sent out word to their supporters to occupy battle stations.

Even the nine Liberals met to try and adjust their internal differences and present a reasonably united front. But the days pass and nothing happens.

* * *

Bevan To Be Removed From Political Fight?

Aneurin Bevan keeps on demanding an immediate election but Attlee and Morrison are against him in principle and in practice. It is being whispered that they are going to take housing out of his hands and leave him with nothing but the health service, thus removing him from political controversy and oratorial opportunity.

Sir Stafford Cripps is all smiles, or as near to it as his features will permit. Many financial experts said that the crash would come within a year of devaluation. In fact Britain was going to have the very father and mother of a crash that would make 1929 a mere tremor by comparison.

The experts still have until September to prove that they are right but some of them are looking anxious. Exports are booming, output is increasing, dollar and gold reserves are rising — all this and freedom too! Then why doesn't the Government go to the country while the going is good? Certainly there is party pressure to that effect but Cripps says that things are going to get better and better so why the hurry?

* * *

It is very difficult to gauge the public reaction to all this. The Socialists will claim that they brought the country out of the depths into high ground. The Tories will say that the Socialists kept the country in the depths until the general election result of last February made the Government drop all its socialization plans, and thus permitted the nation to rise from its misery.

As Brutus says in this week's Recorder, the next election will be a who-dunnit thriller. Who will wear the glass slipper — Cinderella Churchill or one of the Socialist Sisters?

* * *

UNB Undergraduates At Beaverbrook Ball

Your distinguished compatriot Lord Beaverbrook gave a ball this week in honor of his granddaughter, Lady Jean Campbell, whose father is now the Duke of Argyll.

The guests were of all ages and sizes. Lord Rothermere and Lord Kemsley came from Fleet Street, the Duke of Sutherland came from the country, Percy Cudlipp came from the editorial chair of the Socialist Daily Herald, Hector McNeil, Socialist Secretary of State for Scotland, came from Whitehall, Robert Sherwood the American novelist, came from across the seas, politicians were dotted all over the landscape, and there were 15 lively and attractive Beaverbrook scholars from the University of New Brunswick.

The women were pretty and beautifully dressed, regiments of champagne bottles were on parade, and the party went on until 5 o'clock. The Beaver was the last to leave and looked as if he could have gone on for another 24 hours. These New Brunswick fellows are tough. At any rate everyone agreed that there had been nothing like it since the Ball at Brussels.

* * *

As you have learned by this time the Derby was duly run. Prince Simon led all the way until he got bored. Then the French horse passed him with a terrific spurt and Prince Simon, properly insulted, chased him and would have won in another stride or two.

* * *

Those two eminent and likeable Americans, Oscar Hammerstein and Richard Rodgers, are in town for the production of "Carousel" at Drury Lane next week. I do not think "Carousel" will have anything like the success of "Oklahoma" which is now in its fourth year in London. It will be a spectacular night, however.

* * *

The stockbrokers are looking happy again. They say that the market is going to have a boom. They may be right but so far the market does not show any great excitement. The brokers have had a very lean time and we would all like to see them have a good innings but with taxation at its present level it is doubtful if shares will rise at more than a respectable pace.

* * *

Canada continues to get a grand press here. The British are convinced that Canada is on the verge of great developments and they would like to get in on it if only the dollar and the pound were on speaking terms. A banker whose opinion is much valued in the City (but not necessarily in St. James's Street or Bay Street on your side of the water) said the other day that if Canada were on sterling today her prosperity and expansion would be colossal.

Silknit Ltd. Profit Lower

Sales and profits of Silknit Ltd. in the first five months of 1950 are lower, reflecting the general resistance prevailing in the non-durable industries and, to a smaller degree, the effects of foreign competition, President M. H. Epstein, told shareholders at the annual meeting.

"We are quite optimistic about conditions in our business for the latter half of the year and although we do not anticipate that results in Canada will equal last year's figures, we do expect that they will be quite satisfactory," Mr. Epstein continued.

The operation of the Canadian companies in 1949 resulted in sales being $400,000 above the 1948 figure and the final net results, including dividends from foreign subsidiaries and after all charges including income taxes were almost $100,000 higher than in the previous year. (Net profit was $695,135—equivalent after preferred dividends to $10.22 a common share.)

While approximately three-quarters of 1949 earnings relate to the operations of Canadian companies, the English and Australian subsidiaries, even after the substantial difference in exchange rates, also reported an improvement in profits, Mr. Epstein pointed out. The net profit of the Australian company was about $20,000 higher. A dividend of $17,306 was received from Australia Silknit Ltd. in April this year, he said.

Results of the operations of the English company were $53,430 compared with $50,924 in 1948. A dividend of $21,123 has been received from Silknit Ltd. (England) which in April, 1950, received a final payment of £30,000 in respect of war damage claims, he stated.

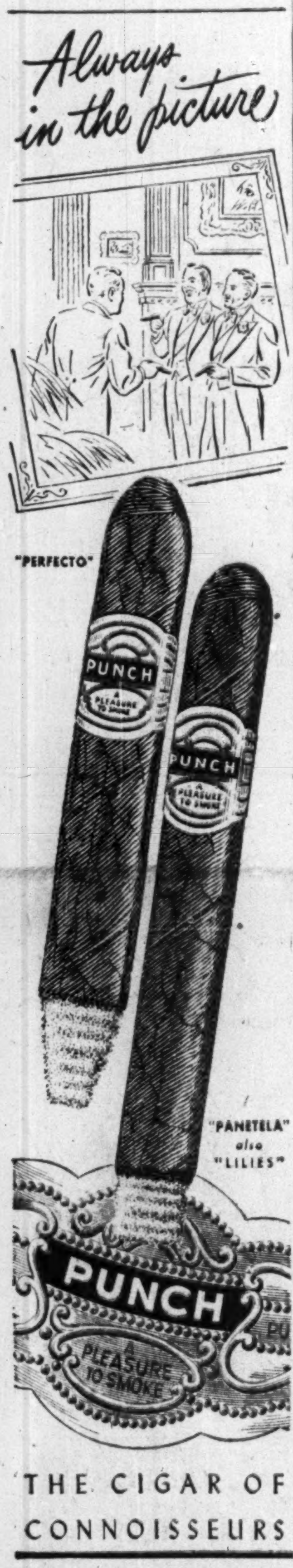
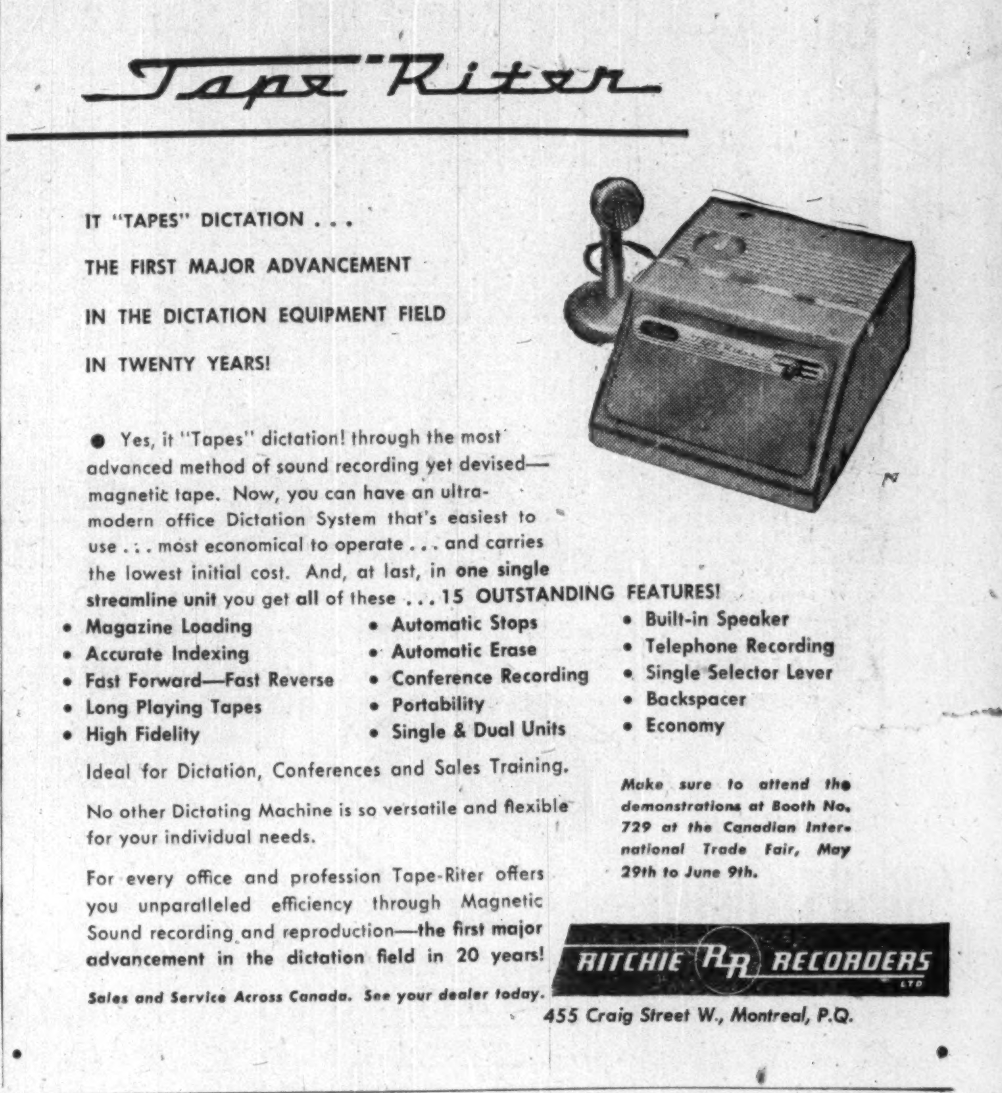
COMPANY REPORTS

MORROW SCREW & NUT CO., Ingersoll, Ont., net profit of $163,838 for 1949 was 25% lower than 1948's $218,499.

Working capital at Dec. 31, 1949, amounted to $756,774, against $688,413 a year earlier.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1949	1948
Net earnings	$340,226	$403,572
Less: Depr.	64,453	54,307
Income taxes	111,935	130,766
Net profit	163,838	218,499
Less: Pref. divds.	7,240	7,475
Common divds.	45,000	45,000
Surplus for year	111,598	166,024
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Preferred	$93.89	$119.73
Paid	4.00	4.00
Old pref.: Paid	....	....
Common	5.22	7.03
Paid	1.50	1.50

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1949	1948
Cash & Dom. bds.	$118,050	$118,050
Accts., etc., rec.	253,166	366,115
Life ins., c.s.v.	112,941	108,088
Inventories	653,271	651,540
Total curr. assets	1,137,428	1,243,793
Prep. exp.‡	7,981	6,512
Investments	9,501	67,101
Misc. assets	40,333	93,054
Fixed assets*	738,650	886,600
Total assets	1,933,893	2,297,060
Due bank	60,849	258,342
Accts. tax., etc., pay.	319,805	297,038
Total curr. liabs.	380,654	555,380
Deferred liab.	......	......
Capital stock	1,025,550	1,032,650
Capital surplus	24,600	......
Earned surplus	503,089	709,030
*After depr. of	1,256,553	1,091,841
‡Incl. in curr. assets in co's report.		
Working capital	756,774	688,413